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David Rochfort

E. Lyons Ex.

Corn for valuations
Lamp money
Watchmen

Market
in N^o 2. Market Jury
empower'd to dis. L.
& weights & measures

Market Jury emp^d to act singly

Recorder to hold Court

Jurors & witnesses

Tradersmen's hire

Combinations

Money for { Coroners of Town Clerk & Saltmeasures
Green way processes & South Dispensary

Cork N^o 4. View out for valuations

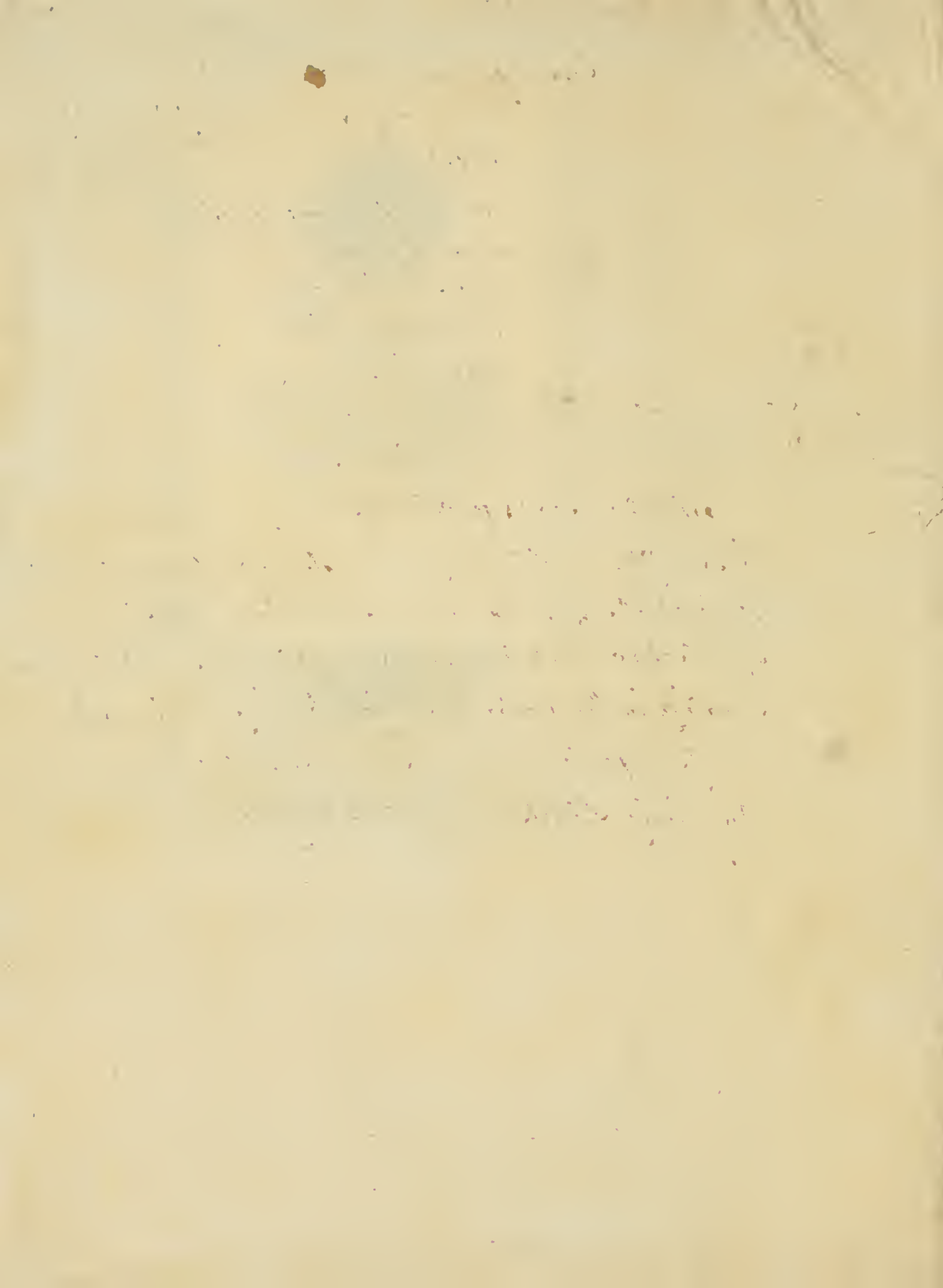
for view (Ch. fees of the County in lieu of fees for persons acquitted
for Constables &c. fees in lieu of the former mode.

Hay & Straw Market &c. - Carriers & Porters. Water from

Trawling in the harbor. Brick burning. Pipe water

deserted Infants - Grand & Petit Jurors & Witnesses. Quarter

Widening Streets. Market Jury. -



A P P E N D I X

No. I

TO THE

A B R I D G M E N T

Ex Libris OF THE *D. Rochfort*

Statutes of IRELAND;

CONTAINING

An ABRIDGMENT of the several ACTS passed
in this Kingdom, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His pre-
sent Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE*
the Third, to the Eleventh and Twelfth Years inclusive.

WITH

A TABLE of the Titles of the STATUTES, shewing under what Heads they
are Abridged.

By FRANCIS VESEY, Esq;

D U B L I N :

Printed by the Executors of DAVID HAY, Assignee of the late BOULTER GRIERSON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MDCCLXXIII.

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T A B L E

OF THE

Titles of the S A T U R D A Y S

Passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty King
George the Third to the Eleventh and Twelfth Years inclusive.

Shewing under what Heads they are Abridged.

Anno septimo Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

AN act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns (except of the manufacture of Great Britain.

Expired.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed.

Loan.

C H A P. III.

An act for limiting the duration of parliaments.

Parliament.

C H A P. IV.

An act to enable grand juries, to raise, by presentment, money for discharging the rents of court-houses, gaols, and offices for keeping the records of the respective counties, and for other purposes.

Presentment.

C H A P. V.

An act to amend and explain an act passed in the sixth year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Debtors.

C H A P. VI.

An act to continue, amend, and make more effectual, an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the first, intituled, An act for vesting in his majesty, his heirs, and successors, the several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereon the barracks in this kingdom are built, or building, or contracted for; and whereon light houses are or shall be built, and for making reasonable satisfaction

The T A B L E.

satisfaction to the several owners and proprietors for the same : and also an act passed in the twenty first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, An act for amending and making more effectual the said former act, and likewise to enable the present commissioners of the barrack board, and their successors, to sell the several estates in the lands whereon barracks have been built, that are now gone to decay, or shall hereafter become useless, and also to sell the materials of such decayed barracks.

Barracks.

C H A P. VII.

An act for further amending an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, An act for making a wide and convenient way, street, and passage, from Essex-Bridge to the castle of Dublin, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Dublin.

C H A P. VIII.

An act to amend an act, made the last session of parliament, *for erecting and establishing publick infirmaries or hospitals in this kingdom*.

Hospitals.

C H A P. IX.

An act, for explaining and amending an act, passed in the second year of his majesty king George the first, *intituled*, An act for the real union and division of parishes, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Glebes. Parishes. Vestries.

C H A P. X.

An act to explain and amend an act, *intituled*, An act for repairing the roads, leading from the city of Cork through Mill-street to to Shannah Mill, in the county of Kerry, and from Shannah Mill to Killarny, as also from : Shannah Mill through Castle-Island to Listowel, in the said county ; and for laying an additional toll at all turnpikes in this kingdom, on all carts and carriages making use of an part of any sapling or trees, as, or for, a bow or backband, or making use of any saplings twisted into gads for backbands, hals, triteraces to draw by, or gads, commonly called long gads.

Highways.

C H A P. XI.

An act for making and repairing the road, from the town of Listowel, in the county of Kerry, through the lands of Listowel, Drumin, Skehanireen, Bunegarrah, Killmeany, Curag-pholig, Knockenure, Liffenisky, and Binanaspig, in the county of Kerry; Atea, Taumpleatlea, Glanagour, Knockfinisk, Carrigkeery, Glanduff, Glaunastere, Ballylyne, Ardagh commons, Ardagh town, Lishilleen, otherwise Lishireen, Skehana, Killscannell, and Reens, in the county of Limerick, ending at the forge on the said lands of Reens, at the turn of the road, leading to Newcastle, from Rathkeale in the said county of Limerick.

Highways.

C H A P. XII.

An act to explain and amend the laws, made for the better supplying the city of Dublin with corn and flour.

Corn and Flour.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for altering, amending, explaining, and rendering more effectual an act, made in the ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, An act for repairing the road leading from the Bridge, commonly called Ban-bridge, over the Ban-water, in the county of Down, to Randalstown, in the county of Antrim.

Highways.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for the futher explaining and amending an act, *intituled*, An act to prevent the disorders that may happen by the marching of soldiers; and for providing carriages for the baggage of soldiers on their march.

Soldiers.

C H A P. XV.

An act for directing the application of the sum of seven thousand pounds, granted to the Dublin Society, for the encouragement of such trades and manufactures, as should be directed by parliament.

Trade and Manufactures.

C H A P. XVI.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify them-

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

felves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, An act
to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. XVII.

An act for erecting new chapels of ease, in the
Parish of Armagh, and making such cha-
pels, and those that are already erected in
the said parish, perpetual cures; and for
making a proper provision for the mainte-
nance of perpetual curates, to officiate in
the same.

Parishes.

C H A P. XVIII.

An act for the relief of the creditors of Theo-
philus Desbrisay, of the city of Dublin,
Esquire.

C H A P. XIX.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars;
and for encouragement of English protes-
tant schools.

C H A P. XX.

An act for continuing, reviving, and amend-
ing several temporary statutes, and other
purposes therein mentioned.

**Coal. Corn. Fish. Game. Papists.
Possession. Riots. Sheriffs. Sol-
diers. Trees. Treasurers.**

C H A P. XXI.

An act, to continue and amend an act, passed
in the third of his majesty's reign, *intituled*,
An act to amend and explain an act, made
in the thirty-third year of the reign of
Henry the eighth, *intituled*, An act for
tythes, and for other purposes therein men-
tioned.

Parishes. Tythes.

C H A P. XXII.

An act for promoting the trade of Ireland, by
enabling the merchants thereof, to erect an
exchange in the city of Dublin.

Dublin.

C H A P. XXIII.

An act for the further preservation of Woods
and timber-trees.

Trees.

C H A P. XXIV.

An act for the encouragement of tillage and
navigation, by granting a bounty on the
carriage of corn coastways.

Corn.

C H A P. XXV.

An act for the relief of Debtors, with respect
to the imprisonment of their persons.

Repealed.

C H A P. XXVI.

An act for applying the sum of six thousand
pounds, granted by parliament to the cor-

poration for promoting and carrying on an
Inland navigation in this kingdom, to be
by them applied in carrying on a navigati-
on from the city of Limerick, to the deep
navigable water above the town of Killaloe,
and for encouraging other persons to sub-
scribe for carrying on, and compleating the
said work at their own expence.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXVII.

An act for the further improvement of his
majesty's revenue, and for continuing and
amending several acts therein particulaly
mentioned.

**Distillers. Revenue. Spirits. Teal
Tobacco. Wine.**

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act, to amend an act, made for the better
preservation of corn.

Corn.

Anno nono Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

An act for granting unto his majesty an ad-
ditional duty on beer, ale, strong waters,
wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and
merchandizes therein mentioned; and for
prohibiting the importation of all gold and
silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns
(except of the manufacture of Great Bri-
tain.)

Expired.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting unto his majesty the sever-
al duties, rates, impositions and taxes there-
in particularly expressed, to be applied to
the payment of the interest of the sums
therein provided for, and towards the dis-
charge of the said principal sums, in such
manner as therein is directed.

Loan.

Anno undecimo Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

An act for reviving, continuing, and amend-
ing several temporary statutes.

**Game. Judgments. Papists. Riots.
Tythes.**

C H A P. II.

An act for reviving, continuing, and amending
several temporary statutes, and for other
purposes.

**Burning. Corn. Drugs. Dublin
Workhouse. Sheriffs. Vermin.**

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, An act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. IV.

An act for directing the application of the sum of twenty eight thousand eight hundred pounds, granted the last session of parliament, to be applied to such publick works, and other purposes, as should be directed by parliament.

C H A P. V.

An act to prevent combinations to raise the price of coals in the city of Dublin.

Coals.

C H A P. VI.

An act to prevent the pernicious practice of burning bricks within the city of Dublin, or the neighbourhood thereof.

Bricks.

C H A P. VII.

An act for punishing such persons as shall do injuries and violences to the persons or properties of his majesty's subjects, with intent to hinder the exportation of corn.

Corn.

C H A P. VIII.

An act to repeal an act, *intituled*, An act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

Debtors.

C H A P. IX.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the fifth year of his majesty king George the third, *intituled*, An act for amending the publick roads.

Highways.

C H A P. X.

An act to enable the speaker of the house of commons, to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess of parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XI.

An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Ireland, and to hinder the spreading of infection.

Quarantine.

C H A P. XII.

An act to regulate the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for continuing certain laws, heretofore made, for the improvement of his majesty's revenue, and the more effectual prevention of frauds therein.

Anno undecimo & duodecimo Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

An act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on the several commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and all cambricks and lawns (except of the manufacture of Great Britain.

Additional Duties. Lace, &c. Militia.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed.

Absentees. Coaches. Cyder. Loan. Tea.

C H A P. III.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for encouragement of English protestant schools.

Hawkers. Schools.

C H A P. IV.

An act for granting and continuing to his majesty, the several duties, rates and impositions therein mentioned, for the use of the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. V.

An act for the more effectual punishing wicked and disorderly persons, who have committed, or shall commit, violences, and do injuries to the persons or properties of any of his majesty's subjects in the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, city and county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, or any of them; or who shall deliver or publish

fish threatening letters, or who resist or oppose the levying the publick taxes in the said counties or any of them; and for the more effectual bringing to justice certain offenders therein mentioned.

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

C H A P. VI.

An act for amending and explaining a proviso or clause contained in an act, passed in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of king Charles the second, intituled, An act for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tunnage, and other sums of money, unto his royal majesty, his heirs and successors, the same to be paid upon merchandizes imported and exported into or out of the kingdom of Ireland, according to a book of rates hereunto annexed.

Spirits.

C H A P. VII.

An act for the further improvement of his majesty's revenue, and the more effectual preventing of frauds therein; and for continuing and amending several laws heretofore made, and now in force, relative to his majesty's said revenue.

Brewers. Cambrick and Lawn. Distillers. Revenue. Hosiery. Spirits. Tobacco. Trees and Wood.

C H A P. VIII.

An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

C H A P. IX.

An act for the better preventing of frauds committed by persons claiming the bounties for supplying the city of Dublin with corn and flour.

Corn.

C H A P. X.

An act for rendering securities by mortgage more effectual.

Mortgages.

C H A P. XI.

An act for better regulating the foundling hospital and work-house in the city of Dublin, and increasing the fund for the support thereof; also for making a provision for appointing a *locum tenens* in case of the death or absence of the lord mayor, or the president of the court of conscience.

Dublin.

C H A P. XII.

An act for the further preventing delays of justice, by reason of privilege of parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, altering, and improving the new street, called Sackville-street and the Mall, in the city of Dublin, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same; as also the street called Marlborough-street, running parallel thereto on the east-side, with the lanes and avenues leading into the same.

Dublin.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for preventing the spreading of fires, and for appointing of watches in cities and towns-corporate.

Fire Engines and Watch.

C H A P. XV.

An act for the relief of poor infants, who are or shall be deserted by their parents.

Infants deserted.

C H A P. XVI.

An act for erecting parochial chapels of ease in parishes of large extent, and making such chapels, and those that are already erected, perpetual cures; and for making a proper provision for the maintenance of perpetual curates to officiate in the same; and also in like manner for making appropriate parishes perpetual cures.

Parishes.

C H A P. XVII.

An act for rendering more effectual the several laws for the better enabling the clergy, having cure of souls, to reside upon their benefices, and to build on their respective glebe lands, and to prevent dilapidations; and for the encouragement of protestant schools within this kingdom of Ireland.

Church Lands. Schools.

C H A P. XVIII.

An act for the regulation of the city of Cork, and for other purposes therein mentioned, relative to the said city.

Cork.

C H A P. XIX.

An act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes that have lately expired, and for continuing others, that are near expiring.

Coals. Corporations. Druggs.

Dublin. Game. Judgments.

Limerick. Papists. Quit-rent.

Riots. Tithes. Vermin. Watch.

C H A P. XX.

An act for the making of narrow roads through

through the mountainous unimproved parts of this kingdom.

Highways.

C H A P. XXI.

An act to encourage the reclaiming of unprofitable bogs.

Bogs.

C H A P. XXII.

An act to prevent burying dead bodies in churches.

Burial.

C H A P. XXIII.

An act for establishing an infirmary in the south suburbs of the city of Cork, and to vest an house, and front lot of ground in the south suburbs of said city (or any other house or grounds that may be taken) in certain trustees for ever, and to give such trustees such power as may be necessary to promote and execute the purposes of an infirmary in the south suburbs of the city of Cork.

Cork.

C H A P. XXIV.

An act to enable the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in this kingdom, to erect and make a lock adjoining to the long dock of the old quay in the city of Limerick.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXV.

An act for amending an act for the better regulation of partnerships, to encourage the trade and manufacture of this kingdom.

Inland Navigation. Partnerships.

C H A P. XXVI.

An act for continuing two several acts, one passed in the twenty-seventh year of his late majesty king George the second, and the other in the third year of his present majesty's reign, for making the river Lagan navigable, and opening a communication by water between Loughneagh and the town of Belfast; and for enabling the commissioners therein named to raise money by assignment of said duties, for the more effectual carrying on said work.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXVII.

An act for explaining and amending an act made in the eighth year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, intituled, An act for explaining and amending an act, intituled,

ed, An act to prevent the further growth of popery; so far only as the same makes a provision for the maintenance of popish priests converted to the protestant religion.

Papists.

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act for preventing the erecting of lime kilns in the city of Dublin, or the suburbs thereof.

Lime.

C H A P. XXIX.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, intituled, An act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. XXX.

An act for badging such poor as shall be found unable to support themselves by labour, and otherwise providing for them, and for restraining such as shall be found able to support themselves, by labour or industry, from begging.

Poor.

C H A P. XXXI.

An act for enabling certain persons to carry on and compleat the grand canal.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXXII.

An act for the relief of several insolvent debtors, named in the annexed schedules.

Debtors.

C H A P. XXXIII.

An act for regulating the journeymen taylors and journeymen shipwrights of the city of Dublin and the liberties thereof, and of the county of Dublin.

Taylors and Shipwrights.

C H A P. XXXIV.

An act for the remitting of prisoners, with their indictments, by the justices of his majesty's court of king's bench, to the places where the crimes were committed.

Prisoners.

C H A P. XXXV.

An act to empower Agmondisham Vesey, esquire, to enclose that part of the old road which lies on the west side of the little river, called the Griffin, upon laying out such other road, as in this act is mentioned.

Highways.

A B R I D G M E N T

O F T H E

Several Acts passed in this Kingdom,

I N T H E

Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George
the Third, to the Eleventh and Twelfth Years inclusive.

Absentees.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 19.* All persons, who shall have on 25 December 1771 or at any time between that and 25 December 1773 inclusive any salary, profits of employments, fees, or pensions in this kingdom, shall pay to his majesty the full sum of four shillings sterling out of every twenty shillings a year, which they receive or are intitled to by reason thereof, over and above the charges and expences of executing the said employments, unless they shall live and actually reside within this kingdom for and during the space of six calendar months at least in each of the said years; which said tax or duty shall be stopped and deducted yearly out of such respective salaries and pensions during the time and term aforesaid by vicetreasurer, paymaster, or receiver general, or such persons who are to pay the same, and shall be paid to vicetreasurers or deputies to be accounted for to his majesty; and said tax to be stopped and deducted out of the profits and fees of any persons so absent shall be stopped by the respective deputies of such persons so absent and paid by them to vicetreasurers or deputies to be accounted for to his majesty; and such deputies shall within one calendar month after such tax become due give in upon oath an account before lord chief baron or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of peace, of the net profits of such employment or employments, for which such deputies accountable to their principals; which account such persons shall forthwith send to vicetreasurer or deputy: such deputies of persons so absent neglecting or omitting the same shall from such time be incapable of exercising or holding such deputation, and also forfeit one hundred pounds sterling, to be recovered by bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin, one moiety to use of his majesty, the other to such person who shall sue; in which suit no essoign, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed.

For 2 years.
4s. per £. out of salaries, employments, fees, or pensions,
unless resident 6 months each year; stopped, and accounted for to the king;
deputies in one month to account on oath;
on neglect disabled, and compelled to king and prosecutor.

II. *sect. 20.* Secretaries of commissioners of revenue, agents of the several regiments on the establishment, and of the several persons intitled to receive any salaries or pensions on the establishment, shall respectively on or before the last of February yearly deliver

A

Absentees.

deliver in upon oath (which lord chief baron or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of peace, are required to administer) to best of their knowledge a list or account of such of the officers of the revenue, and the officers of the said regiments of the degree of a colonel, not having a regiment, and of the persons intitled to receive any such salaries or pensions, who shall have been absent and out of this kingdom for six calendar months in the year ending the 25th day of December next preceding. If they refuse or neglect to deliver in such lists, disabled from holding or enjoying said office of secretary, or from being agent.

or disabled.

Exempted.

III. *sect. 21.* This act shall not extend to charge said tax or duty upon the salary, pension, fees, or profits of employments, payable to any of the descendants of his majesty's royal grandfather, or to the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors for time being, or to his or their principal secretary, or prince Ferdinand duke of Brunswick, the duke and dutchess of Athol, sir Edward Hawke knight of the Bath, or George Charles esq; if his majesty shall think fit by his sign manual to exempt them or any of them from payment of the same: nor shall the same extend to the officers of such regiments as now are or hereafter commanded abroad on his majesty's service, to colonels not having regiments, or to any officer under degree of a colonel, to half-pay officers on this establishment, or widows of officers.

Additional Duties.

To 25 Dec.
1773.

Beer or ale 2s.
32 gallons,

small beer, 4d.

spirits 4d. a gallon;
tobacco 3d. lb.
muslin 6d. per yard;
Eastern silks and stuffs 1s. and 6d.
wine 4l. per tun;
brandy, &c. 8d. per gallon;
spirits above single in proportion;

coffee, &c. 3d. per lb.
herrings 1s. per barrel, except British;
molasses, treacle, 20s. per 100.
Roualls, cottons, except British, 6d. per yard;
raw hides exported 6d.
paper 1s. per ream;
damask towelling imported,

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* From 25 December 1771 until 25 December 1773 inclusive, and no longer, for and upon every thirty two gallons of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel brewed within this kingdom by any common brewer or in his vessels, or any other who sells or taps out beer or ale publicly or privately (such gallon to contain two hundred and seventy two cubical inches and one fourth part of a cubical inch) two shillings to be paid by the common brewer or such others respectively, who shall brew, sell, or tap out the same, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity; for every thirty two gallons of six shillings the barrel or under, so brewed, four pence, and so proportionably; every gallon of *aquavita*, strong waters, or spirits, made or distilled in this kingdom for sale, four pence to be paid by the first maker or distiller; every pound weight of tobacco imported three pence halfpenny; every yard of muslin imported six pence; every yard of all sorts of silks and stuffs made and manufactured in Persia, China, or East-Indies, imported one shilling and sixpence; every tun of wine imported four pounds, and so proportionably; every gallon of brandy, strong waters, and spirits perfectly made and of spirits made and distilled of wine not above proof imported eight pence, and so proportionably; every gallon of foreign spirits above the quality of single spirits imported, an additional duty shall be paid for such spirits, and charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for single spirits of the same denomination according to the comparative degree of strength, which such spirits so to be imported shall bear to single spirits of same denomination; every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts imported three pence; a tax of one shilling *per* barrel upon all herrings, that shall be imported, except British herrings; additional duty of twenty shillings sterling on every hundred weight of molasses, and of treacle; six pence *per* yard on all foreign stuffs called Roualls, and all manufactures made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed, whether plain, painted, or stained, imported from any parts beyond seas, except the manufacture of Great Britain; six pence *per* hide every raw and untanned hide exported beyond seas, except to Great Britain; one shilling every ream of writing or printing paper imported, except manufacture of Great Britain; six pence *per* yard over and above the present duties on all damask towelling, or napkins, made of

Additional Duties.

of flax or hemp, imported from foreign parts, or from any other place than Great Britain, at or under a yard wide, and one shilling *per* yard on all such goods from six to eight quarters wide, and of two shillings *per* yard on all such goods from eleven to twelve quarters wide.

II. *sect.* 2. All and singular said duties and impositions raised, levied, collected, and paid, over and above all other duties payable for the same, by virtue of the acts 14 & 15 C. 2. *for settling the excise or new impost, and for settling the subsidy of poundage and granting subsidy of tunnage.*

Above all duties by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 3 & 9.

III. *sect.* 3. If said wines, strong waters, spirits perfectly made and spirits of wine and brandy, or above the quality of single spirits, upon which said additional duties are charged, shall after payment or security be again exported by any merchants subjects within twenty four calendar months, or merchant strangers in twelve, after importation, and due proof first made by certificate from proper officer of due entry and of payment of said additional duties or security given, and that all other requisites have been performed, by law required, in cases where duties of excise are to be repaid by said act for settling the excise, then said additional duty shall without any delay or reward, if paid, be repaid or allowed to such merchants exporting within one month after demand thereof; or, if not paid, the security vacated or discharged as to so much as so exported; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Drawback in a month after demand on export by subjects in 24, strangers in 12, months, on certificate of entry, payment, or security and other requisites by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.

IV. *sect.* 4. Said duties on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts, and all monies arising thereby, paid to trustees of hempen and flaxen manufacture to be applied to encourage and support it and trade thereof in this kingdom, and said duties on raw and untanned hides to said trustees to be applied towards encouraging the raising flax-seed.

Duties on coffee, &c. to trustees of linen manufacture, and untanned hides to raise flax seed.

V. *sect.* 5. All said additional duties and impositions raised, answered, collected, and paid at same time, in like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, rules and directions, penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers, as appointed, directed, and expressed in said act of excise 14 and 15 C. 2. or any other law now in force relating to the revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if particularly mentioned, and enacted again in the body of this act; with like remedy of appeal to party grieved as by said act of excise or any other law or laws now in being relating to the duties of excise is provided.

Collected and paid as by excise laws,

with like appeal,

VI. *sect.* 6. The six pence *per* pound and all other fees to vicetreasurer, paymaster or receiver general, upon issuing or payment of any sums out of the aids granted this session, or which shall or may be borrowed pursuant to any act or vote of credit this session, shall be received by them for use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the term aforesaid, and duly accounted for as a further and additional aid hereby given and granted.

Fees accounted for as additional aid.

VII. *sect.* 7. That several sums be paid out of the aforesaid additional duties and aids.

VIII. *sect.* 8. The several sums granted by this act or any other act now in force in this kingdom, and appropriated to encourage raising sufficient quantities of flax and hemp, and the hempen and flaxen manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, shall be applied to such purposes only, and no other; and separate and distinct accounts kept by the proper officer of the application, and laid before parliament.

Money to flax and hemp manufacture;

distinct accounts laid before parliament. Tax on herrings applied.

IX. *sect.* 9. Said tax of one shilling *per* barrel on herrings imported paid to Dublin society to be applied to encouragement of fisheries in the northwest parts.

X. *sect.* 10. If re-exported within nine calendar months after importation the duties hereby imposed paid on such importation repaid to and drawn back by exporter.

Drawn back if re-exported in 9 months.

Bankrupts.

I. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1. After the 24th of June 1772, every person and persons using the trade of merchandize in gross or retail, or seeking living by buying and selling, dealing in exchange, or acting as scrivener, salester, banker, broker or factor, as well natural-born subjects as denizens and aliens, who shall abscond or depart from this realm, or begin to keep their houses, or otherwise absent him or herself so that their creditor or creditors cannot have access to them; or take sanctuary, or suffer him or herself willingly to be arrested without any just or lawful cause, or good consideration or purpose; or shall suffer themselves to be outlawed, or yield themselves to prison; or willingly or fraudulently procure themselves to be arrested; or their goods, money, or chattles, to be attached, sequestered, or taken in execution; or depart from their dwelling-house; or make or cause to be made any fraudulent grant or conveyance of their lands, tenements, goods or chattles, to the intent, or whereby their creditors shall or may be defeated or delayed from recovery of their just and true debts; or shall by themselves, or by means of others by their procurement obtain any protections, other than such person or persons as shall be lawfully protected by the privilege of parliament; or shall prefer or exhibit unto his majesty, his heirs or successors, or any of the king's courts, any petition or bill against their creditors, or any of them, desiring or endeavouring to compel or enforce them, or any of them, to accept less than their just and principal debts, or to procure time or longer days of payment than was given at the time of their original contracts; or being arrested for debt, shall after arrest lie in prison two months or more, upon that or any other arrest or detention in prison for debt; or being arrested for the sum of one hundred pounds or more of just debt or debts, shall at any time after such arrest escape out of prison; and every trader having privilege of parliament, who shall neglect to make satisfaction for any just debt to the amount of one hundred pounds or more, within two months after service of legal process for such debt, shall be deemed and adjudged bankrupts; and in the cases of arrests, or lying in prison for such debt or debts, shall be deemed bankrupt from the time of his, her, or their said first arrest.

II. sect. 2. No farmer, grazier, or drover of cattle, intitled, as such, to any of the benefits by this act, or deemed a bankrupt within the same, unless such person shall actually and *bona fide* act as a scrivener, salester, banker, broker or factor, or dealer in exchange, or as a merchant, within the meaning of this act.

III. sect. 3. The lord chancellor, lord keeper or commissioners of the great seal, upon complaint in writing against such person or persons being bankrupt, as or are before defined, shall have full power and authority, by commission under the great seal, to name, assign, and appoint, such wise, honest and discreet persons, as to him shall seem good, who, or the major part of them, by virtue of this act, and the said commission, shall have full power and authority to take by their discretion, such order and direction with the body and bodies of such person, wheresoever he or she may be had, either in his or her house, privileged place, or elsewhere, as well by imprisonment of body; as also with all his or her lands, tenements, hereditaments, or freehold, and all covenants of renewal of such freehold which he or she shall have, or any way intitled to in his or her own right before he or she became bankrupt; and also with all such lands, &c. as such person shall have purchased or obtained for money or other recompence, jointly with his wife, children or child, or any other person, to the use of such bankrupt, or of or for such use, interest, right or title, as such bankrupt then shall have in the same, or in trust to any secret use of such bankrupt; and also with all lands, &c. whereof he or she shall be any ways seized, of any estate in tail, in possession, reversion, or remainder, and whereof no reversion or remainder is or shall be in the king, his heirs or successors, of the gift or provision of his majesty, his progenitors, his heirs or successors; and also with his or her money, goods, chattles, wares, merchandizes,

Traders, &c. absconding;

sanctuary; fraudulent arrest, or execution; outlawry;

fraudulent conveyance to defeat creditors;

obtaining protections;

bill or petition to compel creditor to accept less or procure time;

after arrest lying in prison 2 months; escaping out of prison when arrested for 100 l. trader having privilege, not satisfying a debt of 100 l. in 2 months after process served, deemed bankrupts; and from first arrest.

No farmer, grazier or drover, a bankrupt as such. Commissioners appointed under great seal,

who may imprison;

order lands, goods, &c. of bankrupts;

Bankrupts.

chandizes, and debts, whereſoever they may be found or known, and cauſe the ſaid lands, tenements, hereditaments, fees, annuities, offices, goods, chattles, wares, merchandizes, and debts, to be ſearched, viewed, rated, and appraiſed, to the beſt appraiſement, value they may, and by deed indented and inrolled in one of the king's courts of record, to make ſale of the ſaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and of all deeds, ſale, writings, and evidences touching only the ſame, belonging to ſuch bankrupt; and alſo of all fees, annuities, offices, goods and chattles, or otherwiſe to order the ſame for the true ſatisfaction and payment of ſaid creditors; to every of ſaid creditors a portion, rate-like, according to the quantity of their debts, ſo that every creditor and creditors having ſecurity for his or their ſeveral debts, by judgment, ſtatute, recognizance, ſpecialty, with or without penalty or other ſecurity, or having no ſecurity, or having made attachments in Dublin or any other place, by virtue of any cuſtom there uſed, of the goods and chattles of any ſuch bankrupt, whereof there is no execution or extent ſerved and executed upon any the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattles, and other eſtate of ſuch bankrupt, before ſuch time as he or ſhe become bankrupt, ſhall not be relieved upon any ſuch judgment, ſtatute, recognizance, ſpecialty, attachments, or other ſecurities, for more than a rateable part of their juſt and due debts, with the other creditors of the ſaid bankrupt, without reſpect to any ſuch penalty, or greater ſum contained in ſuch judgment, &c. and every direction, order, grant, bargain, ſale, conveyance, and other thing by the ſaid perſons ſo authorized, ſhall be good and effectual in law againſt ſaid bankrupts, their wives, heirs, and children, and ſuch perſon and perſons as by ſuch joint-purchase with ſaid bankrupts ſhall have any eſtate or intereſt in the premiſſes; and againſt all the iſſues of the bodies of ſuch bankrupts, and all perſons claiming any eſtate, right, title, or intereſt, by, from, or under the ſaid bankrupts, after ſuch time as ſuch perſon ſhall become bankrupt, and againſt all other perſons whatſoever, whom the ſaid bankrupt by common recovery or other ways or means might cut off or debar from any remainder, reversion, rent, profit, title, or poſſibility, in, to, or out of any of the ſaid lands, tenements or hereditaments: and if any perſon who ſhall become a bankrupt, and hath heretofore granted, conveyed, or aſſured, or ſhall at any time hereafter, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattles, or other eſtate, unto any perſon, upon condition or power of redemption, by payment of money, or otherwiſe, ſaid commissioners, or major part of them, may aſſign and appoint, under hands and ſeals, ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall think fit, to make tender, or payment of money, or other performance, according to the nature of ſuch condition, as fully as the bankrupt might; and ſaid commissioners, or major part, ſhall, after ſuch tender, payment, or performance, have power to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattles, and other eſtates ſo granted, upon condition to and for the benefit of the creditors, as fully as of any other eſtate of the bankrupt.

for creditors
rateably;

acts of com-
miſſioners valid
againſt bank-
rupt, wife,
child, joint pur-
chaſer, iſſue, and
all claimants
under, &c. re-
mainder or re-
version;

commissioners
may redeem by
tender of pay-
ment or perform
condition,

and afterwards
ſell,

for creditors,

IV. *ſect.* 4. No creditors of any ſcrivener, ſaleſmaſter, banker, broker, factor, dealer in exchange or merchandize, within the deſcription of this act, though for valuable conſideration, who ſhall ſue execution upon judgment obtained by default, confeſſion, or *nil dicit*, ſhall avail themſelves of ſuch execution, to the prejudice of other fair creditors, but the perſon ſuing out the ſame ſhall be paid rateably only with other creditors.

Execution on
judgment by
default, &c.

paid rateably
only.

V. *ſect.* 5. Nothing herein contained ſhall extend to ſecurities, by judgment obtained before the bankrupt ſhall become ſcrivener, ſaleſmaſter, banker, broker, factor, dealer in exchange or merchandize, but all debts ſo ſecured, ſhall have the ſame force and effect, priority and preference, as if this act not made.

Judgment before
becoming dealer,
&c. not affected.

Bankrupts.

No purchase, unless commission sued in 5 years.

Conveyance to children, &c.

transfer of debts in others names, unless on marriage or valuable consideration, commissioners may sell or dispose.

Subsequent purchases or acquisitions applied by commissioners as the rest.

And goods in bankrupt's possession or order by consent of true owner, of which they reputed owners, except by consignment or factorage.

A single creditor 200l. two 150l. three or more 200l.

affidavit by petitioning creditors of reality of debts,

bond 200l. to prove,

VI. *sect. 6.* No purchase for good and valuable consideration, shall be impeached by this act, unless the commission to prove him or her who shall become a bankrupt, be sued forth within five years after he or she shall become a bankrupt.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any person who shall be a bankrupt by intent of this statute, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, to any of his or her children, or other person, any manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, offices, fees, annuities, leases, goods, or chattles, or transfer his or her debts in other men's names, except the same shall be purchased, conveyed, or transferred for or upon marriage of any of his or her children (both parties married being of years of consent) or some valuable consideration, it shall be in the power of the commissioners, or major part, to bargain and sell, grant, convey, demise, or otherwise dispose thereof in as ample manner as if the said debts were in the bankrupt's own name, or as if said bankrupt had been actually seized or possessed of the like estate or interest to his or her own use, at such time as he or she became bankrupt; and every such disposition of said commissioners, shall be good to all intents, constructions, and purposes in law against such bankrupt, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and such children and persons, as shall be subject to this statute, and against all other persons claiming by, from, or under such bankrupt, or such other person or persons to whom such conveyance made by said bankrupt, or by his or her means and procurement.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If any person published and declared bankrupt by virtue of this act, shall at any time after purchase any lands, tenements, hereditaments, offices, fees, goods, or chattles, or any descend or revert, or by any means come to such person being bankrupt before such time as their debts due to their creditors fully satisfied and paid, or otherwise agreed for as herein after mentioned, the said lands, &c. shall, by the said commissioners or major part be bargained, sold, extended, delivered, and used for and towards payment of said creditors, in such like manner and form as other the lands, &c. of the said bankrupts, which they had when they were declared first bankrupt, should or might by this act.

IX. *sect. 9.* If any persons shall become bankrupt, and at such time shall, by the consent and permission of the true owner and proprietor, have in their possession, order, and disposition, any goods or chattles whereof they shall be reputed owners, and take upon them the sale, alteration, or dispositions as owners, such goods excepted as shall be in the custody of such bankrupt by consignment or factorage, in every such case the said commissioners, shall have power to sell and dispose of the same, for benefit of the creditors who seek relief by said commission, as fully as any other part of the estate of the said bankrupt.

X. *sect. 10.* No commission of bankrupt under the great seal, shall be awarded and issued against any person whatsoever upon the petition of one or more creditors, unless the single debt of the creditor, or of two or more persons, being partners, petitioning for the same, amount to one hundred pounds or upwards, or unless the debt of two creditors so petitioning, amount to one hundred and fifty pounds, or upwards; or unless the debt of three or more creditors so petitioning, amount to two hundred pounds or upwards; and all the creditor or creditors petitioning, shall, before the same granted, make an affidavit or (being one of the people called quakers) a solemn affirmation in writing, before one of the masters of chancery (which oath or affirmation they are hereby impowered to administer, and which shall be filed with the proper officer) of the truth and reality of such their respective debts, and likewise give bond to the lord chanellor, in the penalty of two hundred pounds, conditioned for proving his, her, or their debt, as well before the commissioners named in such commission, as upon a trial at law, in case the due issuing forth the same contested and tried, and also for proving the party a bankrupt at the time of taking out such commission, and further

Bankrupts.

further to proceed on such commission, as herein after mentioned : And if such debt or debts shall not be really due or owing, or if after such commission taken out, it cannot be proved, the party was a bankrupt at the time of issuing ; but on the contrary it shall appear, such commission was taken out fraudulently or maliciously, then the lord chancellor, shall upon the petition of the party aggrieved, examine into the same, and order satisfaction for the damages sustained ; and for the better recovery thereof, may, in case there be occasion, assign such bonds to the grieved parties so petitioning, who may sue for the same in their names.

if debt not really due,

or the commission fraudulent or malicious, on petition satisfaction for damages, and bond assigned.

XI. *sect. 11.* If any bankrupt shall, after issuing of any commission against him, pay the person or persons who sued out the same, or otherwise give or deliver to such persons, goods, or any other satisfaction or security for their debt, whereby such persons, shall privately have and receive more in the pound, in respect of their debt than the other creditors, such payment of money, delivery of goods, or giving great or other security or satisfaction, shall be deemed and taken to be such an act of bankruptcy, whereby on good proof thereof, such commission shall and may be superseded, and it shall and may be lawful for the lord chancellor, to award any creditor or creditors petitioning another commission ; and such persons so taking or receiving such goods or other satisfaction, shall forfeit and lose as well their whole debt, as the whole they shall have taken or received, and shall pay back and deliver up the same, or the full value, to such persons as the said commissioners acting under such new commission shall appoint; in trust for and to be divided amongst the other of the bankrupt's creditors in proportion to their respective debts.

Creditors receiving more or other satisfaction, commission superseded,

another awarded,

the whole debt lost, and repayment, for benefit of the other creditors,

XII. *sect. 12.* The creditors who shall petition for and obtain any commission shall be, and are hereby obliged at their own costs and expences to sue forth and prosecute the same, until assignees chosen of such bankrupt's estate and effects, as herein after prescribed ; and the commissioners named in any such commission, shall, at the same meeting, appointed for choice of assignees, ascertain such costs, and by writing under their hands, shall direct and order the assignees, who are hereby required to pay and reimburse such petitioning creditors, such their costs and charges, out of the first monies or effects of said bankrupt, that shall be got in and received under the said commission ; and every creditor of the said bankrupt shall be at liberty to prove their debts under the said commission, without paying any contribution whatsoever for or on account of such debts.

Petitioners to prosecute at their costs,

ascertained or choice of assignees, assignees to reimburse out of the first money, every creditor may prove debts under the commission without contribution.

XIII. *sect. 13.* All persons who have given credit, or at any time hereafter shall on bills, bonds, notes, or other securities, to any persons who shall become bankrupt upon a good and valuable consideration, *bona fide*, for any sum, or other matter or thing whatsoever; which shall not be due or payable at or before the time of such persons becoming bankrupt, shall be admitted to prove their respective securities, promise, or agreement for the same, in like manner as if made payable presently, and not at a future day, and shall be intitled unto, and receive a proportionable share, and dividend of such bankrupt's estate, in proportion to the other creditors, deducting only thereout rebate of interest, and discounting such securities payable at future times, after the rate of six pounds *per centum per annum*, for what he shall so receive, to be computed from the actual payment thereof, to the time such debt, duty, or sum of money, should or would have become due and payable by such securities. And it shall be lawful for such persons to petition for, or join in petitioning for any commission of bankruptcy.

Creditors on bona fide, securities at a future day to receive a proportion,

on discount at 5 per Cent.

XIV. *sect. 14.* There shall not be paid or allowed by the creditors, or out of the estate of the bankrupt, any monies whatsoever for expences in eating or drinking of the commissioners, or other persons, at the times of meetings, and no schedule shall be annexed to any deed of assignment of the personal estate of such bankrupt from the said

No allowance for expences,

no schedule to assignment,

commissioners

Bankrupts.

commissioner
cating or drink-
eng at creditors
icharge, or tak-
ing above 20s.
each meeting,
disabled.

commissioners to the assignees of said estate: and if any commissioner shall order any such expence to be made, or eat or drink at any such meeting at the charge of the creditors, or out of the estate of such bankrupt, or receive or take above twenty shillings each, for each respective meeting, every such commissioner, so offending, shall be disabled for ever to act as a commissioner in such or any other commission founded on this act.

Commissioners
oath.

XV. *sect. 15.* The said commissioners, shall not be capable of acting in execution of any of the powers and authorities, by this act (unless it be the power hereby given of administering oaths to commissioners) until such time as they respectively shall have taken an oath to the effect following.

I A. B. Do swear, that I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me as a commissioner in a commission of bankrupt against and that without favour or affection, prejudice or malice.

So help me God.

Administered to
each other,
entered.

Which oath any two or more of the said commissioners are hereby impowered and required to administer to each other in the same commission named and authorized; and they, the said commissioners, shall enter and keep memorials thereof, signed by them respectively, among the depositions and other proceedings on each respective commission, issued forth by virtue of this act.

No affidavit by
the king's death,

XVI. *sect. 16.* No commission of bankrupt shall abate by reason of the death of his present majesty (whom God long preserve) his heirs or successors, but shall continue in full force: and if necessary to renew, by death of the commissioners named, so that a sufficient number not living who cannot act therein, or for any other cause; such commission shall be renewed, and but half of the fees, paid upon granting or obtaining commissions of bankrupt, shall be paid on any such renewed commissions; and all bills of fees and disbursements, claimed or demanded by any solicitor, clerk, or attorney, employed under any commission, shall be settled, adjusted, and certified by one of the masters of chancery; and so much as the master shall certify to be due to such clerk, solicitor, or attorney, and no more, shall be paid by the assignees under such commission; and the master, who shall settle and adjust such bill, shall have and receive for his care in settling and adjusting the same, as also for his certificate thereof, the sum of twenty shillings, and no more.

commissions re-
newed,
half fees,
attorney's fees
settled by a mas-
ter, and certifi-
ed,
no more paid by
assignees,
masters see 20s.

Tho' bankrupt
dies, commissi-
oners proceed.

XVII. *sect. 17.* If any bankrupt shall die before the commissioners distribute the estate and effects, said commissioners shall notwithstanding, proceed in the execution of said commission, as they might have done if said bankrupt living.

Notice forth-
with in Gazette,
and time an l
place for meet-
ing,

XVIII. *sect. 18.* Where any commission of bankrupt shall issue, the commissioners therein named, or major part, shall forthwith, after they have declared the person against whom such commission shall issue, a bankrupt, cause notice thereof to be given in Dublin Gazette, and appoint a time and place for creditors to meet, which meeting for the city of Dublin, and all places within the limits of the county of said city, shall be at the Tholsel of said city, or Royal Exchange, in order to choose assignees of said bankrupt's estate and effects; at which meeting said commissioners shall admit the proof of any creditors debt, that shall live remote from the place of meeting, by affidavit (or being of the people called quakers, solemn affirmation) and also permit any person, duly authorized by letter of attorney from such creditors oath, or affirmation being made of the due execution thereof, either by an affidavit sworn, or affirmation made before a master in chancery, ordinary or extraordinary, or before the commissioners, *viva voce*; (which oath or affirmation they are hereby respectively au-
thorized

for Dublin at the
'Tholsel, or Roy-
al Exchange,
to choose assign-
ees,
creditors remote,
proof of debt on
oath,
letter of attor-
ney,
before a master,
or the commissi-
oners,

Bankrupts.

thorized to administer) and in case of creditors residing in foreign parts, such affidavits or solemn affirmations being made before a magistrate where the party shall be residing and being, together with the letters of attorney of such creditors, attested by a notary publick, the said commissioners shall permit the persons so duly authorized to vote in the choice of an assignee or assignees of such bankrupt's estate and effects, in place and stead of such creditors; and the commissioners, or major part, shall assign every such bankrupt's estate and effects unto such person or persons, as the major part in value of such creditors, according to the several debts then proved, shall choose as aforesaid; and the assignee or assignees, shall keep one or more distinct books of account, wherein he or they shall duly enter all sums of money, or other effects, which he or they shall have got in, or received out of said bankrupt's estate; to which books of account every creditor, who shall have proved his or her debt, shall at all seasonable times have free resort, and inspect the same as often as he or she shall think fit.

in foreign parts before a magistrate, attested by notary,

to vote in choice of assignees instead of the creditor, assignees chosen by major part in value, account books kept,

referred to by creditors proving debts.

XIX. *sect. 19.* No creditor, or any person on behalf of any creditor, permitted to vote in choice of assignees, whose debt, or the debt of persons authorizing him to vote, shall not amount to ten pounds or upwards.

Debt of 10l. to intitle to vote.

XX. *sect. 20.* Said commissioners may as often as they see cause, for the better preserving and securing the bankrupt's estate, immediately appoint one or more assignees of the debts, estate, and effects of such bankrupt, or any part; which assignees, or any of them, shall and may be removed or displaced at the meeting of creditors appointed for the choice of assignees, if they or the major part in value, whose debts respectively amount to ten pounds or upwards as aforesaid then present, of such persons duly authorized as aforesaid, shall think fit; and such assignees as so removed, shall deliver up and assign all the debts, estate, and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come to their hands, or possession, or assigned by said commissioners as aforesaid, unto such other assignees so chosen by the creditors, and all debts, estate, and effects of the bankrupt, delivered up or assigned, shall be to all intents and purposes as effectually and legally vested in such new assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to them by said commissioners; and if such first assignees shall refuse or neglect ten days next after notice of the choice of such new assignees, and of their consent to accept such assignment, signified to the first assignees by writing under their hands, to make such delivery, every such assignee or assignees shall respectively forfeit two hundred pounds, over and above the value of the effects of such bankrupt so detained; to be divided and distributed amongst the creditors, towards satisfaction of their debts, in such manner as the estate of the bankrupt is or ought to be divided and distributed; and to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin by such persons, as such major part of commissioners shall appoint to sue, with full costs, wherein no privilege, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

Assignees appointed as commissioners see cause, removed at such meeting of such creditors,

and deliver all effects to the new assignees,

not delivering in 10 days after notice forfeit 200l. distributed as bankrupt's estate.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Every grant, assignment, or disposition of the debts, estates, and effects of any bankrupt by said commissioners, or the greater part, shall so vest the property, right and interest, in the person or persons to whom granted, assigned, or ordered, as fully to all intents as if originally and legally vested in such person or persons, and as if the bills, bonds, statutes, recognizances, judgments, deed or deeds, or contract, whereupon said debts shall arise or grow due, had been made to, or with, or for said persons to whom so disposed; and after such disposition of said debts, neither the bankrupt or any other to whom any such debt shall be due, shall have power to recover the same, or make any release or discharge thereof; neither shall the same be attached as the debt of the bankrupt, or such said other person

Property vested by disposition of commissioners, as if originally,

not afterwards in power of the bankrupt or any other.

Bankrupts.

person or persons, to whom the same shall be due by any other person or persons, according to custom or otherwise, but the party or parties to whom the same debt shall be assigned, shall have like remedy to recover the same as fully and lawfully in the name or name of the assignee or assignees to whom so granted, assigned, or ordered by said commissioners in all respects, as the party himself might have had.

Payment by
debtor to bank-
rupt *bona fide*,

XXII. *sect. 22.* No debtor of the bankrupt hereby endangered for the payment of his, her, or their debt, truly and *bona fide* made to such bankrupt, before such debtor shall understand or know, that he is become a bankrupt.

Bankrupt's es-
tate legally vest-
ed in new assign-
ees by order of
lord chancellor
on petition of
any creditors,

XXIII. *sect. 23.* And whereas it may be necessary, that assignments should be vacated, and new assignments made, the lord chancellor may upon petition of any creditors, make such order therein, as he shall think just and reasonable: and in case a new assignment ordered, such debts, effects, and estate of such bankrupts shall be thereby effectually and legally-vested in such new assignees, and it shall be lawful for them to sue for the same in their names, and to discharge any action or suit, and to give acquittance for such debts, as effectually, to all intents, as the assignees in the former assignment might, in case no new assignment made; and said commissioners shall cause publick notice to be given in the two Dublin Gazettes, that shall immediately follow the removal, and the appointment of such other assignees, that such assignees are removed, and such other assignees appointed in their stead; and that such persons, as are indebted to the said bankrupt's estate, do not pay such debt or debts to such assignees, as removed as aforesaid.

notice of remo-
val and new as-
signment.

Bankrupts, who
shall not in 42
days after notice
surrender and
submit to be ex-
amined on oath
or affirmation,

XXIV. *sect. 24.* If any persons, who shall at any time during the continuance of this act become bankrupt, within the intent and meaning of this act, and against whom a commission of bankrupt under the great seal of Ireland, shall be awarded and issued, whereupon the said persons, shall be declared bankrupts, shall not within forty-two days after notice thereof in writing, left at the usual place of abode of such persons, or personal notice, in case such persons be then in prison, and notice in the Dublin Gazette, that such commission or commissions is, are, or have been issued, and of the time and place of meeting of the commissioners therein named, or the major part of them, surrender themselves to the said commissioners named, or the major part of them, and sign or subscribe such surrender, and submit to be examined from time to time upon oath, or being of the people called quakers, upon solemn affirmation by law appointed for such people, by and before such commissioners, and in all things conform to this statute; and also upon their examination fully and truly disclose and discover all their effects and estate real and personal, and how, and in what manner, to whom, and upon what consideration, and at what time and times, they have disposed of, assigned, or transferred any of their goods, wares, merchandizes, monies, or other estate and effects, and all books, papers and writings relating thereto, of which they were possessed, or in or to which they were any ways interested or intitled, or which any person or persons had or hath, or have in trust for them, or for their use at any time before or after the issuing of the said commission, or whereby such person or persons, or their families hath or have or may have, or expect any profit, possibility of profit, benefit, or advantage whatsoever, except only such part of their estate or effects, or shall have been really and *bona fide* before sold or disposed of in the way of their trade and dealings, except such sums of money as shall have been laid out in the ordinary expence of their families; and also upon such examination deliver up unto the said commissioners, all such part of their wares, goods, merchandizes, money, estate and effects, and all books, papers, and writings relating thereunto, as at the time of such examination, shall be in their possession, custody, or power, (their necessary wearing apparel, and the necessary wearing apparel of the wife and children

and conform in
all things,
and fully disclose
all real and per-
sonal estate,
how disposed;
all books and
papers,
any ways inter-
ested in or in
trust,
any possibility of
profit,
except really and
bona fide before
sold or disposed
in the way of
their trade and
dealings,
except ordinary
expences,
and deliver up
all to commissi-
oners.
necessary app-
rel excepted, and
of wife and chil-
dren,

Bankrupts.

children of such bankrupt only excepted) then he, she, or they, the said bankrupt or bankrupts, in case of any default and wilful omission in not surrendering and submitting to be examined as aforesaid, or in case they shall remove, conceal, or embezzle any part of such his, her, or their estate, real or personal, to the value of twenty pounds, or any books of account, papers, or writings relating thereto, with an intent to defraud his, her, or their creditors, and being thereof lawfully convicted by indictment, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer as felons without benefit of clergy, or the benefit of any statute made in relation to felons, and in such cases, such felons goods and estate shall go and be divided among the creditors seeking relief under such commission.

removing, concealing, or embezzling any part of value, or account books or writings, with intent to defraud creditors, felony without clergy, the goods and estate among creditors seeking relief.

XXV. *sect. 25.* Said commissioners shall appoint within the said forty-two days, not less than three several meetings for the purposes aforesaid, the last of which shall be on the forty-second day, hereby limited for such bankrupt's appearance, and ten days notice, at least, shall be given in the Dublin Gazette, of the time and place of such meetings.

Three meetings within the 42 days, the last the 42d day. 10 days notice of time and place in Gazette.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* The lord chancellor, may enlarge the time for such persons surrendering themselves, and disclosing and discovering their estate and effects as aforesaid, as the lord chancellor shall think fit, not exceeding fifty days, computed from the end of the said forty-two days; so as such order for enlarging the time be made six days at least, before the time on which such persons were to surrender, and make such discovery.

Time enlarged by order of lord chancellor, not exceeding 50 days, 6 days at least before the time for surrender.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* Every such bankrupt or bankrupts, after any assignees of their estate and effects chosen and appointed, shall be, and are hereby required forthwith to deliver up on oath, or (being of the people called quakers) upon solemn affirmation before one of the masters of chancery, or before any justice of the peace within his respective jurisdiction (which oath or affirmation they are hereby impowered to administer) all their books of accounts, papers and writings not seized by the messenger of the said commission, or not before delivered up to the commissioners, or the major part, and then in their custody or power, and discover such as are in the custody or power of any person or persons, that any ways relate to or concern their estate or effects; and all and every such bankrupt or bankrupts not in prison or custody, shall at all times after such surrender be at liberty, and are hereby required to attend such assignees, upon every reasonable notice in writing, for that purpose by such assignees unto such bankrupts, or left them, at his, her, or their house or place of abode, in order to assist, and shall assist, such assignees, in making out the accounts of said bankrupt's estate and effects.

Bankrupts, after assignees chosen, to deliver forthwith on oath all account books and papers not seized or delivered,

and discover such as in custody or power of any other,

and on reasonable notice in writing attend and assist assignees.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* All bankrupts, having surrendered as aforesaid, shall, at all seasonable times before the expiration of said forty two days, or such further time as allowed to finish their examination, be at liberty to inspect their books, papers, and writings, in the presence of such assignees, or some person appointed by such assignees for that purpose, and to take and bring with them, for their assistance, such persons as they shall think fit, not exceeding two persons at any one time, and to make such extracts and copies from thence, as they shall think fit, the better to enable them to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; and in order thereto the said bankrupts shall be free from all arrests, restraint, or imprisonment of any of their creditors in coming to surrender, and from the actual surrender of such bankrupts to said commissioners, for and during the said forty two days, or such further time as allowed to such bankrupts for finishing their examinations; provided such bankrupt was not in custody at the time of such surrender and submission to be examined: and in case such bankrupt shall be arrested for debt, or on any escape-warrant, coming to surrender him or

After surrender may during time allowed inspect books and papers in presence of assignees or persons appointed, assisted by any two,

make extracts and copies, free from arrests or restraint in coming to surrender and during time allowed,

if not in custody at the time,

Bankrupts.

discharged on producing the notice or summons, and a copy to the officer,

who detaining afterward shall pay the bankrupt 5l. a day.

If bankrupt in custody, and can be brought to be examined, the expences out of his estate : if he cannot, commissioners attend and take his discovery ;

assignees to appoint persons to attend, and with his books, &c.

On certificate that he is proved bankrupt, warrant to apprehend and imprison, shall removed by order of commissioners :

commissioners warrant to seize goods, books, &c. wearing apparel excepted.

Submitting and conforming, shall receive benefit of the act as if voluntary surrender. Persons summoned to give information ;

herself to said commissioners, or after surrender shall be so arrested within the time before mentioned, on producing such summons or notices under the hands of the commissioners or assignees to the officer, who shall arrest him, her, or them, and making it appear to such officer, that such notice or summons is signed by the said commissioners, or the major part, or by such assignees, and giving such officer a copy thereof, he or she shall be immediately discharged ; and in case any officer shall detain such bankrupt in his custody, after he or she shall have shewn such notice or summons, and made it appear it was signed as aforesaid, such officer shall forfeit and pay to such bankrupt for his own use five pounds for every day such officer shall detain such bankrupt, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in Dublin in the name of such bankrupt, with full costs of suit.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* In case any bankrupt be in prison, or custody, at time of issuing said commission, and willing to surrender and submit to be examined, and can be brought before said commissioners and creditors for that purpose, the expences thereof shall be paid out of said bankrupt's estate and effects : but in case such bankrupt is in execution, or cannot be brought before the commissioners, the acting commissioners shall from time to time attend said bankrupt in prison or custody, and take his discovery, as in other cases ; and assignees of said estate shall and are required to appoint one or more person or persons to attend such bankrupt, being in prison or custody, from time to time, and to produce to him his books, papers, and writings, to prepare his last discovery and examination, according to the directions before mentioned, a copy whereof the assignees of said estate shall apply for, and the said bankrupt shall deliver to them, or their order, ten days at least before such last examination.

XXX. *sect. 30.* Upon certificate under hands and seals of the commissioners, that such commission is issued, and such person proved before them to be bankrupt, it shall be lawful for all or any of the justices of king's bench, or common pleas, or barons of exchequer, and all justices of peace, and they are hereby impowered and required, upon application for that purpose, to grant warrants under hands and seals, for apprehending such person, and him to commit to the common gaol of the county where so apprehended, there to remain until removed by order of said commissioners, by warrant under their hands and seals ; and the gaoler or keeper, to whose custody such person committed, is required to take such person into his custody, and forthwith give notice to one or more of said commissioners, of such persons being in their custody, to the intent the said commissioners may send their warrant to such gaoler or keeper (which they are impowered and required forthwith to send) for the delivering such bankrupt to the persons named in such warrant, who shall be therein authorized to bring such person to the said commissioners in order to such examination and discovery ; and the said commissioners are hereby likewise authorized and impowered by such or any other warrant to take and seize any the goods, wares, merchandizes and effects of such bankrupt (the necessary wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and of his wife and children only excepted) and any of his books, papers, or writings, then in custody or possession of such bankrupt, or of any other person or persons in any prison or prisons whatsoever.

XXXI. *sect. 31.* If any such person so apprehended, shall, within the time or times allowed by this act, submit to be examined, and in all things conform, as if surrendered as required, then such person shall have and receive the benefit of this act, to all intents and purposes, as if he had voluntarily come in and surrendered.

XXXII. *sect. 32.* Said commissioners, or major part, may send for, and call before them, by such warrant, summons, ways, or means, as they shall think fit, all such persons as they shall know, or shall be informed and believe can give any account

Bankrupts.

account or information of any act or acts of bankruptcy committed by such persons, against whom any commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued out, or of the goods, chattles, wares, merchandizes, estate or effects of any such persons; and upon their appearance, examine them as herein after mentioned, touching or concerning such bankrupt's estate and effects: and if any such persons on payment or tender of payment of such reasonable charges as the said commissioners shall think sufficient, shall neglect or refuse to come and appear, not having a lawful excuse to be made known to and allowed by said commissioners, said commissioners may, by warrant under hands and seals, apprehend any such persons so offending, and him, her, or them commit to such prison as to the said commissioners shall be thought meet, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until such persons submit to the said commissioners, to appear and be examined as herein after mentioned.

not appearing,
without lawful
excuse,

warrant to im-
prison 'till they
submit,

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* Such witnesses as so sent for, shall have such costs and charges as said commissioners in their discretion shall think fit to be paid out of the effects of such bankrupts.

Charges to wit-
nesses out of
bankrupt's
effects.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* Said commissioners may examine, as well by word of mouth, as on interrogatories in writing, all persons, against whom any commission of bankruptcy is awarded, and the wife of every such person, upon oath, or, being of the people called quakers, solemn affirmation (which oath or affirmation said commissioners are hereby impowered to administer) touching all matters relating to the trade, dealings, estate and effects of all such bankrupts; and also examine in manner aforesaid, all and every other person duly summoned before, or present at any meeting of said commissioners, touching all matters relating to the person, trade, dealings, estate, and effects of all such bankrupts, and any act or acts of bankruptcy committed by them; and also take down and reduce into writing the answers or verbal examinations of every such bankrupt or other person had or taken before them; which examination so taken down or reduced into writing, the party examined shall and is hereby required to sign and subscribe; and in case any such bankrupt or other person refuse to answer, or not fully answer to satisfaction of the commissioners, or the major part of them, all lawful questions put by said commissioners, as well by word of mouth, as by interrogatories in writing, or refuse to sign and subscribe their examination so reduced into writing, not having a reasonable objection either to the wording thereof or otherwise, to be allowed by the said commissioners, it shall be lawful to and for said commissioners, by warrant under hands and seals to commit them to such prison as the commissioners think fit, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until such persons shall submit to said commissioners, and full answer make, to satisfaction of the commissioners, to all such questions as shall be put as aforesaid, and sign and subscribe such examination, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Examination by
word of mouth
or interroga-
ries of bank-
rupt,
his wife,
on oath;

and of every
other person
summoned;

answers reduced
to writing;

signed by the
party;

refusing to an-
swer or sign
without reason-
able objection,
committed,

XXXV. *sect. 35.* In case any person be committed by said commissioners for refusing to answer, or not fully answering any question put by said commissioners, by word of mouth, or on interrogatories, said commissioners shall in their warrant of commitment specify such question or questions.

Questions not
answered speci-
fied in the war-
rant.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* In case any person committed by the commissioners warrant by virtue of this act, shall make application to any court or judge, having proper jurisdiction, to be discharged, and on such application there shall appear any such insufficiency whatsoever in the form of the warrant, whereby such person was committed, by reason whereof the party might be discharged, the court or judge, before whom such party shall apply, shall, and is hereby required, by rule, order, or warrant, to commit such persons to the same prison, there to remain as aforesaid, until they shall conform as aforesaid, unless it be made appear to such court or judge

On application
to a court or
judge, recom-
mitted, unless it
appear they have
fully answered
lawful questions,
or good reason
for refusing to
sign,

Bankrupts.

judge by the party committed, that he, she, or they have fully answered all lawful questions put by said commissioners, or in case such person was committed for not signing examination, unless it shall appear that the party so committed had a good and sufficient reason for refusing to sign the same. And in case any gaoler or keeper of any prison, to whom any such bankrupt so committed, shall wilfully suffer any such bankrupt to escape from such prison, or go without the walls or doors, until duly discharged as aforesaid, such gaoler or keeper shall, being duly convicted thereof, forfeit three hundred pounds, for use of the creditors of such bankrupt.

On escape, 300l.
by gaoler to
creditors.

Gaoler to pro-
duce prisoner on
request of cre-
ditor proving his
debt, and on
certificate;

refusing forfeits
100l. for the
creditors.

5 per cent. al-
lowed on vo-
luntary disco-
very of bank-
rupt's estate,

and further re-
ward as by assig-
nees and major-
ity in value of
creditors.

Concealed trusts
not disclosed in
42 days after
commission and
notice in Ga-
zette,

penalty 100l.
and double
value,

full costs.
Where mutual
debts,

set off,

balance only
paid.

Perjury punish-
ed,

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* The gaoler or keeper of such prison, shall upon request made in the day time of any person a creditor of such bankrupt, and having proved his debt under said commission, and producing a certificate thereof, under the hands of said commissioners (which said commissioners are required to give *gratis*) forthwith produce or shew such person so committed to any such creditor requesting the same: and in case such gaoler or keeper shall refuse to shew, or not forthwith produce such person so committed, and being in his actual custody at the time of such request to such creditor, such gaoler and keeper shall forfeit for such wilful refusal or neglect one hundred pounds for the use of the creditors of such bankrupt, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in Dublin, in the name or names of the creditor or creditors requesting such sight of such prisoner.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* Every person who shall at any time after the time allowed to such bankrupt to surrender and conform, voluntarily make discovery of any part of such bankrupt's estate, not before come to the knowledge of the assignees, either to the said assignees, or commissioners, shall be allowed five pounds *per cent.* and such further and other reward, as the assignees, and the major part of the creditors in value present at any meeting of the creditors, shall think fit, to be paid out of the neat proceed of such bankrupt's estate, which shall be recovered on such discovery, to the person or persons so discovering, by the assignees of such bankrupt's estate, and the assignees shall be allowed the same in their accounts.

XXXIX. *sect. 39.* All persons, who shall have accepted of any trust or trusts, and wilfully conceal or protect any estate real or personal of any persons becoming bankrupts as aforesaid, from their creditors, and shall not within forty-two days next after such commission shall issue forth, and notice thereof given in the Dublin Gazette, discover and disclose such trust and estate in writing to one or more of the commissioners or assignees, and likewise submit to be examined by the commissioners, if thereunto required, and truly discover the same, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and double the value of the estate either real or personal so concealed, to and for the use and benefit of said creditors, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record at Dublin, in name of the assignees of the said commissioners, in which case full costs shall be allowed to either party.

XL. *sect. 40.* Where it shall appear to said commissioners, that there hath been mutual credit given by the bankrupt and any other person, or mutual debts between the bankrupt and any other, at any time before such person became bankrupt, said commissioners, or assignees, shall state the account between them, and one debt may be set against another; and what shall appear to be due on either side on the balance of such account, and on settling such debts one against another, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

XLI. *sect. 41.* If any person, at any time shall before the acting commissioners, or by affidavit or affirmation exhibited to them, swear or depose, or being of the people called quakers, affirm, that any sum of money is due to him or her from any bankrupt, which is not really due or owing, or shall swear or affirm that more is due than is really due or owing, knowing the same to be not due or owing, and that

Bankrupts.

h at such oath or affirmation is false and untrue, and shall be thereof convicted by indictment or information, such person shall suffer the pains and penalties inflicted by the several statutes made and now in force against wilful perjury; and moreover ^{and double the sum} be liable to pay double the sum so sworn or affirmed to be due and owing, to be recovered and levied as other penalties and forfeitures are upon penal statutes after conviction to be levied and recovered; and such double sum shall be rateably divided to the creditors among all the creditors seeking relief under the said commission.

XLII. *sect. 42.* In execution of the said commission it shall be lawful to and for said commissioners, or any other persons or officers by them, or the greater part of them to be deputed, and appointed by their warrants under hands and seals, to break open the houses, chambers, shops, warehouses, doors, trunks or chests of said bankrupt, where said bankrupt or any of his or her goods or estate shall be, or reputed to be, and to seize upon, and make such order concerning the body, goods, chattles, ready money, and other estate of such bankrupt, whether it be by imprisonment of body, or otherwise, as to the said commissioners shall be thought meet.

XLIII. *sect. 43.* All persons becoming bankrupt as aforesaid, who shall within the time limited by this act surrender to the acting commissioners authorized, and in all things conform as in and by this act directed, shall be allowed five pounds *per cent.* out of the neat produce of all the estate, that shall be recovered in and received; which shall be paid by assignees, in case the neat produce of the said estate for such allowance made shall be sufficient to pay the creditors of said bankrupt, who proved their debts under said commission, ten shillings in the pound; and so as the said five pounds *per cent.* shall not amount in the whole to above two hundred pounds; and in case the neat produce shall over and above the allowance hereafter mentioned be sufficient to pay said creditors twelve shillings and six pence in the pound, then all persons so conforming shall be allowed seven pounds ten shillings *per cent.* so as such seven pounds ten shillings *per cent.* shall not amount in the whole to above two hundred and fifty pounds; and in case the neat produce shall over and above the allowance hereafter, be sufficient to pay said creditors fifteen shillings in the pound, then all persons so conforming shall be allowed ten *per cent.* so as such ten pounds *per cent.* shall not amount in the whole to above three hundred pounds; and every such bankrupt shall be discharged from all debts due or owing at the time they became bankrupt; and if afterwards arrested, prosecuted, or impleaded for any debt due before such time as they became bankrupt, shall be discharged upon common bail, and shall and may plead in general, that the cause of such action or suit did accrue before such time as they became bankrupt, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and the certificate of such bankrupt's conforming, and the allowance thereof; according to the directions of this act, shall be, and allowed sufficient evidence of the trading, bankruptcy, commission, and other proceedings precedent to the obtaining such certificate; and a verdict shall thereupon pass for defendant, unless the plaintiff in such action shall prove the said certificate was obtained unfairly and by fraud, or can make appear any concealment by such bankrupt to the value of ten pounds; and if a verdict pass for defendant, or plaintiff nonsuited, or judgment against plaintiff, defendant shall recover full costs.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* If the neat produce of such bankrupt's estate, so to be discovered, recovered, and received, together with what shall be otherwise recovered and received, shall not amount to so much as will pay all the creditors who proved their debts under said commission, ten shillings in the pound after all charges first had and deducted, then such bankrupt shall not be allowed five pounds *per cent.* out of such estate, but allowed and paid by the assignees so much as the assignees and commissioners,

Warrants to break open, seize, and imprison,

5 per cent. allowed bankrupt conforming,

paid by assignees, if the neat produce sufficient for 10 s. per L. so as not above 200 l.

if 12 s. and 6 d. per L. 7 l. 10 s. allowed, so as not above 250 l.

if 15 s. per L. 10 l. per cent. allowed, so as not above 300 l.

discharged all debts at the time; if arrested, common bail, and plead in general, and special matter in evidence; certificate evidence of proceedings;

verdict for defendant, unless fraud in obtaining certificate, or concealment 10 l. full costs on nonsuit, &c.

If not 10 s. per L. allowance not exceeding 3 l. per cent.

Bankrupts.

commissioners, authorized as aforesaid, shall think fit to allow, not exceeding three pounds *per cent.*

If commission against those before discharged, compounded, &c. bodies only free from arrest:

future estate liable as before, unless 15s. per pound, except tools, furniture, and apparel.

No benefit allowed on bankrupt's discovery, unless commissioners certify,

and 4 parts in 5 in number and value of creditors for 20l. or person authorized, sign and consent;

affidavit of such creditor or person, and proof of the power;

laid before lord chancellor with the certificate,

bankrupt's oath;

certificate allowed and confirmed by lord chancellor or 2 judges, to whom referred; creditors heard against it.

Letter of attorney of creditor, abroad, attested by notary, evidence of the power.

Securities by bankrupt to creditors to induce them to sign, void.

XLV. *sect. 45.* If any commission of bankruptcy shall issue against any, who shall have been before discharged by this act, or shall have compounded with their creditors, or delivered to them their estate or effects, and been released by them, or discharged by any act for relief of insolvent debtors, then bodies only of such persons conforming as aforesaid shall be free from arrest and imprisonment by this act: but the future estate and effects of such persons shall remain liable to creditors, as before the making this act (the tools of trade, the necessary household goods and furniture, and necessary wearing apparel of such bankrupt and his wife and children, only excepted) unless the estate of such persons, against whom such commission awarded, shall produce clear after all charges sufficient to pay every creditor under said commission fifteen shillings in the pound.

XLVI. *sect. 46.* No discovery upon oath or solemn affirmation by any bankrupt, of estate and effects, pursuant to this act, shall intitle such bankrupt to the benefit allowed by this act, unless the commissioners, in writing under hands and seals, certify to lord chancellor, that such bankrupt hath made a full discovery of estate and effects, and in all things conformed, according to directions of this act, and that there doth not appear any reason to doubt the truth of such discovery, or that the same is not a full discovery; and unless four parts in five in number and value of the creditors, for not less than twenty pounds respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under such commission, or some other person by them respectively duly authorized thereto, shall sign such certificate, and testify their consent to such allowance and certificate, and to the said bankrupt's discharge in pursuance of this act, to be also certified by such commissioners; but the said commissioners shall not certify the same, 'till they have proof by affidavit or affirmation in writing, of such creditors, or of the person by them respectively authorized, signing the said certificate, and of the power and authority by which any person shall be authorized by any creditor to sign; which affidavit or affirmation, together with such warrant or authority to sign, shall be laid before the lord chancellor, with the said certificate, in order for the allowing and confirming the same; and unless such bankrupt make oath, or, being of the people called quakers, solemnly affirm in writing, that such certificate, and consent of the creditors thereunto, were obtained fairly, and without fraud; and unless such certificate shall, after such oath or affirmation of the bankrupt, be allowed and confirmed by the lord chancellor, or by such two of the justices of king's bench or common pleas, or barons of exchequer, to whom the consideration of such certificate shall be referred by the lord chancellor; and any of the creditors of such bankrupt shall be allowed to be heard, if they think fit, before the respective persons aforesaid, against the making such certificate, and confirmation thereof; nor shall any commissioner sign such certificate, 'till after four parts in five in number and value of said creditors have signed the same as aforesaid.

XLVII. *sect. 47.* Where creditors of any bankrupt reside in foreign parts, letters of attorney, attested by a notary public in the usual form, sufficient evidence of the power and authority, by which any person thereby authorized, shall sign any bankrupt's certificate.

XLVIII. *sect. 48.* Every bond, bill, note, contract, agreement, or other security whatsoever, made or given by any bankrupt or any other person, unto, or to the use of, or in trust for any creditor, or for security of payment of any debt or sum of money due at the time of his becoming bankrupt, or any part thereof, between the time of his becoming bankrupt and such bankrupt's discharge, as a consideration, or to the intent to persuade him, her, or them, to consent to or sign any such

Bankrupts.

such allowance or certificate, shall be wholly void and of no effect ; and the monies shall not be recovered or recoverable ; and the party sued shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence.

XLIX. *sect. 49.* If any bankrupt, who shall have obtained a certificate from the acting commissioners, and such certificate allowed and confirmed, shall be taken in execution, or detained in prison on account of any debt due or owing before he or she became bankrupt, by reason that judgment was obtained, before such certificate was allowed and confirmed, it shall be lawful for any one of the judges of the court, wherein judgment so obtained, on such bankrupt's producing certificate, to order any sheriff, bailiff, or officer, gaoler, or keeper of any prison, who shall have such bankrupt in custody by such execution, to discharge, without any fee or reward ; and such sheriff, &c. are required to discharge accordingly, and are hereby indemnified from any action for any escape for so doing.

When certificate confirmed, if taken or detained on judgment before, discharged by order of a judge of the court, without fee ; no escape.

L. *sect. 50.* Where any persons fraudulently swear, or depose, or, being of the people called quakers, affirm, before the commissioners, or by affidavit or affirmation exhibited to them, that money is due to them from any bankrupt, which shall in fact not be really so due and owing, and shall in respect of such fictitious and pretended debt sign consent to the certificate for such bankrupt's discharge, unless the bankrupt shall, before the major part of said commissioners have signed such certificate, by writing, by him to be signed and delivered to one or more of the commissioners, or to one or more of said assignees, of his estate and effects under such commission, disclose the said frauds, and object to the reality of such debt, such certificate shall be null and void to all intents, and such bankrupt shall not be intitled to be discharged, or have and receive any of the benefits or allowances to bankrupts by this act.

Consent to certificate on a fictitious debt, if not disclosed by bankrupt, certificate void.

LI. *sect. 51.* Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend, or give, or grant any privilege, benefit, or advantage to any bankrupt whatsoever, against whom a commission shall issue, who upon the marriage of any of his children, shall have given, advanced, or paid above the value of one hundred pounds, unless he shall prove by books fairly kept, or otherwise upon oath, or, being of the people called quakers, upon solemn affirmation, before the commissioners, that he had at the time thereof over and above the value so given, advanced, or paid, remaining in goods, wares, debts, ready money, or other estate real or personal, sufficient to pay and satisfy unto every person, to whom he was any wise indebted, their full and entire debts, or who shall lose in any one day the value of five pounds, or in the whole the value of three hundred pounds, within twelve months next preceding becoming bankrupt, in playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls, billiards, shovel-board, or by cock-fighting, horse-races, dog-matches, or foot-races, or other pastimes, or games whatsoever ; or bearing a share or part in stakes, wagers, or adventures, or betting on the sides or hands of such as play, act, ride, or run as aforesaid.

No benefit to bankrupt giving above 100l. on child's marriage, unless proof of sufficient at the time to pay entire debts,

or losing 5l. in a day at cards, &c. or 300 l. in year preceding.

LII. *sect. 52.* And that assignees may make speedy dividends, before the creditors shall proceed to choice of assignees, the major part in value of creditors, then present, shall direct in what manner, how, and with whom, and where the monies, arising by and to be received from time to time out of the bankrupt's estate, shall be paid in and remain, until divided amongst all the creditors ; to which rule and direction such assignees afterwards to be chosen shall conform, as often as one hundred pounds shall be got in and received, and shall be indemnified, for what they shall do in pursuance of such direction.

Directions by creditors before assignees chosen,

conformed to by assignees as often as 100l. received.

LIII. *sect. 53.* Assignees shall after four, and within twelve months from the time of issuing such commission, cause at least twenty one days notice to be given in Dublin Gazette, of time and place the commissioners and assignees intend to meet

Notice by assignees in Gazette in 12 months, of time and place, debts then proved,

Bankrupts.

at the Tholsel or Exchange ;

assignees at meeting to produce accounts ; examined on oath if required by creditors ; just allowances to assignees ;

dividend in proportion among creditors providing their debts ;

order in writing,

one part filed, duplicate to each assignee, contents of the order ;

distribution made forthwith,

receipts from each creditor entered.

Assignees with consent of majority in value of creditors at meeting may submit disputes to arbitrators,

perform award, compound or agree,

binding on creditors.

Composition where reasonable, with consent at meeting on notice,

to make a dividend or distribution ; at which time the creditors, who have not before proved their debts, shall be at liberty to prove the same ; which meeting for the city of Dublin, and all places within the county of said city, and liberties thereof, shall be at the Tholsel or Royal Exchange ; and upon every such meeting the assignees shall produce to said commissioners and creditors present, fair and just accounts of all receipts and payments touching the bankrupt's estate and effects, and of what shall remain outstanding, and the particulars ; and shall, if the creditors present or the major part require, be examined upon oath, or, being of the people called quakers, upon solemn affirmation, before said commissioners, touching the truth of such accounts ; and in such accounts the assignees allowed to retain all such sums, as they shall have paid and expended in suing out and prosecuting such commission, and all other just allowances on account of and by reason or means of their being assignees ; and said commissioners shall order such part of the neat produce, as by such accounts or otherwise shall appear to be in the hands of said assignees, as they shall think fit, to be forthwith divided amongst such of the bankrupt's creditors, who have duly proved their debts under such commission, in proportion to their several and respective debts ; and the commissioners shall make such order for a dividend in writing under their hands ; and cause one part of such order to be filed amongst the proceedings under said commission, and deliver unto each assignee a duplicate of such order likewise under the hands of said commissioners ; which order of distribution shall contain an account of the time and place of making such order, and the sum total or quantum of all the debts proved ; and the sum total of the money remaining in hands of assignees to be divided, and how much in particular in the pound is then ordered to be paid to every creditor ; and said assignees in pursuance of such order, and without any deed or deeds of distribution to be made for that purpose, shall forthwith make such dividend and distribution accordingly, and also take receipts, in a book to be kept for that purpose, from each creditor for the part or share of such dividend or distribution, which they shall make and pay to each creditor respectively ; and such order and receipt shall be a full and effectual discharge to such assignee for so much as he shall fairly pay pursuant to such order.

LIV. *sect. 54.* It shall be lawful for the assignees of any bankrupt's estate, with consent of the major part in value of the creditors, who have duly proved their debts, and who shall be present at any meeting of said creditors, pursuant to such notice in the Gazette, to submit any difference or dispute between such assignees, and any persons whatsoever for or on account, or by reason or means of any matter, cause, or thing relating to such bankrupts, or their estate or effects, to the final end and determination of arbitrators, chosen by said assignees, and the major part in value of such creditors present, and the party or parties with whom they shall have such difference, and to perform the award of such arbitrators, or otherwise to compound and agree the matters in difference and dispute, in such manner as said assignees, with such consent, shall think fit and can agree ; and the same shall be binding to all the creditors of the said bankrupts ; and the assignees are hereby indemnified for what, they shall fairly do according to the direction aforesaid.

LV. *sect. 55.* Any assignee or assignees, made or chosen as aforesaid, hereby empowered with the consent of major part of such bankrupt's creditors in value, present at a meeting for that purpose, of which public notice shall be given in the Dublin Gazette, to make composition with any person or persons, debtors or accomptants to such bankrupts, where the same shall appear necessary and reasonable, and to take such reasonable part as can upon such composition be gotten in full discharge of such debts and accounts.

LVI. *sect.*

Bankrupts.

LVI. sect. 56. After such bankrupts have obtained their certificate, duly confirmed as herein mentioned, such bankrupts shall and are hereby obliged to give their attendance upon every reasonable notice in writing to them, or left at their usual place of abode, by the assignees, or their order, requiring them to attend the assignees, in order to make up, adjust, or settle any account or accounts between such bankrupts and any debtor to or creditor of such bankrupt's estate, or to attend any court or courts of record, to be examined touching the same, or for such other business, which such assignees shall judge necessary for getting in estate and effects for benefit of their creditors; for which said attendance the bankrupt shall be allowed and paid two shillings and six pence *per diem* by such assignees out of the estate; and in case such bankrupts neglect or refuse to attend, or on such attendance refuse to assist in such discovery, without good and sufficient cause shewn to the commissioners, for such neglect or refusal, to be by them allowed as sufficient, such assignees making due proof thereof upon oath (or, being of the people called quakers solemn affirmation) before said commissioners, the said commissioners are hereby empowered and required to issue a warrant or warrants, to such person or persons as they shall think proper, for apprehending such bankrupts, and them to commit to the county gaol, there to remain in close custody without bail or mainprize, until they duly conform to satisfaction of said commissioners, and be by the said commissioners, or special order of the lord chancellor, or otherwise by due course of law discharged; and such gaoler or keeper of such prison, to which such bankrupts committed, is hereby required to keep such persons in close custody within the walls of said prison, until duly discharged as aforesaid, under the pains and penalties before mentioned for such gaoler or keeper suffering such prisoners committed pursuant to this act to escape, and go at large.

Bankrupts after certificate on reasonable notice in writing to attend assignees, to settle account,

or any court of record to be examined; allowed for attendance 2s. and 6d. a day; not attending,

or refusing to assist in discovery, without good cause, on oath of assignees, warrant by commissioners to apprehend and imprison, 'till they conform, or discharged;

gaoler to keep in close custody, 'till duly discharged.

LVII. sect. 57. Within eighteen months after issuing any such commission, the assignees shall make a second dividend of the bankrupt's estate and effects, in case the same was not wholly divided upon the first, and shall cause a notice to be inserted in the Dublin Gazette of the time and place, the said commissioners intend to meet to make a second dividend and distribution, and for the creditors, who shall not before have proved their debts, to come and prove the same; and at such meeting every such assignee or assignees shall produce upon oath, or affirmation, as aforesaid, his or their account or accounts of the bankrupt's estate and effects, and what upon the balance shall appear to be in his or their hands, shall, by the like order of the commissioners, be forthwith divided among such of the bankrupt's creditors, who have made due proof of their debts, in proportion to their several and respective debts; which second dividend shall be final, unless any suit at law or in equity depending, or any part of the estate standing out that cannot have been disposed of, or that the major part of the creditors shall not have agreed to be sold and disposed of in manner aforesaid, or unless some other or future estate or effects of said bankrupt shall afterwards come to, or vest in said assignees; in which case said assignees shall, as soon as may be, convert such future or other estate and effects into money in manner aforesaid, and within two months next after any the same shall be converted into money as aforesaid, by like order of the commissioners, divide the same rateably among such bankrupt's creditors, who shall have made due proof of their debts under such commission.

2d dividend in 18 months on notice in Gazette,

and for creditors to prove;

assignees to produce accounts on oath; balance forthwith divided in proportion;

2d dividend final, unless suit depending, or part of estate standing out, or future estate vest in assignees, converted into money,

and rateably divided.

LVIII. sect. 58. No suit in equity shall be commenced by any assignee, without consent of major part in value of creditors, present at a meeting pursuant to notice in Dublin Gazette for that purpose.

No suit in equity without consent of major part in value at meeting.

LIX. sect. 59. That there may be a certain place, where the creditors, or any person claiming any estate or interest under such commission, may have recourse; and

Bankrupts.

On petition
proceedings re-
corded ;

and that such proceedings may be of record and given in evidence, upon the petition of any person to the lord chancellor, praying that such commissions and the depositions taken thereon, or any part of such depositions and such certificates so to be allowed and confirmed, or any other matters or things relating to the said commissions or proceedings thereupon, may be entered of record, the lord chancellor shall and may direct and order such commissions, depositions, proceedings, and certificates, or other matters or things relating thereunto to be entered of record ; and in case of the death of the witnesses proving such bankruptcy, or in case the said proceedings or other matters shall be lost or mislaid, a true copy of the record of such commissions, depositions, and proceedings or other matters, signed and attested as herein after mentioned, shall and may upon all occasions be given in evidence to prove such commission, and the bankruptcy of such person against whom such commission awarded, or other matters or things relating thereunto ; and all certificates, allowed and confirmed, and entered of record as aforesaid, or a true copy of every certificate signed and attested as herein after mentioned, shall and may be given in evidence in any court of record, and be without any further proof deemed, adjudged, and taken a full and effectual bar and discharge of and against any action or suit, by any creditor or creditors of such bankrupt for any debt or demand contracted, due, or demandable before the issuing such commission, unless any creditor or creditors, or the person that hath such certificate, shall prove, that such certificate was fraudulently obtained ; in which case costs shall be allowed to either party as in other common cases.

a copy evidence ;

certificates or
copy evidence,
and a bar a-
gainst demands
before such
commission,

unless fraudu-
lently obtained ;
costs.

Lord chancellor
to appoint a
place in Dublin,
and a person, to
record ;

deputy,

and reasonable
fee ;

during good be-
haviour ;

on death or re-
moval another
appointed.

In suits for any
thing done de-
fendants may
plead not guilty,
or justify.

reply,

LX. *sect.* 60. The lord chancellor shall appoint a certain proper place within the city or liberties of the city of Dublin, where all the matters aforesaid shall be entered of record, and where all persons shall be at liberty to search and see, if the same are duly entered of record ; and the lord chancellor, shall by writing under his hand, appoint a proper person, who shall by himself or his sufficient deputy, appointed by the lord chancellor, by writing under his hand, enter of record such commissions, depositions, proceedings, and certificates, and other matters and things relating thereunto, and have the custody of the entries thereof, and also appoint such fee and reward to be paid to such person for his labour and pains therein, as the lord chancellor shall think reasonable, not exceeding what is usually paid in like cases ; and that the person so to be appointed, and his deputy, shall continue to enter of record all the matters and things aforesaid, and to have the custody of the same so long as he or they respectively behave themselves well in entering the same of record, and keeping such entries, and shall not be removed but by order in writing under the hand of the lord chancellor, on a good and sufficient cause therein specified ; and in case such person shall die, or be as aforesaid removed, the lord chancellor, shall and may in writing, under his hand, appoint another person to enter the same of record, who shall have the custody of the entries thereof, and have and receive like fee and reward for his labour and pains therein.

LXI. *sect.* 61. If any action of trespass or other suit shall happen hereafter to be brought against any commissioner authorized by this statute, or any other person or persons having authority by virtue of or under such commission for doing or executing any matter by force of this statute, the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit may plead Not Guilty, or otherwise justify, that the act or thing, whereof the plaintiff or plaintiffs complain, was done by authority of this act, without expressing or rehearsing any other matter or circumstance contained in this act, or enforcing him or them to shew forth their commission authorizing the said act or thing ; whereunto the plaintiff shall be admitted to reply, that the defendant did the fact supposed in the declaration of his own wrong, without any such cause
alleged

Bankrupts.

alleged by such defendant or defendants, whereupon the issue in such action shall ^{issue,}
be joined, to be tried by verdict of twelve men; and upon the trial of that issue ^{trial,}
the whole matter shall be given in evidence by both parties, according to the very ^{the whole in}
truth of the same; and the person, for whom the verdict upon such issue shall pass, ^{evidence ;}
shall have his costs. ^{costs.}

LXII. *sect. 62.* The discharge of any bankrupt by force of this act from the ^{Partners, joint-}
debts by him due and owing at the time that he did become bankrupt, or at ^{obligors and}
the issuing of such commission, shall not be construed, meant, or intended to re- ^{contractors not}
lease or discharge any other person or persons, who was or were partner or partners ^{discharged.}
with the said bankrupt in trade at the time he became bankrupt, or then stood
jointly bound, or had made any joint-contract together with such bankrupt for the
same debt or debts, for which he was discharged as aforesaid, but notwithstanding
such discharge such partner and partners, joint-obligor and obligors, and joint-con-
tractors with such bankrupt and bankrupts, shall be and stand chargeable with, and
liable to pay, such debt and debts, and to perform such contracts, as if the said
bankrupt had never been discharged from the same.

LXIII. *sect. 63.* No person, who shall be really and *bona fide* a creditor of any ^{*Bona fide* creditor}
bankrupt for and in respect of goods really and *bona fide* sold to such bankrupt, or ^{for goods really}
of any bill or bills of exchange, really and *bona fide* drawn, negociated, or accept- ^{sold to or bills}
ed by such bankrupt in the usual and ordinary course of trade and dealing, shall be ^{drawn or ac-}
liable to refund or repay to the assignees of such bankrupt's estate any money, ^{cepted by bank-}
which before the suing forth such commission, was really and *bona fide*, and in the ^{rupt in usual}
usual and ordinary course of trade and dealing received by such person from any ^{course of trade,}
such bankrupt, before such time as the person receiving the same shall know, under- ^{not to refund.}
stand, or have notice, that he is become a bankrupt, or that he is in insolvent cir-
cumstances.

LXIV. *sect. 64.* The obligee in any bottomry or *respondentia bond*, and the as- ^{In bottomry or}
sured in any policy of insurance in the course of trade, made and entered into upon ^{policies claim}
a good and valuable consideration, *bona fide*, shall be admitted to claim, and after ^{admitted after}
the loss or contingency happened, to prove their debt and demands, in respect to ^{loss or contin-}
such bond or policy of insurance, in like manner, as if the loss or contingency had ^{gency happened,}
happened before the time of the issuing the commission of bankruptcy against such ^{to prove debt,}
obligor or insurer, and shall be intitled unto, have and receive a proportionable part, ^{as if before}
share, and dividend, in proportion to the other creditors, in like manner as if such ^{commission}
loss or contingency had happened before the commission issued; and all persons ^{issued ;}
against whom any commission of bankruptcy awarded, shall be discharged of and ^{and a propor-}
from the debt or debts owing by them on every such bond or policy of insurance, ^{tionable divi-}
and shall have the benefit of this statute, as if such loss or contingency had happen- ^{dend ;}
ed, and the money had become payable before the issuing such commission. ^{and bankrupt}
^{discharged.}

LXV. *sect. 65.* It shall be lawful for the lord chancellor, from time to time to ^{Fees settled by}
settle and regulate the fees, which shall be taken by, and paid to, the several offi- ^{lord chancellor.}
cers and persons concerned in the issuing and suing forth every such commission,
and upon all petitions and proceedings in the execution thereof, other than such
fees as hereby ordered.

LXVI. *sect. 66.* This act shall continue in force seven years from the 24th of ^{7 years from 24}
June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, and to the end of then next ^{June 1772, &c.}
session, and no longer.

Barracks.

Purchases by and leases to trustees vested in King, for use of the barracks.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 6.* All lands purchased by and let to trustees pursuant to letters patent 12 *Wil. 3.* vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors for the use of the barracks, any law, statute, or other matter to the contrary notwithstanding.

Value and rent ascertained by jury, as by 4 *G. 1. c. 7.*

certified to Exchequer in 31 days;

final notwithstanding any disability.

(2) The present commissioners and their successors, or such as shall be appointed commissioners for the barracks, or any three or more may carry into compleat execution the several powers of purchasing, taking grants or leases, of lands, on which it may be expedient to build barracks or light-houses, and of ascertaining the value or the rents to be reserved, and in case of refusal or disability of the owners or proprietors, may issue warrants to sheriffs of the counties to summon a jury to ascertain the yearly value of such lands, and for a lease to be made to his majesty in such manner as is prescribed by the act 4 *Geo. 1.* and such verdicts or inquisitions, as shall be so found and returned, by the said jury ascertaining the rent, as also all such contracts and conveyances as the said commissioners shall make, shall be returned and certified to his majesty in the court of exchequer, by the said commissioners within thirty one days next after such verdict or inquisition found, or contracts or conveyances made thereof be entered among the records of the said court; which contracts or conveyances, verdicts or inquisitions, shall be final and conclusive as well to his majesty, his heirs and successors, as to the several owners, proprietors, and tenants, notwithstanding any disability or incapacity whatsoever, and immediately after payment of such sums as shall be agreed to be paid for the purchase of the same, or contract entered into for payment of an annual rent, as also from the time of such verdict or inquisition found and returned into the exchequer, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of said barracks and light-houses, notwithstanding any disability or incapacity whatsoever, any law, statute, or other matter or thing whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Decayed barracks sold publickly, 1 month's advertisement, the money to publick use.

(3) Commissioners, or any three, as often as authorised by order of chief governors, may by indenture inrolled, convey or sell the title of the crown to decayed barracks or the ground by publick cant to the highest bidder, provided one month's notice given in the Dublin Gazette and some other publick paper of intelligence of the time and place for such sale, and the money arising be paid into the treasury for use of the publick.

Bogs.

Papists may take a lease of 50 acres of unprofitable bog, and half an acre adjoining of arable as a site for a house, or delving for gravel or limestone for manure, at rent agreed, not exceeding 61 years.

Like leases made by tenants for life, bishops, or bodies corporate.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 1.* Whereas there are large tracts of deep bogs not only unprofitable, but unwholesome; and capable of improvement, if encouragement given to the lower class: Every papist, or person professing the popish religion, who shall be desirous to employ his industry and money for the improvement of the kingdom by reclaiming unprofitable bog, shall be at liberty to take a lease of any tract or quantity of such bog, not exceeding fifty acres, plantation-measure, and one half of an acre of arable land, as a site for an house, or for delving for gravel or limestone for manure, next adjoining to such bog, and to hold the same at such rent, as shall be agreed upon between him and the owner of such bog, for any term of years not exceeding sixty one years, the laws made to prevent the further growth of popery, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for every tenant for life, archbishop, bishop, and body corporate, ecclesiastical or civil, to make leases of any unprofitable bog, for reclaiming the same, and also of any quantity of arable land, not exceeding one half

Brewers.

half of an acre, as a site for an house, or for delving for gravel or limestone for manure, next adjoining to such bog, for any term not exceeding sixty one years, at such rent as shall be agreed upon.

III. *sect.* 3. No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres, plantation measure.

IV. *sect.* 4. From the expiration, surrender, or other determination of such lease, no longer lease of such bog, so to be reclaimed, shall be made by any ecclesiastical person, or body corporate, than such lease as is prescribed by the eleventh of Charles the first, intituled, *An act for the preservation of the inheritance, rights, and profits of lands belonging to the church, and persons ecclesiastical.* Afterwards no longer by ecclesiasticks or body corporate, than as by 10 & 11 C. 1. c. 3.

V. *sect.* 5. If the bog so to be demised, or one half part thereof, shall not be reclaimed within twenty one years from the commencement of the lease, the said lease shall at the expiration of twenty one years be null and void to all intents. If half not reclaimed in 21 years, void.

VI. *sect.* 6. Every bog, reclaimed under this act, shall be free from payment of tythes, or grand jury or vestry cesses, or applotments, for seven years from the time of being reclaimed, and no longer. Reclaimed, free 7 years from tythes or cesses.

VII. *sect.* 7. No bog considered as unprofitable, so as to intitle the claimer thereof to benefit of this act, which shall not be four feet deep from the surface to the bottom of the bog when reclaimed; nor shall any person be intituled to benefit of this act for reclaiming any bog of less dimensions than ten plantation-acres; nor shall this act extend to any bog within one mile of any city or market-town. To be 4 feet deep; no less than 10 acres reclaimed, not within 1 mile of a town.

Brewers.

I. *Stat.* 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. *sect.* 6. If any vessel for brewing let out for hire without notice given as by 33 G. 2. and any officer of excise shall find or discover the same, and no person claims property therein, such officer may seize and carry such vessel to the next excise office; and if not claimed within 21 days after the day of seizure, forfeited and confiscated. Vessels hired without notice as by 33 G. 2. c. 10. l. 73. seized and forfeited if no property claimed.

II. *sect.* 7. Every common and retailing brewer for sale, and persons employed to attend brewhouses or storehouses, shall, as often as required by the officer appointed to view, guage, and take account, shew all the stock then in hand of beer, ale, guile, or wort, under penalty of twenty pounds forfeited by such brewer in case of refusal, and of ten pounds by the person so refusing; and if such officer on search find any not declared or shewn, brewer forfeits five pounds for every barrel concealed, with all such beer, ale, guile, or worts; said penalties and forfeitures over and above all other such brewer subject to by any law of excise now in being. Refusing guager 20l. person employed 10l. Concealment, 5l. per barrel, and the beer, above other penalties.

III. *Stat.* 11 & 12 Geo 3. cap. 7. *sect.* 9. All who after 24 June 1772 have or keep any brewhouse, kieve, or pan for brewing, and let out the same for hire, shall give notice in writing to and serve the same on the guager or other officer of the district 24 hours at least, before he shall let out, mentioning the person's name and abode to whom they have agreed to let out, under five pounds penalty every time let out without such notice. 24 hours notice: in writing, on hiring out, 5l. penalty.

IV. *sect.* 10. After 14th August 1772, every common brewer, or person brewing beer or ale for sale, shall, as often as they deliver to retailer or other persons selling, send and deliver therewith a certificate signed by such brewer or other person, or their clerk or head servant, specifying the real quantity, and whether such beer and ale were above six shillings the barrel, or of six, or under, when brewed, and to whom and when particularly delivered; which certificate shall be accepted by the person, to whom such beer or ale sent, and given to the guager, where such retailer Certificate by brewer to retailer, given to guager;

Burial.

entered.
Penalty 5l.

5l. per barrel
on retailer.

retailer resides, on his next visit, who shall enter a copy in his guage book, and file the original at the excise-office. If such certificate not delivered to retailer, such common brewer shall forfeit every offence five pounds; if excise-officer finds in possession of such retailer beer or ale, for which no certificate granted and produced, such retailer chargeable with the duty on beer and ale, and also forfeits five pounds for every barrel so found.

V. *sect.* 20. Continued two years, &c. from 24th June 1772.

Bricks.

Not burned
within 2 miles,
forfeited, and
10 s. per 1000.

Summons by 2
justices,
sale.

To informer and
Mercer's hospi-
tal.
Imprisonment 3
months.
Parishioners
witnesses.

I. *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 6. *sect.* 1. No person shall make or cause to be made, burn or cause to be burned, any bricks within two measured miles from the publick lamps of the city of Dublin, on pain of forfeiting the bricks, and ten shillings for every thousand.

II. *sect.* 2. Two or more justices on complaint shall summon persons complained of; and on appearance or default, and due proof of such offence by oath of one credible witness convicted, and by warrant under hand and seal, order sale by publick cant, and said penalty to be levied by distress and sale of goods.

III. *sect.* 3. One moiety of the produce of the bricks after deducting necessary expences of sale and levying, paid to first informer; the other to Mercer's hospital. For want of sufficient distress, committed to common gaol of the city or county without bail or mainprize, not exceeding three months.

IV. *sect.* 4. Parishioners and inhabitants of the parish, liberty, or precinct, where offence committed, except receiving alms, admitted and allowed competent witnesses notwithstanding.

Burial.

No burial, or
breaking ground
for it within
church or chapel
or under same
roof, or 12 feet
outside the
walls, nor the
service perform-
ed,

penalty 10l. by
civil bill, by a
church warden
or parishioner,
laid out in re-
pairs.

Vaults under
churches, the
only door on
outside, except-
ed.

Read in church-
es, 4 times a
year.

I. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 22. *sect.* 1. No person shall bury any dead body or break up any floor, ground, or pavement, within the walls of any church or chapel, or chancel, ayle, room, or place thereunto belonging, under the same roof with such church or chapel, or within twelve feet on the outside of the walls of any church or chapel, for the burying any dead body; and no ecclesiastical person shall perform that part of the burial service, appointed to be said at the grave of any dead person, within the walls of any church or chapel, chancel, ayle, room, or place thereunto belonging, or within twelve feet on the outside of the walls of any church or chapel; and every person, who shall offend herein, shall forfeit every such offence ten pounds, recovered by civil bill by the church wardens, or either of them, or by any parishioner of the parish wherein such offence committed; to be accounted for at the next vestry after the same shall be received, and laid out in repairs of such church or chapel.

II. *sect.* 2. Nothing herein shall extend to prevent the burying in any arched vault under any church, chapel, chancel, or ayle, room, or place thereunto belonging, where the only door to such vault opens on the outside of the walls of such church, or chapel, chancel, ayle, room, or place.

III. *sect.* 3. This act shall be read in every cathedral and parish church in this kingdom after morning prayer on every first Sunday in May, August, November, and February, in every year.

I. *Stat.*

Burning Land.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 3.* Persons, who after 10th May 1771 burn the soil or surface or permit it, contrary to provisions in 17 *Geo. 2. cap. 10.* or 1 *Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 2.* or to the intention of this act, shall, instead of the penalties by said acts, forfeit five pounds for every English statute acre, over and above all rent, so to be burned; recovered in the same manner as the penalties by said acts. Penalty 5l. per acre.

Cambrick and Lawn.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 12.* Persons, who after 24th June 1772 introduce any foreign cambricks or lawns, and knowing the same foreign offer to sale as, or denominate or assert such to be *British* or *Irish*, shall for every such offence, over and above forfeiture thereof forfeit fifty pounds; one moiety to use of the company for cambrick manufacture in *Dundalk* or elsewhere, the other to informer. Foreign, forfeited and 50l. if offered as British or Irish.

II. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24th June 1772.

Church Lands.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* In all cases hereafter, where any archbishop, bishop, or other ecclesiastical person, shall purchase to them and their successors, houses already built, with conveniences belonging, or lands fit for such buildings, with the consents, and for the purposes mentioned in the act 10 *Will. 3.* the purchase-money, and the expence of buildings, additions, and repairs being ascertained, and a certificate granted in the manner directed by the act of the twelfth of *George* the first, shall be repaid by the successors, in the proportions, at the times, and in the manner directed by the last mentioned act. On Purchase by ecclesiasticks as by 10 W. 3. c. 6. expences ascertained and certificate as by 12 G. 1. c. 10. repaid by successors.

II. *sect. 2.* A fee-farm lease, or a lease of lives with a covenant of renewal for ever, shall be deemed and taken to be a purchase within the intention and meaning of this act, and a ground-rent may be reserved out of the premises so purchased. Perpetual leases, a purchase.

III. *sect. 4.* In all cases, where any archbishop, bishop, or other ecclesiastical person shall from and after the passing of this act, obtain a certificate for erecting new buildings, or for making other necessary improvements on a new site within his demesne, glebe, or mensal lands, in such manner as is by the in part recited act directed, such archbishop, &c. his executors or administrators respectively, shall from his next and immediate successor instead of three fourths have and receive the full sum comprized and specified in such certificate. On certificate for new buildings or necessary improvements on a new site as by 12 G. 1. c. 10. the full sum from successor.

IV. *sect. 5.* Such sum shall not exceed the clear value of two years income. Not exceeding 2 years income.

V. *sect. 6.* This act shall not be construed to extend to any repairs, additions, or improvements, which shall be made to any buildings, or other improvements formerly made, but every such archbishop, bishop, and other ecclesiastical person, making such repairs, additions and improvements as aforesaid, shall receive the same proportion of the money expended, to which they were intitled before the making this act; and such successor, having paid the sum so certified as aforesaid, he, or his executors or administrators, shall be intitled to and receive three fourths thereof from his next successor, which successor having paid said three fourths of the first sum, he or his executors or administrators, shall be intitled to and receive two thirds thereof, that is, one moiety of the sum first certified, from his next successor, which successor having paid said moiety of the first sum, shall be intitled to and receive from his next successor one half thereof, that is, one fourth of the sum in the first certificate; all which sums, shall and may be recovered within

Successor intitled to three fourths,

next two thirds,

next one fourth,

Church-Lands.

as by the several laws now in being.

within the times, and in the same manner, as is appointed by the several laws now in being, relative to the payment and recovery of money laid out in buildings and improvements on the demesne or menial lands and glebes of archbishops, bishops, or other ecclesiastical persons.

The three fourths paid as by 12 G. 1. c. 10.

the last fourth not till the end of 2 years.

VI. *sect. 7.* Such successor to the person, who obtained the said certificate, shall pay three fourths of the sums so certified in the proportions, at the times, and in the manner as is directed by the in part recited act, but shall not be compellable to pay the last remaining fourth of the sum so certified and made payable by this act, until the end of two years, to be computed from the time he became chargeable with the payment of the whole sum certified as aforesaid.

Tho' evidence of consolidations or appropriations lost, the whole value inserted in the valuation and certificate.

VII. *sect. 9.* Where any buildings and improvements have been or shall be made on any glebe or menial lands belonging to any dean, archdeacon, prebendary, or other dignitary, or on lands belonging to any benefice, rectory, or vicarage, which have been united or consolidated to such dignities, from time immemorial, or for the consolidation and appropriation thereof royal charters have been granted, though the evidence of such consolidations and appropriations is now lost by the length of time and the troubles of this kingdom; in all such cases the whole value of all such dignities, and the several livings thereto united, annexed, or appropriated, shall be included and inserted in the valuation, and in the certificate granted for such buildings and improvements.

Sites of glebe houses changed, building and improvements on more convenient part,

intituled to all encouragement.

VIII. *sect. 10.* It shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical person having any benefice with cure of souls, with consent and approbation of the archbishop or bishop, signified by writing under his hand and seal, to change the site of the glebe house to such benefice belonging, and to make, build, or erect a new glebe house, out-houses, orchards, gardens, and other necessary improvements on any other part of his glebe land belonging to his benefice, that shall be more fit and convenient for the residence of him and his successors; and such ecclesiastical persons, who shall build and improve in manner aforesaid, or have already built and improved on a new site, and have procured or shall procure such certificate, as is directed by said former acts, shall be intitled to all the encouragements, and have, take, receive, and recover all such sums, as they would or might be intitled to for the building such house, and making such improvements by said former acts, and this act; and the immediate successors of such incumbents, and their successors respectively, and their respective executors or administrators, shall be intitled to, and receive such proportions of the money laid out and expended in erecting such new house, and making other improvements, as they would be respectively intitled to by virtue of said former acts, or this act; the said several and respective sums to be received and recovered at such times, and in such manner, and by such ways and methods, as ecclesiastical persons are enabled by said former acts, and this act, to recover any money laid out in building and making other improvements on their glebe lands.

No certificate for such new building, &c. unless all demands for the house, whose site changed released.

IX. *sect. 11.* No ecclesiastical person, who at the time of his building or improving on such new site shall have a mansion house on his glebe, shall be intitled to or have any certificate for such new building or improvements, until he shall execute and perfect a good and sufficient release and discharge of all demands whatsoever, that he, his executors, or administrators might, or could have had, or be intitled unto, for or on account of the building or improving of that house, whereof the site shall be changed pursuant to this act.

Not obliged to repair the former,

X. *sect. 12.* No ecclesiastical person, that has changed or shall change the site of his glebe house, and make new buildings and improvements, shall, from the time he shall so build and improve, be obliged to keep the former glebe house or out-

Church-Lands.

out-houses, in repair, or be chargeable with dilapidations for not repairing thereof.

XI. *sect. 13.* In all cases whatsoever, where any dilapidations have happened, either by neglect of the incumbent or any of his predecessors, and the glebe houses or other improvement are out of repair, or in a ruinous or decayed condition for want of the proper, annual, and necessary repairs, it shall be lawful for the several archbishops and bishops within their respective dioceses (after such commission issued, and such steps taken to ascertain such sums, as shall be adjudged reasonable to be expended for repair of such dilapidations, as by an act made in the eighth of his present majesty, and the laws now in force in this kingdom are directed) to issue a monition under seal to the incumbent, admonishing him, within a certain time specified, effectually to repair all such defects, as have so happened by means of such dilapidations, and to restore the same, and put the said house and other improvements in such staunch and habitable order and condition, as that the same may be fit and proper for the residence of the incumbent and his successors; and in case the incumbent, after being duly served, refuse or neglect to obey, the several archbishops and bishops, within their dioceses, are hereby specially required to put one moiety of the rents and profits of such benefice or other ecclesiastical preferments, under sequestration, until a sum received sufficient to answer the purposes of said monition, and to put such house or other improvements in staunch and habitable order and condition, so as to be fit and proper for the residence of the incumbent and his successors; and every such incumbent, or, in case a vacancy shall happen, every successor, shall effectually repair all such defects, as were specified in the said monition, and shall receive from time to time from such sequestrator, such sums, as shall be necessary to compleat such repairs, and in the space of twelve months shall produce proper vouchers to the archbishop or bishop, that the money, raised in manner aforesaid, has been justly laid out in such repairs.

On dilapidations, commission and adjudication as by 7 G. 3. c. 9. bishop's monition to issue, to incumbent for repair,

or a sequestration of a moiety,

vouchers of repair in 12 months,

XII. *sect. 14.* Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to take away from the force of any law or statute now in being, to prevent dilapidations, but the same shall continue in full force, as if this act never made, unless where altered or amended by this act.

Former laws against dilapidations, unless altered, in force,

Coaches, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 7.* Additional duty twenty shillings by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which he shall keep in his possession, except hackney and stage coaches, and by coachmakers, for sale, at any time between 25th of December, 1771 and 1772 inclusive; and twenty shillings, between 25 December, 1772 and 1773 inclusive.

Duty 20s. to 25 December 1772, and 20s to 1773.

II. *sect. 14.* For better collecting said duty every person, who after 25 December 1771, shall have or keep the same, shall within three calendar months, after 25 December 1771, or after he or she shall so have or keep, by writing under his or her hand, certify to the collector of excise, in some one of the districts, where he or she shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, &c. except as aforesaid, with the name of the place, and parish of residence or abode at time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by the collectors, and also entered and registered in an alphabetical book kept for that purpose, and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector, or his clerk delivered if required, without fee or reward, to the person delivering certificate; and a number entered on each certificate so registered. Said collectors respectively shall

Certificate in 3 months to collector,

registered and numbered,

copy given,

Coaches, &c.

if's returned,

acquittances given, duplicates kept, returned as for hearth-money.

10l. not certifying, as by 14 and 15 C. 2. c. 8.

Charged as owner.

Collectors to keep separate accounts,

pay into treasury.

shall under their hands on or before the 25 day of December in every year, give a true list of all coaches, &c. from time to time returned to them in such certificates, with names of the persons and places of abode in such certificates, to the persons for the time being appointed by commissioners of excise, or any three, to collect and receive said duties, who shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, where the certificate entered, in same manner as the revenue from fire hearths is now by law levied, collected, and received, and respectively sign and deliver acquittances without fee or reward for the same, and keep duplicates thereof in a book for that purpose, in same manner as the duty of fire-hearths, and return said book to such persons, and at same time, and to be disposed of in same manner, as books of duplicates of acquittances for duty on fire-hearths are returned.

III. *sect. 15.* If any person shall have or keep any coach, &c. chargeable with said duty by this act, not certified as aforesaid, he shall for such neglect forfeit ten pounds, sued for, recovered, levied, and applied as by an act 14 and 15 C. 2. for settling the excise.

IV. *sect. 16.* Every person, except as before, having in his keeping or possession, any coach, &c. belonging to another, shall be charged for every such coach, &c. with said duty, in same manner, as the owner or proprietor is or ought to be by this act.

V. *sect. 17.* Persons for being authorized and impowered to collect and levy said duty, shall pay the same to said collectors, of the several districts, where said duties collected and raised; who shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay into the treasury as other money received by them for the use of his majesty.

Coal.

3 G. 3. c. 27. continued 8 years.

No reward to factors in Dublin.

penalty 100l.

Sold only by master or mate, &c. 50l.

No reward save freight to gabbard or lighter.

Irish coal by inland canal considered imported. to 24 June 1774, &c.

I. *Stat. 7. Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 4.* The act to prevent excessive price of coals in city of Dublin, continued eight years from 1 January 1769, and to end of the then next session.

II. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 5. sect. 1.* No master, owner, or mate of any coal-ship or vessel within the port or city of Dublin, shall give or promise any fee, gratuity, reward, or allowance whatsoever to any factor, purser, agent, or other person for selling any coals; and none shall receive or contract to receive the same. Every person, who shall offend herein, shall for every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied as by 1 G. 3. c. 10.

III. *sect. 2.* No persons whatsoever, except the master or mates and the persons authorized by said act, shall sell any coals within port or city of Dublin. Every offence fifty pounds, recovered and applied as before.

IV. *sect. 3.* No master, owner, or mate, shall give or promise any master, or owner of gabbard, or lighter, or other person any fee, gratuity, reward, or allowance whatsoever, except freight not exceeding one shilling and six pence *per ton*, for carrying any coals from such vessels to the Quays; and no master or owners of gabbards or lighter, or other person shall receive; every offence fifty pounds, recovered and applied as before.

V. *sect. 4.* All coals, brought into Dublin, from any colliery in this kingdom by any inland canal, considered as imported, and master or owner intitled to all premiums, and encouragements for bringing Irish coals into said city.

VI. *sect. 5.* This act shall continue in force until 24th June 1774, and to end of then next session.

VII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 1.* An act thirty-first of George the second, for supplying the city of Dublin with coals, and encouragement of the collieries shall continue in force until the twenty-fourth of June, 1792, and to the end of the then next session.

I. *sect.*

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 18. sect. 1.* After the first of July next, it shall be lawful for the lord mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of the city of Cork, to assemble at such time or times, as they shall see most necessary, and that they or the majority of them so assembled, shall by one or more orders under their hands, appoint two or more inhabitants of each of the parishes of said city, to be valuers for the purposes herein after mentioned; and such valuers, or any seven or more shall have full power, and are hereby required to value and ascertain distinctly and separately the yearly value of each dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, and yard in the said several parishes, and shall after making such valuations reduce the same to writing, distinguishing the valuation of each parish by itself; and such valuers, or any seven or more, shall in such valuation mention the names of the immediate tenants or occupiers of the respective premises so valued; and upon the completion of the valuations of each of said parishes, the said valuers, or any seven or more, shall return the same in writing under their hands and seals to the mayor; and said valuations, shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk, there to remain as publick records, for the inspection of inhabitants of said city of Cork and liberties; and other copies of said valuations, attested by the town clerk, shall with all convenient speed be delivered to the treasurer of the county of said city; and other copies to the persons, or one of the persons, that shall be the contractors or contractor for erecting, supplying and maintaining public lights in said city; and a copy of the valuation of each of said parishes, to the respective church-wardens, or one of them, to be kept amongst the vestry books, so that each parish may be in the possession of its own valuation: and copies of such valuations, attested by said town clerk, shall in all courts, and upon all occasions, be deemed full and satisfactory evidence of such valuations.

2 or more of each parish in Cork appointed valuers by mayor, sheriffs, and common council assembled, or the majority, 7 to value separately each house, &c.

reduce to writing, distinguishing each parish, tenants names, return under seals to the mayor, deposited with town clerk, for inspection of inhabitants,

attested copies to treasurer, to contractors for the lights, to church-wardens for each parish, kept in vestry, evidence in all courts of such valuations.

II. *sect. 2.* Whenever any dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, or stable, shall be rebuilt or enlarged in said city or the suburbs, or any new erected or built, or any out-house, &c. changed into a dwelling-house, or other house or office, the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city, or the majority in common-council assembled, shall direct, that the valuers so appointed, or any seven or more, shall value and ascertain the yearly value of such new erected, rebuilt, or enlarged house, and the yearly value of such new built or erected dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, or yard, and of such dwelling-house, or other house, or office, made out of such house, &c. and such valuation shall be inserted in or added to the original valuation of the parish, and the said valuers, or any seven or more, are required to make such several new valuations, as are herein before mentioned, accordingly; and such new valuations shall, from the respective times of their being inserted in or added to the said original valuations, be deemed and taken as part of said original valuations.

New valuations of rebuilt or enlarged or newly erected, and added to the original.

III. *sect. 3.* The mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city, or majority in common-council assembled, shall from time to time, as occasion shall require, by such order or orders, appoint one or more valuator or valuers, in the room and stead of such as shall happen to die or remove from such parish; and such new valuator shall have like power and authority with any of the said other valuers.

On death or removal new valuers so appointed.

IV. *sect. 4.* The herein before mentioned valuers shall have full power to enter in the day-time into and upon any dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, or yard in said city, and suburbs, and to inspect the same, in order the better to ascertain the true yearly value.

Valuers may by day enter,

V. *sect. 5.* The said valuers so appointed, shall be summoned to appear at some court of quarter-sessions of the peace held for the county of said city, or at some

Valuers summoned to quarter sessions, and take oath,

Cork.

some adjournment of such court, and then and there, in open court, each of the said valuator shall take the following oath, to wit,

I A. B. Do swear, that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and judgment, value or ascertain the truly yearly value of every dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, and yard in the said city of Cork, and the suburbs thereof, without favour or affection, malice, or ill-will to any person or persons whatsoever, and that I will make a true and just return to the mayor of the said city, of such valuation so made, and no other.

On refusal or neglect fined not above 20l. nor under 5l.

Process to sheriffs to levy,

for use of the work-house. Resummoned, & fined toties quoties.

Which oath the said court is hereby authorized to administer. And in case any of said valuator refuse or neglect to appear, pursuant to such summons, or appearing, refuse or omit to take the aforesaid oath, the same being tendered to him, then it shall be lawful for such court of quarter-sessions to impose a fine, not exceeding twenty pounds, and not less than five, on such valuator, and such court shall cause process in the nature of an execution to issue against the valuator so fined, directed to the sheriffs of the county of the city, to levy of the goods and chattles of such valuator the amount of said fine; which fine, when levied, the said sheriffs are hereby required to pay over to the governors of the work-house of the city of Cork, for use of the said work-house.

VI. *sect. 6.* Such valuator, as shall be fined as aforesaid, shall be resummoned to appear at some future day, at such court or at some adjournment; and in case he shall refuse, or neglect to appear, or appearing shall refuse or omit to take such oath, the same being tendered, it shall be lawful for the said, or any subsequent court of quarter-sessions, to impose another fine on such valuator, not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five, to be levied and applied in manner aforesaid, and so on, *toties quoties*, until such valuator shall appear, and submit to take the said oath.

If proof on oath of being unfit, excused,

certified to mayor, &c. with the reason,

and another appointed.

Affirmation of quakers.

Not taking on them the office and oath in 2 months, others appointed.

VII. *sect. 7.* If it shall appear by good and sufficient proof upon oath to the justices at any quarter-sessions for the county of the city, or at any adjournment, that any of said valuator by age, infirmities, or failure in circumstances, is rendered unfit to execute the said office of valuator, it shall be lawful for the person or persons presiding, to excuse such person from executing the said office of valuator, and the justices shall certify to the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, that such person hath been excused from serving the said office of valuator, and the reason of such excuse, and the mayor, &c. shall thereupon by such orders or order as aforesaid appoint another valuator in the parish, and in the place of the valuator so excused, which valuator shall have the like power and authority with any of the other valuator before mentioned.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If any person of the profession of the people called quakers shall be appointed to be one of the said valuator, the solemn affirmation of the said person shall be taken in lieu of the aforesaid oath; which affirmation such court is hereby authorized to administer.

IX. *sect. 9.* In case any of said valuator should not within two months after being appointed, take upon him or them the office, and take the aforesaid oath or affirmation, it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council assembled, or the majority, by such orders or order to appoint other valuator, in the respective parishes in the places or place of such as shall not take the said oath or affirmation within the aforesaid time, and such valuator shall have like power and authority as the other valuator before mentioned.

X. *sect.*

Cork.

X. *sect. 10.* None of said valuator shall act until they shall take the said oath or affirmation. Not to act till oath or affirmation.

XI. *sect. 11.* The said justices, at any quarter-sessions for the county of the city, or at any adjournment, shall have power, from time to time, to summons such of said valuator, as shall be so sworn, or take such affirmation, to appear before them in open court, and then and there to make inquiry in a summary way, by examination of such valuator on oath, or on such solemn affirmation, if the valuator be a quaker, (which oath or affirmation, the said court is hereby authorized to administer) or by examination of witnesses, what progress such valuator have made in making the said valuations : and it shall be lawful for said court, to impose any fine not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five pounds, on any one or more of the said valuator so sworn to value, or so having taken said solemn affirmation to value as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to appear pursuant to such summons, or who appearing shall be found by said court upon such enquiry to have been negligent in attending to and making the said valuation within as convenient time as such valuation ought to or might have been done ; the said fines to be levied and applied in the same manner as the other fines herein before mentioned. Valuator summoned to quarter sessions.

summary examination on oath as to progress made,

on neglect fined not above 20l, nor under 5l.

levied and applied as before.

XII. *sect. 12.* The valuation of the said several parishes in said city and suburbs, by any seven or more of the said valuator so appointed and sworn, or having taken such solemn affirmation, shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever ; notwithstanding that some one or more of the valuator so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall not be sworn into the said office, or have taken the aforesaid solemn affirmation, to value at the time the said seven or more of the said valuator, who shall be so sworn, or shall have so taken the said solemn affirmation to value, shall have made and returned the said valuation. Valuation by 7, so appointed and sworn good, tho' some one or more not sworn or affirmed.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Said valuation or valuations final and conclusive, save as herein before is excepted. Valuations final.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Said valuator shall pass over and not include in the said valuation, so to be returned by them, any cabin or house in said city or suburbs, which is or shall be under the yearly value of forty shillings, any thing in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Houses under 40s. yearly not valued.

XV. *sect. 15.* All such money, which shall be presented to be raised by grand juries at the several assizes for the county of the city of Cork, as would according to the laws now in force be apportioned and raised upon the inhabitants of said city and suburbs, according to their substance or reputed circumstances, shall, after the first of July next, be levied upon and paid by the tenants, owners, and occupiers of the houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, yards, and linneys in said city and suburbs, rateably, and in proportion to the valuations made in manner aforesaid. Presentment levied and paid in proportion to valuations.

XVI. *sect. 16.* The treasurer of the county of said city, shall with all convenient speed after the end of every assizes for the county of said city, or at the farthest within one calendar month, computed from the last day of each of the said assizes, issue his warrants under hand and seal, directed to the several constables of the several parishes, quarters, and districts in said city and suburbs, for the collecting and levying such part of the money presented to be raised at the then next preceding assizes, as heretofore would have been collected from and levied on the inhabitants of said city and suburbs, according to their circumstances, or reputed circumstances ; and in said respective warrants shall be mentioned the proportion of said money that each of the said tenants, occupiers, or owners shall be liable to for his dwelling-house or houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards ; and the said constables are hereby impowered ; authorized, and required to receive from Treasurer in a month from last day of assizes to issue warrants to constables to collect presentments,

mentioning the proportion,

on non payment
2 days after de-
mand constables
may enter and
distrain, and sell
if not redeemed
in 2 days,

If no sufficient
distress, or lock-
ed or fastened,
summons by
treasurer before
mayor or any
of the aldermen
of the ward,

on default or
refusal warrant
to constables or
2 special constable
to levy,

10d. cost,
1s. English for
levying,

No owner liable,
where yearly
tenant in pos-
sion,

Lands in north
and south liber-
ties charged as
heretofore.

Persons distrain-
ed for the whole
tax on plowland
&c. shall recover
dividend from
the rest by civil
bill, if above
40s. or before
mayor or alder-

from the tenants, occupiers, or owners, the sums proportioned in the said warrants on them respectively: and in case of non-payment for two days after demand made by said constables, or any of them, on the respective tenants, occupiers, or owners for the payment of their respective proportions of said money, it shall be lawful for said constables respectively to enter into and upon the said dwelling houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards respectively, and distrain any goods or chattles, that may be found upon the same, for the proportion of the said money so charged on them respectively; and the distress or distresses so taken (if not redeemed in two days from the day of distraining, with the payment also of an English shilling for the trouble of such distraining) to sell by publick cant for payment of said money, for which such distress or distresses shall be so taken, together with one shilling for the trouble of such distraining, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner or owners; and in case no sufficient distress can be so had or found, or in case the premises, liable so to be distrained, shall be kept locked or fastened, so as that the constables shall be prevented from entering and distraining, it shall be lawful for the treasurer to summon the tenants, occupiers, or owners, to appear before the mayor, or any of the aldermen of the ward of the said city, for the payment of the money so charged on the said premises so locked or fastened up; and in case of non-appearance of the parties so summoned, and proof by oath or affidavit before the said mayor or alderman respectively of such parties having been summoned, (which oath or affidavit the said mayor and alderman are hereby respectively authorized to administer) or in case of the appearance of such parties, and refusing to pay the money so due on the premises so guarded, locked, or fastened up, and to which such party or parties shall be tenants, occupiers, or owners, together with four pence for the costs of such summons, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or alderman of the ward, who granted said summons, to issue a warrant under hand and seal, in the nature of an execution, directed to the constables of the county of the said city, or any one or more, or to some special constable appointed for that purpose, to levy of the goods and chattles of the parties so summoned, their proportion of the said money, together with the sum of ten pence for cost of said summons and warrant, and the further sum of one English shilling for the constable's trouble for levying said money; and the said money so levied shall be paid immediately on the levying to the said treasurer by the constable, who shall levy the same, together with said ten pence, and the said treasurer shall pay over said ten pence to said mayor, or alderman, that shall have issued said summons and warrant.

XVII. *sec.* 17. No owner liable to be so summoned, or to pay any part of said money, when there is an actual yearly tenant in possession of the premises, out of which the said money is refused or neglected to be paid.

XVIII. *sec.* 18. Nothing herein contained shall be construed, deemed, or taken to exempt the lands in the north and south liberties of the city of Cork from paying or being charged with their proportion of the money to be presented to be raised at the several assizes, for the county of said city, but said lands shall pay and be charged with their proportion of such money, in such manner, and according to such rate and computation as heretofore; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. *sec.* 19. And whereas the lands in said north liberties of the city, are comprised in the county books, by the plow-land, half-plowland, and quarter-plow-land, with particular appellations to each: and whereas the constables are often obliged to distrain some one particular denomination of each, for the intire acreable tax or charge imposed, the person or persons, who shall be distrained for, and shall pay the whole of such tax or charge so imposed on the said plow-land, half-plow-

plow-land, or quarter plow-land, shall be intitled to receive from the other tenants, or occupiers, his, her, or their dividend of the said acreable tax or charge, according to the number of the statute acres that he, she, or they shall hold, possess, or enjoy, and shall recover the same from such person or persons, in case of refusal of payment, by civil bill, at the assizes for the county of said city, if above forty shillings, or before the mayor, or one of the aldermen of the ward, if under forty shillings, according to the summary jurisdiction established by act of parliament in the said city, together with reasonable costs of suit.

XX. *sect.* 20. The treasurer of the county of said city, may, after the first of July next, receive a salary not exceeding eighty pounds a year, instead of the present salary of forty; and the grand jury of each of the said assizes for the county of said city, after said first of July next, may present a sum not exceeding forty pounds, to be raised and paid to the treasurer of the county of said city, in full for his half year's salary due at such assizes.

XXI. *sect.* 21. After the first of July next, it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of the city of Cork, to assemble at the council chamber of said city, from time to time, and at such times as they think proper, and to ascertain and fix on the number and kind of lamps necessary for said city and suburbs, and the places where the same shall be erected, and the manner of erecting, and the time when and how long said lamps shall be and continue lighted, and the manner of lighting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, maintaining, and repairing the same, together with the amount of the sums to be expended in the erecting, lighting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, maintaining, and repairing each of said lamps, and from time to time, to agree with and appoint any person or persons to be lamp contractors for erecting, lighting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, repairing, and maintaining lamps in said city and suburbs, for one year, or any number not exceeding three years; and the persons so appointed shall, before they enter upon the execution of said office, give security by bond, conditioned in such sum as to the said mayor, sheriffs, and common council, or the majority of them, shall seem reasonable, and payable to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the said city of Cork, with two sufficient securities for the due and faithful execution of their offices; and it shall be lawful for said mayor, &c. to constitute, nominate, and appoint, by order or orders under hands and seals, such lamp contractors, to collect and receive the money so ascertained, for the erecting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, maintaining and repairing said lamps yearly, and said lamp contractors shall collect and receive the same half yearly from the several tenants, occupiers, or owners of the several dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards, in said city and suburbs, according to the several valuations aforesaid, by a poundage on said valuations, that is to say, that the annual sums to be ascertained by said mayor, sheriffs, and common council, or the majority of them, for erecting, lighting, and repairing said lamps, shall be levied upon, and paid half yearly, by the tenants, owners, and occupiers, rateably, and in proportion to the valuations to be made in manner aforesaid, and in case of non-payment for two days after demand by said lamp contractors, on the tenants, occupiers or owners, for the payment of their respective proportions of said lamp money, it shall be lawful for said lamp contractors, or any of them, or for the bailiff of them, or any of them, appointed for that purpose, under hands and seals of such lamp contractors (if more than one) to enter into and upon the said dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards respectively, and to distrain any goods or chattles which may be found upon the same for the proportion of the said lamp money so charged on them respectively; and the distresses so taken,

man if under, with costs.

80l. a year to treasurer,

presented half yearly.

Mayor, &c. in council chamber to ascertain number, and kind, of lamps and manner of lighting, &c. and sums to be expended.

and agree with contractors for 1 year or not above 3,

on bond with 2 sureties,

to collect the money,

half yearly,

by poundage on said valuations,

rateably, on nonpayment 2 days after demand, to enter and distrain,

and sell if not redeemed in 2 days,

if no sufficient distress, or locked or fastened, summoned before mayor or alderman,

on default or refusal warrant to constables to levy,

10d costs. 1s. English for constable,

paid to contractors.

No owner liable when an actual tenant in possession. Contractors removed on oath of 1 witness of neglect or misbehaviour,

others appointed for 1 year or not above 3,

with like powers,

Lamp contractors on neglect, forfeit 5s.

en, if not redeemed within two days from the day of distraining, with the payment of one shilling English for the trouble of such distraining, to sell by publick. cant for the payment of said lamp money, for which such distresses shall be so taken, together with one English shilling for the trouble of such distraining, rendering the overplus, if any, to the owners; and in case no sufficient distress can be had or found, or the premises shall be kept locked or fastened up, so as that said lamp contractors, or any of them, or the bailiff of them, or any of them, shall be prevented from entering and distraining, it shall be lawful for the said lamp contractors to summon the tenant, occupier, or owner, to appear before the mayor, or any one of the aldermen of the ward for the payment of the lamp money so charged, and in case of non-appearance of the party summoned, and proof by oath or affidavit before said mayor or aldermen respectively, of having been summoned, (which oath or affidavit the said mayor or alderman are hereby respectively authorized to administer and take) or in case of the appearance of such party, and refusal to pay the lamp money so due on the premises so locked or fastened up, to which such party shall be tenant, occupier, or owner, together with four pence for the cost of such summons, that it shall be lawful for the said mayor, or such alderman, who granted said summons, to issue a warrant under hand and seal, in the nature of an execution, directed to the constables of the county of said city, or any one of them, or to some special constable appointed for that purpose, to levy of the goods and chattles of the party, so summoned, his or her proportion of said lamp money, together with ten pence for costs of said summons and warrant, and the further sum of one English shilling for the constable or special constable's trouble for levying said lamp money; and the said lamp money so levied shall be paid immediately on the levying, to said lamp contractors by the constable or special constable, who shall levy together with said ten pence costs; and lamp contractors shall pay over said ten pence to the said mayor or alderman, that shall have issued said summons and warrant.

XXII. *sect. 22.* No owner liable to be so summoned, or to pay any part of said lamp money, when there is an actual tenant in possession of the premises, out of which said lamp money is refused or neglected to be paid.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* It shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city, or the majority, as often as any persons, with whom they agree and appoint to erect, light, snuff, cleanse, trim, maintain, and repair the said lamps, shall be guilty of any neglect or misbehaviour in execution of their offices, upon proof thereof in a summary way by oath of one witness, (which oath said mayor is hereby authorized to administer) or by confession of the party to remove from their respective offices, and in their stead, from time to time to appoint any other, lamp contractor or contractors for one year, or any number of years, not exceeding three, taking such security as aforesaid; and such person or persons so to be agreed with and appointed, may and shall have and receive the several sums, payable as lamp-money as aforesaid, with like several powers of distraining; receiving, and recovering the same, which are herein before mentioned; and said mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, or the majority, shall have like power of appointing such person or persons to collect and receive as aforesaid, and also like power of removing, and substituting others in their stead and place.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* If any persons, whom the mayor, &c. shall agree with and appoint to erect, light, snuff, cleanse, trim, maintain, and repair said lamps, shall neglect to supply said lamps, or any of them, with a sufficient quantity of good and proper wick or oil to continue lighting for such time as said mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, or the majority, shall fix on, or neglect to keep the glasses of said lamps, or any of them, clean and intire, or shall be guilty of any other neglect, for

for which the mayor, &c. may not think proper or sufficient to remove such lamp-
 contractors from their offices, such persons so offending shall forfeit for every such
 neglect five English shillings, to be recovered and levied by distress and sale of such
 offender's goods and chattles, after conviction in a summary way before the mayor on conviction
 or other justice of the peace of said city, by the oath of one witness (which oath before mayor or
 said mayor or other justice are hereby authorized to administer) or by confession of a justice on oath
 the party accused, and to be applied in manner herein after directed; and if any of one witness;
 persons wilfully or maliciously break, throw down, or extinguish any lamp to be set breaking lamps,
 up to light the streets, lanes, or passages, or quays of said city, or suburbs, or wil- &c. detained by
 fully damage the posts, irons, or other furniture, it shall be lawful for any person any person 'till
 to arrest and detain such offender, until they may be carried before the mayor, or brought before
 some other justice for said city; and every person so offending, and being thereof mayor or justice,
 convicted in a summary way by the oath of one witness, or confession of the party
 accused, before the mayor, or any justice for said city (which oath said mayor or
 justice are hereby authorized to administer) shall for such offence forfeit forty shil- forfeit 40s.
 lings for each lamp post, iron, or furniture thereof, so broken, thrown down, ex-
 tinguished, or wilfully damaged, to be recovered and levied by distress and sale of
 offender's goods, as aforesaid, and applied in manner herein after mentioned; and
 in case no goods or chattles of the persons so offending can at the time of such con- if no distress,
 viction be found, it shall be lawful for said mayor or justice, before whom such of- committed not
 fender convicted, to commit to the house of correction, kept to hard labour not less than one nor
 less than one month, and not exceeding three months. above three
months.

XXV. *sect. 25.* If such penalty or forfeiture paid before the time of such com- Discharged on
 mitment be expired, such offender shall upon such payment be immediately dis- payment;
 charged; and said penalty of five English shillings, hereby imposed on said lamp
 contractors, or any of them, and said penalty of forty shillings on any persons, for
 wilfully or maliciously breaking, throwing down, or extinguishing any lamp erected
 in said city or suburbs, or for wilfully damaging the posts, irons, or other furniture,
 or any of them, shall be paid and applied in the manner following, one moiety to
 the persons who shall discover and prosecute such offenders to conviction, and the penalties to
 other to the governors of the workhouse of said city, for use of said workhouse, first prosecutor and
 deducting the expences of repairing such post, iron, or their furniture; and if any the workhouse;
 persons shall steal or forcibly carry away any of said lamps, iron, posts, or furni- stealing or forc-
 ture, being lawfully convicted thereof upon indictment, adjudged guilty of felony, ing away, felo-
 and transported to one of his majesty's plantations in America for seven years, or ny, transporta-
 publicly whipped, at the discretion of the judge who shall pass judgment on such tion 7 years,
 offenders. or whipped.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* The mayor, sheriffs, and common council of the said city, or
 majority of them, shall cause one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and
 three pence to be added in eight equal yearly successive divisions to the first eight
 yearly successive sums of money, that shall be ascertained and directed, after the
 passing of this act, by the said mayor, &c. to be raised in manner before mentioned
 for the erecting, trimming, snuffing, cleansing, repairing, and maintaining the
 lamps of said city and suburbs; and the same shall be chargeable and paid by the 106l. 10s. 3d.
 aforesaid occupiers, tenants, and owners, in the proportion, and according to the not raised pur-
 method herein before mentioned for the raising and paying the said annual lamp suant to 5 G. 3.
 money, along with and at the time of the payment of said lamp money for the c. 24. s. 5. shall
 first eight successive years, that said lamp money shall be raised, after the passing be added in 8
 this act, with the like remedies for recovery, in case of non-payment thereof, as yearly successive
 herein before mentioned with respect to said lamp-money; and the same lamp con- divisions;
 tractors shall collect and receive the same as before mentioned with respect to said chargeable with
 lamp lamp-money,
and paid to
chamberlain for
use of mayor,
&c.

lamp money; and shall pay over to the chamberlain of said city for use of said mayor, sheriffs, and commonality, the said sum of one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and three pence, as, and when he or they shall receive the same, under the said eight annual divisions thereof respectively; and all and singular the lamps, irons, posts, and other furniture thereunto belonging, now in possession of said mayor, &c. and which were purchased with part of said sum of one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and three pence, shall go in aid of the execution of such part of this act, as relates to lighting the said city and suburbs thereof without any sum or sums of money being levied or raised for the value or purchase thereof, save the aforesaid sum of one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and three pence.

Watchmen appointed in vestries,

Salaries and necessities,

punished by small fines and short imprisonment, and others appointed; to apprehend by night for affrays or breach of peace, and imprison in watch houses; carried in the morning before mayor or a justice.

Rent and expences charged in vestries on inhabitants by valuation as for lamp-money;

recovered by churchwardens as parish rates.

Deficiencies presented by grand jury.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* It shall be lawful for the minister, church wardens, and parishioners of the several parishes in said city and suburbs, and which are herein before mentioned, at their respective vestries held after the first of July next, from time to time, to appoint a sufficient number of able watchmen to keep watch in each of said respective parishes, and to appoint the times of watch in said parishes respectively, and proper salaries or wages for such watchmen, and proper watch houses in each of said parishes, and necessary fire and candle light, and other necessary articles for such watch houses, and watch cloaks, lanthorns, and staves or pikes for such watchmen, and annual overseers of such watches, to see that the same are duly kept, and to punish by small fines or short imprisonments such of the said watchmen as shall misbehave, and to appoint others in the room; and it shall be lawful for the said watchmen, or any of them, to apprehend all such idle and disorderly persons, as they shall find in the night time making any affray, or committing any breach of peace in said city and suburbs, or any part thereof, at late and unreasonable hours of the night; and such persons, to detain prisoners in the respective watch houses of the said parishes; and such watchmen or watchman shall in the morning after the apprehending such idle, disorderly, or strolling person or persons, carry or convey before the mayor, or some one of the justices of said city, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* The rent of such watch houses, and the expences of such fire, candles, watch cloaks, lanthorns, staves, and pikes, or other necessary articles aforesaid, and all the expences, costs, and charges that shall attend the appointment and continuing of a proper watch in each of said parishes; as well as all other money usually raised at vestries for said several parishes, for the repair of churches, parish clerks, and other parish officers salaries, and other parish charges, shall by the ministers, church wardens, and parishioners, at the respective vestries after the first of July next, be charged upon and paid by the respective inhabitants of each of said parishes by a proportionable poundage according to the before mentioned valuation of said several dwelling houses, out houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards in each of said parishes, as before set forth with respect to said lamp money; and church wardens of said several parishes, shall receive and recover from the inhabitants of the said parishes the money, so to be appointed by said vestries, in the same manner, and by such remedies, as parish rates, appointed by the vestries of said parishes to be raised and paid, are now by law to be recovered.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* The grand jury at any assizes for said city, after the first of July next, shall upon due proof of deficiency in any publick money presented to be raised by the grand jury, at the then next preceding assizes, present such deficiency to be raised along with the money by them to be presented and raised at said succeeding assizes.

XXX. *sect.* 30. Nothing herein shall be construed, deemed, or taken to exempt said constables, or high constable, or any of them, or their heirs, executors, or administrators from the payment or recovery of any publick money, that such constable or highconstables shall have received, and not paid to the treasurer of the county of said city, but said treasurer shall upon recovery of such money according to the laws now in force from such constables, their heirs, executors, or administrators, give credit for the same in the books of the county of said city kept by him; and such sums, as shall be so recovered and received by said treasurer, shall be presented by the respective grand juries, at the assizes for county of said city, in aid of the publick money that shall be presented to be raised by said grand-juries at each of said assizes.

Constables not exempt from payment of sums received, recovered by treasurer, presented in aid of public money.

XXXI. *sect.* 31. The mayor, sheriffs, and common council of said city, or the majority, upon due proof made for deficiency, by oath of said lamp contractors, or any of them (which oath said mayor is authorized to administer) shall add such deficiency to the money to be appointed by said mayor, &c. for the erecting, lighting, trimming, snuffing, cleansing, repairing, and maintaining the lamps of said city and suburbs, for the ensuing year; and such deficiency shall be deemed and taken as part of such money so to be appointed, and collected, received, and recovered therewith.

Deficiencies of lamp-money added to the money appointed.

XXXII. *sect.* 32. And whereas the like deficiency may happen in the money appointed for watch money, and other purposes before mentioned; such deficiency being duly proved by oath of church wardens, or one of them, in each parish (which oath the ministers of the said respective parishes are authorized to administer) the said deficiency shall by the minister, church wardens, and parishioners, at their respective vestries, be added to the next rate to be made at such vestries for such watch money, and other purposes aforesaid; and the sum so added for said deficiency, shall be deemed and taken as part of such rate, and collected, received, and recovered therewith.

Deficiencies of watch money, &c. added to next rate.

XXXIII. *sect.* 33. It shall be lawful for each of the market-jury to execute the office to all intents and purposes as fully and effectually, as any three or more of the said market-jury might or could do by virtue of the recited act of parliament.

Each of the market jury may execute the office as 3 by 5 G. 3. c. 24. s. 15.

XXXIV. *sect.* 34. The recorder, or deputy-recorder of said city, being a barrister, shall after the first of July next, have full power and authority to hold the court of record in absence of the mayor and sheriffs of said city, or any of them, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if held before said mayor and sheriffs; and that all acts done in said court of record, before said recorder or deputy, shall be deemed and taken, as if done before said mayor and sheriffs in said court of record.

Recorder or deputy, a barrister, may hold court of record in absence of mayor and sheriffs.

XXXV. *sect.* 35. It shall be lawful for the mayor and sheriffs of said city, and recorder or deputy, as they happen respectively to preside in said court of record, to adjourn said court from day to day, or to such day or days as they shall respectively see expedient, for the dispatch of the business of said court of record, any custom, law, or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

May be adjourned from day to day.

XXXVI. *sect.* 36. After the first of July next, it shall be lawful for the mayor and sheriffs, and for the recorder, or deputy, as they or any of them happen to preside in the said court of record, to impose a fine not exceeding five pounds on any juror or witness, that shall be legally summoned to attend said court, and shall refuse or neglect to appear pursuant to the said summons, and for whom no sufficient excuse laid before the court: and to issue process from time to time, in the nature of an execution, directed to the serjeants at mace, or any of them (who are the officers and ministers of the said court of record) to levy the said fine off the goods and chattels

Jurors or witnesses not attending on summons, without sufficient excuse, fined 5l.

process to levy,

to the work-
house,
serjeants fee
2s. 6d.

Proceeding by
attachment.

Recorder or
deputy may hold
and preside at
quarter sessions.

Not to prevent
the mayor and
justices.

Summoning ar-
tificers to meet
and fix price of
labour, admi-
nistering oaths,
delivering
tokens, &c. the
mayor or one
justice may on
oath of one
witness commit
to gaol not above
6 months, and
order to be
whipped,
and recognisance
not exceeding
40l. for beha-
viour 7 years.

chattles of such juror or witness, and the same, when levied, to pay over to the governors of the workhouse of said city, for use of said workhouse, deducting thereout the sum of two shillings and sixpence for the trouble of said serjeants at mace, or of such of them as shall execute said proccs.

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* The custom of proceeding in said court of record by attachment, is hereby confirmed and established.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* The recorder of said city, or the deputy, being a barrister at law, shall, after the first of July next, have full power and authority to hold the general quarter-session of the peace for said city, and county of the city, and to preside thereat, or at any adjournment thereof, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same were held before the said mayor or recorder, and any two of the justices of the peace of said city.

XXXIX. *sect. 39.* Nothing herein shall be deemed, construed, or taken to prevent or hinder the mayor and justices of the peace of said city from attending at said court of quarter-sessions of the peace, or at any adjournment, or from doing their duty as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as they or any of them might or could do before the making of this act.

XL. *sect. 40.* If any persons not lawfully authorized, shall summon, or cause to be summoned, by writing or otherwise, any manufacturer, artificer, journeyman, apprentice, or labourer, usually employed in any branch of any trade, manufacture, or business, carried on within the city of Cork, or county of said city, to appear at any meeting or assembly to consult upon or enter into any rule, agreement, association, or combination, to ascertain or fix the price of labour or workmanship, or to make any rule, order, or regulation, in any wise respecting any such trade, manufacture, or business, or the persons employed or to be employed therein; or shall administer, or cause to be administered, any oath or declaration to any such manufacturer, &c. tending to fix the price or wages of labour or workmanship, or tending to fix upon or make any rule, order, agreement, or regulation respecting such trade, manufacture, or business, or the persons employed or to be employed therein; or shall issue or cause to be issued, deliver or cause to be delivered, any ticket, certificate, or token (other than and except such ticket or certificate as shall or may be delivered by, or by order of the corporation whereof such manufacturer, &c. is or shall be a member to any such manufacturer, &c. of his being licensed to work at his or their respective trade or trades) or shall make or join in making any rule, order, or agreement, or regulation relating to the prices or wages of labour or workmanship, or in any particular relating to any part or branch of any such trade, manufacture, or business, or deliver, or cause to be delivered to any person whatsoever, any ticket, token, printed advertisement, or writing, containing any rule, regulation, or agreement entered into by any artificer, journeyman, or labourer, in respect, touching, or concerning any such trade, manufacture, or business, or shall by force, menaces, or otherwise hinder or attempt to hinder any such manufacturer, &c. from working at his or their respective trade, or at such prices as shall be ascertained, in such manner as is herein set forth, with his or their respective employers or masters, or at such particular work as such employers or masters shall direct in their respective trades or callings, upon notice or intelligence thereof being given to the mayor, or any one justice for said city, it shall be lawful for the said mayor or such one justice respectively to issue his warrant under his hand and seal to apprehend the persons charged with all or any one of the aforesaid offences; and every such person being thereof convicted in a summary way, before the mayor, or any one justice, by the oath of one or more credible witnesses (which oath the said mayor, or justice is hereby impowered and required to administer) or by the confession

Cork.

fession of the person charged with such offence, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or justice, by warrant under hand and seal, to commit the persons so convicted to gaol, there to be kept without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding six months; and to order the persons so convicted to be publicly whipped on the next succeeding Saturday after such conviction, and also to be whipped a second and third time on the then next succeeding Saturdays, if said mayor, or justice shall think proper to order, that such person shall be whipped more than once, at some public place, or through such public streets or lanes within said city, or county of said city, as said mayor, or justice shall in his discretion direct; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance in a sum not exceeding forty pounds before the mayor or any other justice of said city, with or without sureties for such persons being of the good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, for any term not exceeding seven years.

XLI. sect. 41. If any such manufacturer, artificer, journeyman, apprentice, or labourer, shall take an oath, or enter into any combination or agreement to ascertain or fix the price of wages or labour, or workmanship, or to make any rule, order, agreement, or regulation, respecting their respective trades, manufacture, or business, or under any pretence whatsoever not to work for any particular master or employers, upon notice or intelligence thereof, though not upon oath being given to said mayor, or any one justice for said city, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or justice respectively to issue his warrant under hand and seal to apprehend the person charged with all or any of said offences; and every such person being convicted in a summary way before said mayor, or any justice, upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses (which oath the mayor or justice is impowered and required to administer) or by confession, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or justice by warrant under hand and seal to commit to gaol, there kept without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding six months, and also to order the person to be publicly whipped once, or oftner at his discretion, as aforesaid, at some public place, or through such public streets or lanes within said city or county of said city; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance, not exceeding forty pounds, before said mayor, or other justice, with or without sureties for being of good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, for any term not exceeding seven years.

Artificer, &c. taking oath or combining to fix price of labour, or make rules, &c. or not to work for particular master, on notice (tho' not on oath) apprehended;

on conviction before mayor or one justice on oath of one witness imprisoned not above 6 months, and whipped, bound in recognizance 40l.

XLII. sect. 42. If any manufacturer, artificer, journeyman, or labourer usually employed in any trade or manufacture within the city or county of the city of Cork, not having any other visible livelihood besides the trade, business, occupation or calling to which he shall belong, and not being in the actual service of any master or employer, on application made to him by any master or employer, in the trade or business to which such manufacturer, &c. belong, refuse or neglect seven days after such application to work with the person making application at the prices herein after ascertained, or in case any such manufacturer, &c. being engaged with any master or employer in any such business, shall after such engagement, and during the time of which he shall be so engaged, refuse to work, or not work on being required in or at any particular branch of the business, he shall be so engaged for, and in such usual and reasonable manner as his master or employer shall direct, every such person so offending, and convicted in a summary way before said mayor, or one justice, by the oath of the person making such application, or of any other witness or witnesses (which oath such mayor or justice is hereby authorized to administer) or by confession of the person charged with such refusal, without sufficient cause, upon oath, to the satisfaction of such mayor or justice, for such refusal, it shall be lawful for such mayor

Artificers, &c. refusing application 7 days, having no other calling or service, or not working after engagement, committed 3 months, and whipped, and 40l. recognizance.

or

or justice by warrant under hand and seal to commit to gaol, there to be kept without bail or mainprize not exceeding three months, and also to order, to be once or oftner, as afore said, at the discretion of said mayor or justices, publicly whipped; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance, not exceeding forty pounds, before the mayor or other justice, with or without sureties for being of the good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, not exceeding seven years.

Wages settled at
Easter sessions,
recorder present,

XLIII. *sect. 43.* It shall be lawful for the court of general quarter sessions of the peace for said city, and county of said city, the recorder or deputy being present, yearly at every Easter sessions to ascertain what wages or sum of money, every mason, carpenter, slator, cooper, or other artificer, shall take, and be paid by the day, or by the certain denomination, piece, or parcel of work or job, either with or without meat and drink, during the year following; and all the said artificers take and receive such wages and sums of money, and no more, on pain of forfeiting any sum of money or thing they shall take to the contrary, one half to the governors of said workhouse, for use of said workhouse, and the other to the prosecutor, and to be imprisoned at discretion of said court, not exceeding three months, upon conviction in a summary way at said court, or any adjournment, by oath of one or more witnesses, which oath said court is authorized to administer, or by confession of the offender.

more taken for-
feited to work-
house and pro-
secutor, and im-
prisoned 3
months.

Wages not lower
than usual
prices.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* Said court shall not ascertain the wages of such artificers at a lower rate or sum than the accustomed prices usually paid in said city to such artificers respectively.

Wages paid, or
double value,

XLV. *sect. 45.* Every person, who shall employ said artificers, or any of them, shall pay such artificers respectively the wages and sums of money, so ascertained; and in default thereof, every artificer, from whom such wages and sums withheld, shall be intitled to recover double the value; to be recovered, if to the amount of forty shillings, or under, in a summary way in the court of conscience in said city, upon the oath or oaths of one or more witnesses; and if above forty shillings by civil bill at next assizes for the county of said city.

40s. or under in
court of consci-
ence,
above by civil
bill.

Order certified
conclusive evi-
dence of wages.
7 riotously as-
sembling, and
not dispersing
after reading
this clause, or
hindering the
reading, or by
force entering
houses, ships,
&c.

XLVI. *sect. 46.* The order of quarter-sessions, certified by the town-clerk, shall be conclusive evidence of said several rates and wages.

imprisoned 6
months and
whipped, and
a c l. recogni-
sance.

XLVII. *sect. 47.* In case any persons, to the number of seven or more, not legally authorized, shall riotously and tumultuously assemble together within said city, or county of said city, and not disperse within one hour after reading this clause of this act, by the mayor or either of the sheriffs, or any other justice of said city; or in case any person or persons shall hinder, or attempt to hinder, said mayor, or either of the sheriffs, or any one justice, from reading this clause, to the persons so assembled; or in case any persons, to the number of seven or more, so assembled, shall by force enter, or attempt to enter the dwelling-house, ware-house, shop, cellar, yard, loft, linney, or building of any inhabitant of said city, or county of said city, without consent of possessor, and lawful authority, or shall by force enter, or attempt to enter any ship, lighter, boat, bark, or vessel, lying at any of the quays of said city, or at any other place in the river, or within the harbour of said city, without lawful authority, being thereof convicted in a summary way, by oath of one or more witnesses, before the mayor or any justice (which oath said mayor, or any justice, are respectively impowered and required to administer) or by confession of the party, every person offending herein shall suffer imprisonment, not exceeding six months, without bail or mainprize, and be once or oftner, at discretion of said mayor or justice, publicly whipped in manner before mentioned; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance

nizance not exceeding forty pounds, before the mayor, or other justice, with or without sureties for being of the good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, not exceeding seven years.

XLVIII. *sect. 48.* After the first of July 1772, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or any other justice of the county of the city, upon affidavit made before him, that it is suspected there is or has been any combination or unlawful assembly in said city or county thereof, to summon any person or persons charged or suspected with being concerned in such unlawful assembly or combination, and to administer an oath to such, as such mayor or justice in his discretion shall think fit; and every such person shall swear to answer all such questions, as shall be demanded of him, touching such combinations or unlawful assemblies, and shall discover the names and places of abode, to the best of his, her, or their knowledge and belief of the several persons who have acted or been concerned in any such combination or unlawful assemblies, and shall answer all such other questions concerning such unlawful assemblies or combinations, as shall be proposed by such mayor or justice, and shall not, by any plea or demurrer, cover or conceal the same; and such examination shall be reduced into writing, and signed by the mayor, or such justice, before whom the same are taken, and by the party or parties so examined.

Summons on affidavit of suspicion of unlawful assembly or combination,

and oath tendered;

discovery;

examination in writing and signed.

XLIX. *sect. 49.* Such examination shall never afterwards upon any occasion whatever be allowed to be given as evidence to charge the person so giving the same.

Not given in evidence after to charge the party.

L. *sect. 50.* Such persons so examined shall be bound by recognizance, not exceeding twenty pounds, to appear at such time and place within said city, as specified in such recognizance, and to prosecute before said mayor or justice, in the summary manner before set forth, the person or persons mentioned in such examination to have been concerned in such unlawful assemblies or combinations; and in case any such persons so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear before such mayor or other justice pursuant to said summons, or to take such oaths as aforesaid, or to give testimony, and be examined in manner aforesaid, or to sign such examination, or to enter into such recognizance, said mayor or justice shall issue warrant or warrants, and cause such persons to be imprisoned in the city gaol not exceeding three months, or be sent to bridewell or the house of correction, there kept to hard labour for one month; and in case such persons so examined shall neglect or refuse to give testimony, at the time and place at which they shall be bound to appear, the mayor or justice shall respectively forthwith upon such default or refusal issue his warrant or warrants to apprehend and detain in execution in the city gaol of Cork, the body or bodies of the persons making such default, or refusing to give, until they shall pay and satisfy the penalty of the respective recognizances, to be applied and paid over to the governors of the work-house, for use of the said work-house.

20 l. recognizance to appear and prosecute;

on refusal imprisoned not above three months, or bridewell one month;

refusing testimony, detained 'till penalty satisfied,

to the work-house.

LI. *sect. 51.* Upon any such examination or affidavit being given or made, it shall be lawful for the said mayor, or such justice, to issue his warrant to apprehend each of the persons accused, and to bind him in a recognizance of forty pounds, with or without sureties, if not immediately prosecuted, to appear at such time and place within said city, as specified in such recognizance, to answer such matters as shall be alleged against him in and by such affidavit or examination; and in case the person so accused shall neglect or refuse to appear at such time and place, it shall be lawful for said mayor or other justice to issue his warrant under hand and seal to apprehend and detain in execution in the city gaol, the body of the person so accused, and the bodies of his securities, until he and the said securities shall pay and satisfy the penalties of their said recognizance, to be applied and paid over to the governors of the work-house, for use of said work-house; and in case the person so

On examination or affidavit, apprehended and bound in 40 l. recognizance to appear and answer;

on default imprisoned 'till payment,

for the work-house;

if no security,
'till complaint
heard.

accused and apprehended cannot procure sufficient security for his appearance, it shall be lawful for said mayor or justice to commit him to gaol until such complaint shall be enquired into, heard, and determined in manner before set forth.

In 3 days, or
discharged.

LII. *sect. 52.* When the person so accused, be committed to gaol, such complaint shall be heard within three days from the time of commitment, otherwise discharged.

Prosecutors
exculpated.

LIII. *sect. 53.* Such persons as shall give testimony against such offenders to conviction, shall for ever be discharged and exculpated from all punishments which they or any of them may be liable to for or on account of being concerned in such unlawful combinations mentioned in their testimony, and for which such offenders so convicted.

10 guineas pre-
sentment to
coroners, each
assizes.

LIV. *sect. 54.* It shall be lawful for the grand jury at each assizes in every year for the county of said city, to present along with other public money ten guineas, to be raised along with such other public money, and to be paid to the coroners of the county of said city, for half a year's salary, ending at said respective assizes.

30l. to clerk of
crown.

LV. *sect. 55.* It shall be lawful for the grand jury at each assizes in every year for the county of said city, to present along with other public money thirty pounds, to be raised along with such other public money, and paid to the clerk of crown of the county of said city, for his trouble in attending and executing said office at said assizes.

Salt measurers
appointed annu-
ally by mayor,

LVI. *sect. 56.* The mayor of said city shall annually appoint a sufficient number of honest and skilful persons to measure salt on board or from on board any ship or other vessel in said city, between buyer and seller during mayoralty of said mayor, and each of said salt-measurers, before he acts in said office, shall be sworn before said mayor fairly, justly, and impartially to measure the said salt between buyer and seller, without favour to either of the parties; and it shall be lawful for said mayor to remove any of said salt-measurers from said office for misbehaviour, and to appoint another, and also on proof before said mayor, by oath of one or more witnesses (which oath said mayor is authorized to administer) of the misbehaviour of any such salt-measurer, it shall be lawful for said mayor to commit to the house of correction, to be kept at hard labour not exceeding one calendar month; and in case any person shall measure salt on board or from on board any ship or vessel in said city, between buyer and seller, who shall not be so appointed by said mayor, and sworn, being convicted in a summary way before said mayor, by oath of one or more witnesses, shall forfeit, for each time such person shall so measure salt, twenty shillings, levied by warrant of said mayor, off the goods and chattles of offender, one half paid to prosecutor, the other half to the governors of the work-house of said city, for use of said work-house; and it shall be lawful for said mayor, sheriffs, and common council, or the majority, from time to time to ascertain the fees to said salt-measurers, and by whom said fees are to be paid, whether by buyer or seller, or equally between both, and no other fees shall be paid or received for measuring said salt in the said city between buyer and seller, but those ascertained by mayor, &c.

sworn,

removed for
misbehaviour,
another appoint-
ed;

committed one
month;

measuring with-
out appointment
or oath 20s. to
prosecutor and
workhouse,

fees ascertained
by mayor, &c.

Appointment
and removal
approved by
Doyer hundred
in 6 months, or
void.

LVII. *sect. 57.* The appointment and removal of said measurers of salt, and every of them, shall be approved of by a court of doyer hundred in six months after admission, or otherwise every such appointment and removal shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

On green wax
process sheriffs
to retain 2s.
6d. per pound,

LVIII. *sect. 58.* Whereas the not levying forfeited recognizances has partly impeded the administration of justice at the assizes and quarter-sessions, it shall be lawful for the sheriffs of the county of said city to retain to their own use, and for their trouble, two shillings and six pence in the pound for all money, they shall levy

Cork.

levy by virtue of such green wax processses, and sheriffs shall be allowed the same allowed in accounts. on passing their accounts with the court of exchequer.

LIX. *sect. 59.* This act shall in all courts and places be deemed and taken to be A public act ; a public act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and courts whatsoever, without specially pleading the same ; and if any replevin brought for any distress taken pursuant to this act, and if any person sued for any thing done by virtue and in pursuance of this act, the defendant in such replevin, and such person sued, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in general issue ; evidence for defence ; and if plaintiff shall discontinue, or be nonsuited, or if judgment against him, on verdict or demurrer, the defendant shall recover double costs double costs on nonsuit, &c. of suit.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 G. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* The house and front lot of ground in House and ground in south suburb of Cork, south suburbs of Cork, or any other house or buildings which at any time hereafter shall be erected thereon, or other house or piece of ground in the south suburbs of or any other taken, vested in trustees named, to be applied to charitable use, said city, that may be thought more convenient by the majority of the herein-after mentioned trustees, and any house or buildings that at any time hereafter may be erected thereon, shall be vested in the several persons herein named ; to the intent and purpose, and upon the special trust and confidence, that the said house and front lot of ground, and the buildings that now are or that may be erected thereon, or any other house or ground in the south suburbs of the said city of Cork, that shall be thought more convenient by the majority of said trustees, and all buildings which are or shall be erected thereon, shall for ever hereafter be applied and disposed of to the pious and charitable uses herein mentioned.

II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for said trustees for the said infirmary, from time to time, and at any time, to accept of or take by lease or purchase any lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the south suburbs of said city for any term of years, upon this special trust and confidence, that the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and all buildings now erected, or that shall be erected thereon, shall for ever hereafter be applied to and disposed of to the pious and charitable uses herein mentioned ; and the said lands, &c. and all houses and buildings thereon, shall be vested in and settled upon the aforesaid trustees, to be applied and disposed of to the said Trustees may take lease or purchase of lands for any term of years ; uses. the lands and buildings vested in them for said uses.

III. *sect. 3.* After the first of July 1772, there shall be a body corporate to continue for ever for the execution of said charitable design ; which body corporate shall consist of the several persons herein named. A body corporate for ever.

IV. *sect. 4.* For ever thereafter in name and fact one body politick and corporate in law for the charitable purposes herein, and shall have perpetual succession, and be called by the name of The trustees for the south charitable infirmary of the city of Cork ; and enabled to plead and sue, and to be impleaded and sued by that name in all courts of justice, and shall and may appoint a common seal and seals for use of said corporation, and shall have power and authority to meet together as often as occasion ; and the said trustees and their successors, or any five or more so assembled, shall have power to make such reasonable laws, rules, orders, and regulations for the better government and management of said infirmary, as they shall think necessary and convenient, and to revoke or alter the same at their discretion. For the charitable purposes herein, named trustees for the south charitable infirmary of Cork ; sue and be sued, a common seal, and to meet ; any 5 to make or alter regulations,

V. *sect. 5.* Said trustees, or any five or more, shall on the first Wednesday in July 1772, proceed to elect fifteen fit persons out of such, as at the time of such election shall have been subscribers for twelve calendar months previous to such election, towards the support of said infirmary, and the charitable purposes therein to be carried on ; which fifteen shall be elected by the majority of the trustees and 5 or more trustees to elect annually on first Wednesday in July 15 subscribers for 12 months before to be added as trustees, subscribers

subscribers to said infirmary then present in said infirmary house ; and such fifteen so to be elected, added to the trustees herein before named, and shall to all intents and purposes, and as if their names were herein particularly inserted, be deemed and taken to be trustees for said infirmary, from the day next after their being elected, until the day next after the first Wednesday in July 1773, and for no longer time by virtue of such election ; and said trustees before named, and the trustees from time to time elected pursuant to this act, or any five, shall in like manner on the first Wednesday of July 1773, and in every subsequent year proceed to elect fifteen fit persons out of such persons, as at the time of such election shall have been such subscribers as aforesaid towards the support of said infirmary, and the charitable purposes therein to be carried on ; which fifteen persons shall be elected by the majority of the trustees and subscribers to said infirmary then present in said infirmary house ; and that such fifteen persons, so from time to time to be elected, shall be added to the trustees herein before named, and shall to all intents and purposes, and as if their names were herein particularly inserted, be deemed and taken to be trustees for said infirmary from the day next after their being elected, until the day next after the first Wednesday of July, in the year next following the time of their being elected, and for no longer time, by virtue of any one election.

Trustees may take lands 1000l. a year in the whole, or any personal estate, for benefit of the infirmary.

VI. *sect. 6.* Said trustees shall and may without licence in mortmain purchase, take, or receive any manors, lands, tenements, annuities, or hereditaments, in possession, reversion, or contingency, not exceeding the value of one thousand pounds a year in the whole, of the alienation, gift, or devise of any person having a right, and not being otherwise disabled to alien, grant, or demise the same, who are hereby enabled to transfer and grant the same accordingly, or any goods, chattles, and personal estate whatsoever, as well for the enlarging the said house, rebuilding it, or taking any other house or piece of ground in the south suburbs of said city, as the majority of said trustees should think most convenient; or enlarging or building on the same, as for the relief, support, and maintenance of the maimed, sick, and infirm persons, who are to receive the benefit of the said infirmary.

May recover legacies, &c. in trust.

VII. *sect. 7.* Said trustees and their successors, shall have power and authority to recover all legacies, gifts, and bequests to any person whatsoever in trust for said infirmary, or for any of the charitable purposes therein carried on or to be carried on at any time or times previous to the first of July 1772.

May demise 31 years reserving as much rent as really and bona fide can be had from solvent tenant,

VIII. *sect. 8.* It shall be lawful for said trustees from time to time, by indenture under common seal to demise or lease any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, vested in them in pursuance of this act, or any part or parcel thereof, for any term of years not exceeding thirty one, so as upon every such demise or lease there be reserved and made payable half yearly to the trustees, and their successors, during said term, as much rent as at the time of making such lease can be really and bona fide had for the same from a solvent tenant ; and so as no fine, or income, or other consideration be taken for the same, other than the said rents reserved ; and so as every such demise or lease be made in possession and not in reversion.

no fine or consideration.

Other leases void.

IX. *sect. 9.* All leases made of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any other manner, shall not be good or available in law, but to all intents and purposes null and void.

A public act.

X. *sect. 10.* This act deemed, and taken, and allowed in all courts within this kingdom as a public act, and as such all judges shall take notice thereof without specially pleading the same.

Corn, Flour.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 1.* No bounty shall be paid under the 3:1st or 33^d of G. 2. for flour or meal of wheat brought by land to Dublin. Persons bringing by land, sound, clean, merchantable flour of wheat of this kingdom from any place where made within this kingdom, and who shall sell in the usual public markets in Dublin, St. Sepulchre, Thomas Court, or Donore, or deliver to a factor to sell, shall on performing requisites aftermentioned receive from the paymaster as a premium or bounty for every hundred (112 pounds to be computed) brought from a greater distance than five miles from Dublin castle three pence for every five miles, and so in proportion for any lesser number of miles. No premium for flour of wheat under 31 G. 2. c. 3. or 33 G. 2. c. 12.
3d. per 100 every 5 miles.

II. *sect. 2.* No person intitled to said bounty, unless he first delivers to said paymaster within three months after such flour so brought and sold an affidavit by the owner or his clerk before a justice of the county from whence brought, which such justice is to take without fee or reward, and set forth the quantity, name of the place where made, and number of miles distant from Dublin castle, each in words not figures, and that the wheat was to best of his knowledge and belief of the growth of this kingdom, and that such flour is as free from bran or pollard, as flour of that quality ought; and also deliver a certificate under hand and seal of a justice, that such affidavit was made before him, and that he believes the particulars to be true; and also deliver an affidavit by a credible person, that such certificate was signed and sealed by the person whose name is subscribed, and the names of the owners of such flour, the quantity, and where made, and that it has been sold in a public market or usual place in Dublin, Saint Sepulchre, Thomas Court, or Donore, or delivered to a merchant or factor named to sell, and that he or any other person to his belief has not received any premium for it; and also deliver a note from the craner of the market where sold (which he is to give without fee or reward) of the quantity, and day of the month and year. The flour to be sold in three months after so brought to Dublin. Owners affidavit before a justice;
justice's certificate;
affidavit to paymaster;
craner's note;
sale in three months.

III. *sect. 3.* If delivered to a factor, he in lieu of said craner's note shall make affidavit before paymaster of owner's name, the quantity, time of receiving it, and place of sale, and that he or any other to his belief has not received any premium. Factor's affidavit.

IV. *sect. 4.* Persons, who bring merchantable wheat, rye, messlin, bere, barley, malt, oats, and French or pearl barley, by land to Dublin from any place, where it grew, in this kingdom, above five miles, and perform the requisites in said act, shall receive the bounties in said acts for every five miles, and an additional half-penny per mile every forty stone, and so in proportion. On corn additional bounty one halfpenny every stone.

V. *sect. 5.* If any forge or knowingly produce forged certificate, note, or affidavit, or knowingly swear false, guilty of felony, and transported to the plantations seven years. Forgery or false swearing, transportation.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any justice sign a blank certificate, or any knowing it false, on information in B. R. for ever disabled. Signing blank or false certificate, disabled.

VII. *sect. 7.* Craner, refusing such note to person intitled, shall forfeit forty shillings to him by civil bill; giving false note ten pounds by civil bill to him who shall sue. Craner refusing note, 40l. false note 10l.

VIII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 9.* The act 25 G. 2. with the several amendments thereto by 31 G. 2. and all the clauses, articles, and provisos therein revived and continued seven years, and from thence to the end of then next session after expiration of said seven years. 25 G. 2. c. 15. as amended by 31 G. 2. c. 9. continued 7 years, &c.

IX. *Stat.*

Cozu, Flour.

4d per 100
corn &c.
brought coast-
ways and sold in
Dublin.

IX. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 24. sect. 1.* Persons, who after 1 June 1768 import found, merchantable wheat, flour of wheat, oats, bere, barley, or malt made of bere or barley of the growth and produce of this kingdom by water coastways to the city of Dublin from any port or place southward of Dublin, nor nearer than Wicklow nor further than the Tuscar, or from any port or place to northward of Dublin not nearer than Drogheda nor farther than Carrickfergus, and shall sell or discharge in public markets or places where corn or malt usually sold in Dublin, shall upon performing requisites herein receive from collector of Dublin four pence per hundred weight.

If southward of
Tuscar and
northward of
Carrickfergus,
5d.

X. *sect. 2.* Imported from any place southward of the Tuscar or northward of Carrickfergus, and so sold and discharged in Dublin, five pence per hundred.

South of Cooley
Point to Newry,
Belfast, or Lon-
donderry, 4d.
Notice of quan-
tity and quality
before shipped ;

XI. *sect. 3.* From any place southward of Cooley Point near Carlingford in county of Louth to Newry, Belfast, or Londonderry, and sold and discharged in any markets or places where usually sold in or near such ports, four pence per hundred.

return ;

XII. *sect. 4.* Master of the vessel, in which brought to Dublin, Newry, Belfast, or Londonderry, shall, before the same is shipped, give notice in writing to the collector or principal officer of the port or district, specifying the quantity and quality, who shall thereupon direct an officer of the port or district to attend the shipping, and as soon as shipped return in writing to such collector or principal the quantity and quality, and name of the vessel, and master, and time of shipping ; said return shall be signed by such officer making it ; the quantity, for which the premiums shall be paid, shall not exceed the return. The master after shipping shall make affidavit before such collector or neighbouring justice (which they are impowered and required to take without fee or reward) of the quantity and quality, and mention real owners names, and where they reside. Collector or principal officer shall thereupon deliver to such master a certificate under hand and seal of the quantity and quality, name of master and owner, and by next post transmit to the officer appointed by act of parliament for paying premiums upon land carriage of corn and flour to Dublin, or to collector of the port where intended to be landed, true copies of all such returns, affidavits, and certificates.

master's affida-
vit ;

collector's certi-
ficate ;

copies trans-
mitted.

Delivery of cer-
tificate,
master's affida-
vit.

Forgery or per-
jury, imprison-
ment.

XIII. *sect. 5.* Master upon arrival in Dublin shall deliver to said officer, or on arrival at any of said ports to the collector, such certificate, and also make affidavit before such officer of the quantity and quality, owners names, and place whence.

XIV. *sect. 6.* If any forge such certificate, affidavit, or note, and produce to such officer knowing it forged, or knowingly swear false, on conviction shall suffer such imprisonment as for wilful perjury by the laws of this kingdom.

Accounts as for
land carriage ;

XV. *sect. 7.* Such accounts shall be kept of the several payments in pursuance of this act, as are directed to be kept by the several acts relative to the premiums on land carriage of corn and flour to Dublin. The officer appointed by said acts for paying said premiums shall from time to time be furnished with money to pay the premiums by this act for all corn imported coastways to Dublin in same manner and by same persons as by said acts ; and collectors of said ports shall be allowed respectively in their accounts whatever sums, they shall pay in pursuance of this act.

said officer fur-
nished and al-
lowed in like
manner.

No fees.

XVI. *sect. 8.* None of the officers before mentioned shall take any fee or reward whatsoever for any thing done in pursuance of said directions.

Continued 24 -
June 1770.

XVII. *sect. 9.* This act shall continue until 24 June 1770, and no longer.

The 200 l. in
5 G. 3. c. 18.
£ 1, divided ;

XVIII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 28. sect. 1.* The 200 l. given by an act to amend an act for preservation of corn, in each county, instead of being divided into the proportions

Corn, Flour.

proportions or premiums therein set forth shall be divided in following manner ; 100l. into four premiums, one of 40l. for any quantity of corn not less than 4000 stone of wheat or 8000 stone of any other corn ; one of 30l. for any quantity not less than 3000 stone of wheat or 6000 of any other corn ; one of 20l. for not less than 2000 of wheat or 4000 of other corn ; and one of 10l. for 1000 of wheat or 2000 of other corn. The said class of premiums payable on 1st of January 1769 in each county to landholders or farmers occupying in their own possession not less than 250 acres, who shall then have the greatest quantity of corn, the produce of their land, and shall have reaped the harvest precedent not less than the quantities aforesaid, preserved on stands erected in the open air, as in said act. If any of the higher premiums for any county remain not claimed, and at same time two or more claimants in that county for any of the lower premiums, the premiums not claimed shall be disposed in premiums to persons, who have the greatest quantity not less than the quantities herein mentioned for the lesser premiums.

100l. in 4 premiums ;

1 Jan. 1769 to occupiers of 250 acres preserved on stands ;

if not claimed by the higher, disposed to the lower.

XIX. *sect. 2.* The other 100l. may be divided into five premiums, of 30, 25, 20, 15, & 10 pounds ; the said class payable on 1st January 1769 to the five landholders or farmers in each county occupying in their own possession not less than forty acres nor exceeding two hundred and fifty, who shall then have the greatest quantity reaped from the land occupied by them the harvest preceding, and preserved on stands in open air as in said act.

100l. in 5 premiums for 40 acres.

XX. *sect. 3.* Whereas 4539l. for January 1767 and 2945l. for 1768 remain not claimed, a further sum of 50l. may be yearly paid in each county to the lowest class of farmers, who hold not more than forty acres nor less than five, to be divided into five premiums, of 15, 12, 10, 8, and 5 pounds, and paid on 1st January 1769 to the five farmers of said lowest class who shall then have the greatest quantity of corn reaped from their farms respectively the harvest precedent, and preserved on stands in open air as in said act ; landholders or farmers living within any county of city or town considered as intitled to any premiums aforesaid in same manner to all intents and purposes as the inhabitants of the county at large.

Further 50l. to lowest class in 5 premiums ;

living in counties of towns intitled.

XXI. *sect. 4.* Claimants shall give such notice, as said act requires, to the secretary or assistant of Dublin Society, mentioning the parish, barony, and county, wherein the corn and stands lie, number of stands, and of barts on each, and number of barts of each species of corn on each stand ; and if more than one species on the same stand, the proof barts must be taken from each species, and the produce returned as said act directs ; said secretary shall publish weekly as he receives, distinguishing parishes, baronies, and counties, until the 1st of January each year ; and if not more than 400 barts on any one stand, or if there shall be different species of corn on same stand, and no more than 400 barts of any one species upon such stand, then instead of taking down ten proof barts to thresh, as said act directs, it shall be sufficient to take down only six barts from such stand, containing no more than 400 barts of any one species, and to return the exact produce of the same when threshed, as said act directs ; and said six proof barts or ten proof barts, in case the number of barts of every one species on any stand shall exceed 400, may be taken down from the stand or stands, as the corn is making up ; provided taken indifferently and without any choice of the largest sheafs, half from one part and half from another of such stand or stands.

Notice to secretary of Dublin society ;

proof barts from each species, published weekly ;

6 barts taken down, produce returned when threshed ;

taken down indifferently.

XXII. *sect. 5.* Affidavits and certificates, necessary by this and said act to intitle claimants, returned to said secretary, who is to lay the same without delay before said society, who are impowered to judge from the same of each claimant's merit ; in framing which judgment one stone of wheat always considered as equal to two of any other species ; and barley or bere preferred to oats, wherever the number of stones

Affidavits and certificates returned ;

1 stone of wheat equal to 2 of others ;

stones

Corn, Flour.

Barley and bere preferred to oats ; preference to tilling largest proportion and return.
 Owner assisting affidavit of one sufficient, otherwise 2, owner's affidavit.

stones equal. If several claimants for same premium, whose merits so nearly equal, that doubt may arise, the claimant, who has tilled the largest proportion of his farm, and has the greatest return of corn by the acre from the land so tilled by him, shall have preference.

XXIII. *sect. 6.* Where farmer or owner himself assists in stacking and management of his corn, his own affidavit with affidavit of one other assisting him sufficient : but where owner does not assist himself, there must be affidavit of two employed by him, as said act directs : but owner's affidavit need in such case only set forth the quantity of land tilled by him or his order, and that the same is occupied by him, and in what barony, parish, and county it lies, the quantity of each species, produce of said lands so tilled, or part of the produce then upon his stands, to the best of his judgment, supposing the same to be then all threshed and cleaned, and that he verily believes the affidavits of the two persons employed by him in management of his corn to be strictly true.

Certificate to claimants ;

payment by vice-treasurer.

Certificate of a justice, where minister prevented.

XXIV. *sect. 7.* When Dublin Society determines the merits of claimants, their secretary or assistant shall deliver to claimants, to whom premiums adjudged, a certificate signed by secretary, or assistant, or president, or one vice president, or five members, setting forth the premium adjudged ; on delivery of which and claimant's receipt on the back to vice treasurers or deputies they shall pay the sum, which shall be allowed in their account.

Bere or barley threshed before 1 Jan. and claim allowed.

XXV. *sect. 8.* Where sickness or other accident prevents rector, vicar, or curate of the parish from viewing claimants stands so as to give such certificate, as said act requires, a neighbouring justice certifying as by said act shall answer the purpose : but no claimant intitled to premium, not producing such certificate either of rector, vicar, curate, or justice to the secretary or assistant.

Forgery, and false swearing.

XXVI. *sect. 9.* Persons, who make up any quantity of bere or barley on stands, and perform the other requisites in this and said acts, may take down and thresh it, as soon as thought necessary, altho' before 1st of January every year, and have the benefit of such bere or barley, and be allowed for the same in claim, as effectually as if preserved on the stands on which erected until 1st of January every year.

Like premiums 7 years.

XXVII. *sect. 10.* Persons wilfully forging false certificate or swearing false in any affidavit aforesaid, when convicted, suffer as persons convicted of wilful and corrupt forgery or perjury.

5 G. 3. c. 19. to 24 June 1772, &c.

XXVIII. *sect. 11.* Like premiums, subject to same conditions and restrictions, in this and said act, shall be paid yearly for 7 years from 1st January 1769, and to end of then next session.

Injuring persons or property to hinder buying corn or potatoes, imprisoned not above 3 months nor less than 1, and whipped.

XXIX. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 5.* An act 5 G. 3. c. 19. continued until 24 June 1772, and to end of then next session.

XXX. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* If any person wilfully and maliciously beat, wound, or use any other violence to or upon any person with intent to deter or hinder him from buying corn, grain, or potatoes in any market or other place within this kingdom, or unlawfully stop or seize upon any carriage or horse loaded with wheat, flour, meal, malt, or other grain, or potatoes in or on the way to or from any city, market-town, sea port, or other usual place of shipping corn, or potatoes, or wilfully and maliciously break, cut, separate, or destroy the same or any part, or the harness of the horses drawing, or unlawfully take off, drive away, kill, or wound any such horses, or beat or wound the driver of such carriage or horse so loaded in order to stop the same, or by cutting the sacks or otherwise scatter or throw abroad such wheat, flour, meal, malt, or other grain, or potatoes, or take and

Corn, Flour.

and carry away, spoil or damage, the same or any part, or distribute, or compel the owner or his servant or carrier to distribute or otherwise depart from possession thereof, contrary to his consent, being thereof lawfully convicted before two justices of the county, county of city or town, or place corporate, wherein such offence committed, or the justices in open session (who are empowered summarily and finally to hear and determine) upon confession of the party or oath of one or more persons, he shall be sent to the common gaol or house of correction and kept to hard labour, not exceeding three months nor less than one, and also ordered to be once publicly and openly whipped by the keeper of such gaol in such city, market-town, or seaport, in or near which such offence committed, on the first convenient market-day, at the market-cross or place there between eleven and two of the clock.

XXXI. *sect. 2.* If any so convicted commit any of said offences a second time, or wilfully and maliciously pull, throw down, or destroy any storehouse or granary or other place where corn then kept in order to be exported or sent from one part to another of this kingdom coastways, or unlawfully enter such place and take and carry away any corn, flour, meal, or grain therefrom, or throw abroad or spoil any part, or unlawfully enter on board any ship, barge, boat, or vessel, and wilfully and maliciously take and carry away, cast or throw out therefrom, or otherwise spoil or damage any meal, flour, wheat, or other grain therein, intended for exportation or to be sent coastways, being lawfully convicted, adjudged guilty of felony, and transported five years as other felons by the laws and statutes of this realm; offenders so transported returning before said five years, suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy.

2d offence, or destroying granaries, &c. entering ships, and spoiling the grain, &c.
transportation 5 years,
returning sooner, death.

XXXII. *sect. 3.* No attainder from any offence made felony by this act shall work corruption of blood, loss of dower, or disinherittance.

No corruption of blood, &c.

XXXIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 1.* After the 24th of June 1772, no person intitled to receive any bounty for bringing flour to the city of Dublin, unless the owner, or some person employed by him to take care of the same where it was made, do, before it is brought to Dublin, make an affidavit before a justice of the county, in which such flour was made, or chief magistrate of any town corporate, who are hereby empowered to administer the same, which affidavit shall set forth the quantity of such flour of wheat, name of the place where made, and number of miles such place is distant from his majesty's castle in Dublin, each to be expressed in words, not figures, and that the wheat, whereof such flour was made, was to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making such affidavit, of the growth of this kingdom, and that such flour is as free from bran or pollard, as flour of that quality ought to be, and that neither he nor any other person, to his belief, has received any premium for the same, or made any affidavit, but the present, to intitle him to a premium for the same: and if the person making such affidavit be illiterate, it shall be made to appear upon oath of some other person, that such affidavit was truly read to him, before such justice or chief magistrate shall administer the foregoing affidavit to him; and there shall be delivered to the person, appointed for paying those premiums, such certificate and affidavits as are required by the former acts.

Affidavit by owner of flour, or person employed before a justice where made or chief magistrate,
quantity, place, distance, in words,
growth of this kingdom, free from bran or pollard, no premium received, if illiterate, oath that truly read, certificate and affidavits delivered, as by former acts.

XXXIV. *sect. 2.* If any persons forge such certificate, affidavit, or craner's note, as in this or the former acts, or any of them, is or are mentioned and directed, or produce to paymaster or his deputy, any such certificate, affidavit, or craner's note, knowing the same to be forged or false, with intent to receive the benefit of the

Forging, or knowingly producing forged, to receive the premium,

Corn Flour.

false swearing,
 fictitious names,
 first offence
 whipt on mar-
 ket day, in each
 of three next
 weeks,
 second felony,
 transportation 7
 years,
 like penalty on
 aiding or pro-
 curing.

 said premium or bounty, or shall knowingly swear any thing, which is false; in any such affidavits, or fraudulently assume or take any false or fictitious name in any such affidavit, he, she, or they, upon conviction, shall for the first offence be publickly whipt on a market day in each of the three successive weeks next after conviction; and for such next offence, adjudged guilty of felony, and transported for seven years to some one of the plantations in America; and if any persons knowingly aiding or assisting in making, procuring, or obtaining any such forged or false affidavit, they shall, upon conviction, for the first offence, be in like manner three times publickly whipt; and for such next offence deemed guilty of felony, and transported for seven years, to some one of the plantations in America.

Paymaster may
 appoint one dur-
 ing sickness, or
 necessary ab-
 sence.

XXXV. *sect. 3.* In case of sickness or necessary absence of Roger Palmer, the present paymaster of the corn premiums, he may appoint a proper and discreet person, for whom he shall be answerable, to execute the said office in his place and stead, during such sickness or necessary absence, with like powers of administering oaths as the principal hath.

First approved
 by commission-
 ers of excise.

XXXVI. *sect. 4.* Such person so to be appointed, shall, before he shall act in the said office, be approved of by the commissioners of revenue of excise; or any three, by writing under their respective hands and seals.

If brought to be
 weighed again,

XXXVII. *sect. 5.* After the 24 of June 1772, if any corn, meal, malt, or flour, which has been weighed at a publick crane in Dublin, the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, Thomas-Court, or Donore, and for which a cranes note has been obtained, shall be again brought to any of the said cranes, to be again weighed; or any shall be weighed at any of the cranes before mentioned in the name or names of any but the real owner or owners, or if any affidavit made before a justice of the peace, chief magistrate, or paymaster of the corn premiums, such corn, meal, malt, or flour, is sayed to be brought from any place at a greater distance from the castle of Dublin, than that, from which it was really brought, upon proof made thereof in a summary way before the lord mayor of Dublin, or two justices of the peace, such corn, meal, malt, or flour, shall be forfeited; one moiety to use of the informers, and the other to use of the foundling hospital.

or in any name
 but real own-
 ers,

or a greater dis-
 tance sworn to,
 summarily
 heard,
 forfeited,
 to informer and
 foundling hos-
 pital.

Corporations.

1 G. 3. c. 17.
 sec. 21. benefi-
 cial,

by several char-
 ters a majority to
 be present at
 swearing,
 persons duly e-
 lected, tho' not
 sufficient num-
 ber of members
 present at swear-
 ing, provided
 oaths before 2
 at the usual
 place between
 10 and 3, legal
 officers as if
 sworn pursuant
 to charter.

I. *Stat. 17 & 12 Geo. 3: cap. 19. sect. 3.* Whereas a clause in an act first of his present Majesty, for continuing temporary statutes, and other purposes, so far as the same relates to the swearing officers of boroughs and corporations, has been found beneficial: and by the charters of several, a majority are required to be present at the swearing chief magistrate, which is frequently attended with great inconvenience to the members: no person, who hath been or shall be duly elected into any such office, or in any ways sued, molested, or prosecuted, for or on account of any objection, which shall be taken, because there had not been sufficient number of burgesses, or other members of such borough or corporation, present at the swearing such officer, provided such officer shall have taken the oaths required by law in the presence of two of the burgesses or members of such borough or corporation in the publick market-house or town-house, or usual place of holding assemblies of such borough or corporation, between ten in the morning and three in the afternoon, and such officers of such boroughs and corporation; and all corporate acts, which have been, or shall be done by them, shall have the same force and effect, as if such officers had been respectively sworn pursuant to the direction of the said respective charters.

I. *Stat.*

Cyder.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 7.* A duty ten shillings *per ann.* to be paid by all, that sell or tap out by retail between 25 December 1771, and 25 December 1773 inclusive ; one penny *per* gallon on all cyder sold or tapped out by retail. 10s. *per ann.* retailers.

II. *sect. 10.* After 25 December 1771, no persons whatsoever shall sell or tap out by retail but only such as licensed according to directions of this act under such penalties as after expressed. Licence to retail.

III. *sect. 11.* Chief commissioners of excise, or any three, and collectors of excise in their districts, may from time to time grant such licences, for every such licence one shilling and one penny, and no more, shall be paid or demanded as a fee ; if any one after 25 December 1771, sells or taps out by retail without such licence, he shall every time, he so offends, forfeit and pay five pounds. Fee 1s. 1d. Penalty 5l.

IV. *sect. 12.* For better ordering and collecting said duty of one penny *per* gallon, gaugers and officers of excise in their districts from time to time may enter in the day into houses, out-houses, store-houses, and cellars of every retailer, and take account of all such cyder, as found in his possession, and charge with said duty of one penny *per* gallon accordingly. Gaugers may enter by day, and take account.

V. *sect. 13.* Every retailer shall shew gauger or officers of excise on demand all stock then on hand ; if retailer or his servants (in case he shall not be present, when they come to take stock) refuse to make declaration, and shew all his stock, he shall every such offence forfeit and lose ten pounds ; and if the officer after declaration made finds any cyder in possession or custody of such retailer over and above the quantity shewn and declared, he shall likewise forfeit and lose ten pounds. Refusal, or more found 10l.

Debtors.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 5.* The act 6 *Geo. 3. c. 23.* *For relief of insolvent debtors* shall extend to all persons, whose names are contained in the schedule number One annexed to said act, not only to those who were charged in execution, but to those also who were confined upon writs or other mesne processes, upon their duly complying with the terms and performing the several requisites required by said act. 6 G. 3. c. 23 extended to persons confined on writs or mesne process.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 1.* Whereas the several persons, whose names are mentioned in the schedules annexed, have been by misfortunes rendered unable to satisfy the whole of their debts, and it is reasonable to make provision for the relief of such, as shall do their utmost for their creditors ; it shall be lawful for the persons, whose names mentioned in said schedules, at any time before the first of May 1773, to exhibit petitions to court of king's bench or common pleas, setting forth the several matters directed to be set forth in petitions of persons mentioned in a schedule annexed to an act the first of his present majesty, *for relief of insolvent debtors* ; and said several persons shall, upon performing the several requisites in said act directed to be performed by the several persons in the schedule thereunto annexed, be intitled to the like benefit and relief, and subject to the like punishment, in case of delivering a false account of their estate and effects, or concealing, as by said act is directed ; and the respective estates and effects of the persons, mentioned in the schedules hereunto annexed, shall be subject to all the terms and provisions in said act, with respect to the estates and effects of the persons, in said schedules annexed to said act. On Petition to B. R. or C. B. before 1 May 1773, and performing requisites in 1 G. 3. c. 16. intitled to like relief on like terms, subject to like punishment.

III. *sect. 2.* Court of king's bench and common pleas invested with all like powers, with respect to the persons, estates, and effects of the debtors in the schedules hereunto B. R. and C. B. invested with like powers.

Debtors.

hereunto annexed, as said courts were by said act for relief of persons included in the schedule thereunto annexed.

2 3ds of real
creditors in
number and va-
lue to sign certi-
ficate of consent
to discharge,
proved on oath.

IV. *sect. 3.* None of the persons, in the second schedule intituled to take any benefit under this act, unless two thirds of the real creditors in number and value of such persons respectively sign a certificate, signifying consent to the discharge; the truth of which certificate must be proved upon oath to the satisfaction of the court, to which such petitions preferred.

No conveyance
or act to defraud
creditors.

V. *sect. 4.* No person shall take any benefit by this act, who has made any fraudulent conveyance or assignment of his estate or goods, or any part thereof, either previous or subsequent to his failure, with an intention to defraud his creditors, or any of them, or who has done, or suffered any fraudulent act, for the purpose aforesaid, and the same shall be made to appear to satisfaction of the court, in which the petition of such debtor depending, upon an examination *viva voce* or by affidavit, as such court shall direct.

Distillers.

Licence for stills
of 40 gallons.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 2.* Commissioners of excise, any three or more, may grant licences to any chemist, apothecary, or druggist to use any still, black-pot, or alembick for making or distilling simple or compound waters, the full contents whereof shall not exceed or contain more than forty gallons, which licences shall express the exact contents and metal of which such still is intended to be made; and may license any brazier or manufacturer in metal to make the same for use of any chemist, apothecary, or druggist so licensed, any thing in this or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Real bond net
to distil spirits,
or strong waters
liable to excise.

II. *sect. 3.* No such licences shall issue, until a bond entered into to his majesty, his heirs and successors, with sufficient securities in penal sum of one hundred pounds conditioned not to distil therein *aquavita*, spirits, or other strong waters, by any act now in force subject or liable to any duty or excise; which bonds shall be valid and effectual in law for recovery of the penalties therein; if any chemist, apothecary, or druggist use any still, black-pot, or alembick, before such bond executed, shall forfeit one hundred pounds sterling.

14 & 15 C. 2.
c. 1. *sect. 25.* re-
fusing entrance.
On hiring out
vessels 24 hours
notice,
penalty 5l.

III. *sect. 4.* Penalties in 14 & 15 C. 2. on refusing entrance and liberty to gauge extended to wife or servants refusing.

IV. *sect. 5.* Persons who lend or hire out any vessel used in distilling strong waters, shall first give twenty-four hours notice in writing to the gauger or excise-officer of the person's name and abode, to whom they have agreed to lend or hire, under the penalty of five pounds every time they lend or hire out such vessel for distilling spirits, without such notice.

Casks placed for
gaugers,
or charged by
the outside.

V. *sect. 8.* Common distiller, or maker of spirits, or *aquavita* for sale shall place all the casks and vessels in which such spirits stored, in such situations respectively, as that excise officers may readily and effectually take the gauge, or in default are directed to take the dimensions of the outside, and charge duties of excise according to such dimensions, as if such cask or vessel were of same contents within.

Repeal of 33 G.
2. c. 10. *sect.*
78.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 3.* Whereas by means of the proviso in 33 Geo. 2. *cap. 10. (sect. 78.)* great frauds committed by private distillers for sale, who encourage an immoderate use of spirituous liquors among the lower class to great detriment of the health of the subject, the said proviso repealed, and made void to all intents and purposes; and after 1 August 1772 no person, except licensed as hereinafter, shall have, keep, or make use of any still, black-pot, alembick,

or

Distillers.

or other vessel for making any spirits, *aquavitæ*, or strong waters whatsoever, which shall not hold at least two hundred gallons of liquid measure, on pain of forfeiture, and also twenty pounds every offence, with all the wash, pot-ale, singlings, low wines, and spirits found therein, recovered as herein after mentioned. no still under 200 gallons.

VII. *sect. 4.* Chief commissioners of excise, or any one, or any collector in his district, may and are required to grant on application without fee or reward a licence to any chymist, apothecary, or druggist, to keep or use one or more stills, black-pots, or alembicks of such dimensions, and no other as mentioned by him, and specified in such licence, for distilling medicinal compound or cordial waters only. Licences to chymists, &c. for medicinal waters.

VIII. *sect. 5.* Every chymist, &c. applying shall previous to issuing such licence enter into bond to his majesty, with one or more securities in the penal sum of one hundred pounds, not to sell any spirits whatsoever, except medicinal compound and cordial waters only, nor lend or let out to hire any such still, black-pot, or alembick to any person; if the condition broken, said bond valid and effectual in law for recovery of the penalty, and such licence, immediately after judgment had, null and void to all intents, constructions, and purposes. On 100l. bond not to sell spirits, nor lend or hire still.

IX. *sect. 6.* Commissioners of excise, or any three, may issue licences to such, as they think proper, to keep and use one or more stills, black-pots, or alembicks at their discretion, not exceeding twelve gallons dimensions each, for distilling medicinal waters, or making experiments and discoveries in natural philosophy, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. Licences for 12 gallon stills.

X. *sect. 7.* If any excise officer after 1 August 1772, shall satisfy any justice or chief magistrate, not an officer of revenue, by information on oath in writing, setting forth the grounds of his suspicion, that there is reasonable or probable cause to believe, any still, black-pot, or alembick is concealed in any house, out-house, or place of any private person, such magistrate, if he sees sufficient foundation, may by warrant under hand and seal empower such officers, assisted by the constable or other civil officer, in the day from the 21 March until 21 September every year between the hours of 10 and 6, and after 21 September, between 10 and 3, at no other times or hours, to enter to search for the same; if refused or denied, such constable, &c. may after refusal break open, enter, and search for such stills, concealed; if any found, seized and deemed forfeited with all the low wines, spirits, and *aquavitæ* found in such place, and such officers may attach and carry away the same; provided in any information, indictment, or civil action against such excise-officer for such entry such warrant of a justice of peace shall not be a justification, unless such officer or officers moreover prove reasonable or probable cause of suspicion. Entrance by day on suspicion on warrant or oath, break open on refusal, concealed stills, and liquor forfeited. cause of suspicion proved.

XI. *sect. 8.* Every common distiller of low wines, *aquavitæ*, or spirits for sale shall place all their casks and vessels in such convenient situations, that excise-officers may readily and effectually gauge, and in default said officers directed and authorized to take the outside dimensions, and charge duties accordingly in as full and ample manner, as if of like dimensions within; which charge binding on such common distiller. Casks placed properly, or gauge on outside.

XII. *sect. 20.* Continued 2 years, &c. from 24 June 1772.

Drugs.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 6.* An act 1 Geo. 3. cap. 14. revived and continued until 24 June 1772, and to the end of the then next session. 1 G. 3. c. 14 to 24 June 1772. &c.

I. *Stat.*

Drugs.

1 G. 3. c. 14
continued to 24
June 1774, &c.

I. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 10. An act 1 G. 3. for preventing frauds and abuses in drugs and medicines, shall continue in force until 24 June, 1774, and to the end of the then next session.

Dublin.

Money arising
on purchase from
ecclesiasticks by
commissioners
in 31 G. 2. c.
19, lodged in
trustees, laid
out in lands, &c.
in fee for such
ecclesiasticks
and successors,
non obs:

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1. In all purchases by the commissioners (named in the 31 Geo. 2. cap. 19 amended by 33 Geo. 2. cap. 15) or their successors, or any five or more, from any dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, prebendary, or other dignitary, parson, vicar, or other incumbent of a parish, of any houses, building, or ground, to them belonging in right of their respective dignities or parishes, such purchase money shall be lodged in one or more trustee or trustees, to be appointed by such dignitary with consent of the dean and chapter, of which he shall be a member, or by such parson, vicar, or other incumbent with consent of the patrons of such parish, in trust, after deducting all reasonable costs and expences, to be laid out by them or their executors or administrators in purchase of lands, tenements, hereditaments in fee simple, for the use of such dignitary, parson, vicar, or other incumbent, from whom such purchases shall be made, and their successors, any statute of mortmain, or any other law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Power to lease
not above 40
years from mak-
ing, and to re-
new,

like rent reserv-
ed,

registered.

II. sect. 2. After such purchase by such trustees every such dignitary and his successors with consent of the dean and chapter, and every such parson, vicar, or other incumbent, with consent of the patron, may make a lease or leases of any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments so purchased, for any term of years not exceeding forty from the time of making, and renew the same in like manner from time to time and for the like term, so as no less rent be reserved to such dignitary or incumbent or successors, than was reserved out of the houses, buildings, or ground purchased by said commissioners, and so as every such lease or renewal be registered in like manner, as other the like leases by ecclesiastical persons ought to be.

Bargain and sale
by guardian of
infant tenant's,
inrolled in 6
months,

purchase money
laid out in lands,
&c. to like uses.

Till purchase
placed at inter-
est in govern-
ment securities
for those intit-
led.

Receipts of trust-
ees or guardi-
ans a discharge.

IV. sect. 3. Where infants seized of or intitled to estate tail in any houses, buildings, or ground purchased by said commissioners, the conveyance by bargain and sale by the guardians to the commissioners, acknowledged by such guardians, and inrolled in chancery within six months after making, shall effectually and absolutely convey the fee simple to the commissioners and their successors for ever, tho' no fine or recovery be levied or suffered, and the money arising from such sale shall be paid by said commissioners to such guardians in trust, after deducting the costs and expences, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to such uses, as the premises so purchased by said commissioners stand limited immediately before such bargain and sale.

III. sect. 4. Until such purchases can be conveniently made by such trustees or guardians, their executors or administrators, they may place out such purchase money or any part at interest on government securities, and pay such interest from time to time to such persons, as would be intitled by this act to the yearly profits, if laid out in purchase of lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

IV. sect. 5. Receipts of such trustees or guardians or the survivor, or the heirs, executors, or administrators of survivor, under hand and seal shall be a sufficient discharge to said commissioners, and their successors for so much of said purchase money, and afterwards said commissioners absolutely acquitted and discharged of and from the

Dublin.

the same, and they shall not be answerable or accountable in law or equity for any loss or damage by any misapplication of said purchase money or any part.

VI. *sect. 6.* Members of Parliament for city of Dublin, shall at all times be commissioners for carrying said acts into execution, with all such powers as are given to any commissioners by any of said acts. Members for Dublin commissioners.

VII. *sect. 7.* This shall be declared and deemed a publick act, in like manner as the first recited act hath been declared to be. A publick act as 31 G. 2. 19.

VIII. *Stat. 7 Geo 3. cap. 22. sect. 1.* Commissioners for widening the streets, so soon as they have compleated the purchase of ground, shall and do convey the plot for building an exchange upon unto the guild or corporation, commonly called the masters, wardens, and brethren of the corporation of merchants, or guild of the holy Trinity of the city of Dublin, and their successors for ever, and they be empowered to accept of said conveyance. Commissioners to convey ground purchased for an Exchange to guild of merchants.

IX. *sect. 2.* Immediately after said purchase and conveyance, said plot declared vested in the actual seisin and possession of said guild and successors for ever, for the sole purposes and uses of building thereon a convenient and commodious exchange and place of meeting for the merchants, and traders of the city. Vested in them for that sole purpose.

X. *sect. 3.* The following persons, all of the city of Dublin merchants, Thomas Read, Matthew Weld, Robert Jaffray, Theophilus Thompson, Travers Hartley, Joseph Fletcher, Edward Strettel, Joseph Lynam, George Sutton, George Maquay, Alexander Jaffray, Robert Magee, Abraham Wilkinson, William Thompson, William Colvil, and George Godfrey Hoffman, together with the lord mayor and sheriffs, the two citizens representing said city in parliament, treasurer of said city, and senior master of the guild of merchants, all for the time being, constituted and appointed trustees for the purposes of planning, erecting, and compleating according to their judgment and discretion, the said exchange and place of meeting for the merchants or traders of Dublin, and for keeping the same in good order and repair, and regulating all matters relating thereto; said trustees, or any seven or more of them, may plan, design, erect, compleat, and finish a building for the purpose of an exchange, and place of meeting, for the merchants and traders of Dublin, and keep the same from time to time in order and repair, and regulate all matters relating thereto. Trustees, any 7 or more.

XI. *sect. 4.* For supplying and continuing a number of fit and able merchants, to be trustees for putting in execution, the powers and trusts in this act, when any of before named merchants dye, refuse to act, or resign, the master for time being of said guild or corporation, at some convenient time, in ten days after notice to them thereof by surviving trustees, or any seven, shall by publick notice for that purpose in Dublin Gazette convene at the common hall of said guild, an assembly of such members, not less than thirty, as shall have at the time the allowance of six *per cent.* at the custom house as wholesale merchants, and then and there elect a merchant, or, if then more than one vacancy, a number of merchants, sufficient to fill up such vacancies, and qualified as aforesaid for three years next before such day of election, in the room and stead of said merchant or merchants before named so dying, refusing, or resigning, and so from time to time for ever upon the death, refusal, or resignation of any of said merchants, so from time to time to be elected, one or more merchants so qualified, shall be so elected and chosen from time to time, so as that there may be always a body of 16 merchants so qualified, subsisting for purposes aforesaid, over and above the said lord mayor, sheriffs, representatives, treasurer, and senior master, for time being. Vacancies supplied at assembly of qualified wholesale merchants, not under 30, on notice in Gazette, always 16 merchants.

XII. *sect.*

Dublin.

Meetings,
lord mayor pre-
sident.

XII. *sect. 5.* Trustees or any seven to meet at such times and places in city of Dublin, as they from time to time think proper, till said exchange shall be erected and finished, and then at said exchange, at which meeting the said lord mayor when present shall be president.

Incorporated

take securities,

execute con-
tracts,
appoint officers,

process served
on clerk 20 days.

Seven make by-
laws.

Three may con-
venc,
summons by
clerk.
Two days no-
tice,
7 to act.

Deemed in
county of the
city.

Suits in 6
months, laid in
county of city,
general issue
pleaded,

double costs.

A. publick act.

XIII. *sect. 6.* Trustees and successors for ever a body politick and corporate, capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in all courts of law and equity, by name of trustees of the royal exchange of Dublin, make and use a common seal, capable in law by such name to take securities for money due as trustees, and performance of agreement or contract, or due execution of any power or authority committed by them, concerning said exchange in building and erecting, or repairing and keeping in good order and condition; any seven may enter into and execute all such contracts, and agreements, as necessary for, or relative to execution of said trust, and nominate and appoint a treasurer, and clerk or register, and other necessary officers and servants, with suitable salaries or wages from time to time during their pleasure; service of such clerk with sub-pœna, order, decree, or process of any court of law or equity, shall be sufficient service of said trustees, so as made twenty days at least before return or time appointed by such process for obedience.

XIV. *sect. 7.* Seven from time to time may make reasonable by-laws, orders, and directions for better regulations of said Royal Exchange, and place of meeting and government of officers and servants, and vacate, vary, or alter, as to them seems meet and convenient.

XV. *sect. 8.* Any three trustees may from time to time convene said trustees, sign a direction in writing, of time and place in Dublin to the clerk or register, who may issue summons pursuant thereto.

XVI. *sect. 9.* Two days notice of meeting, given in usual manner to said trustees respectively, or such as then resident in Dublin or the liberties; any seven to transact business at such meeting:

XVII. *sect. 10.* Immediately after the plot of ground appropriated for building said Exchange, conveyed to said guild of merchants, the same shall be thenceforth for ever be part of the county of the city, and so deemed in all courts of law and equity.

XVIII. *sect. 11.* Action or suit, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or in relation to the premises, shall be laid within six months next after the fact in the county of the city, and not elsewhere; defendants may plead general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereon, and that it was done in pursuance of this act; and if it shall so appear, or if such suit not within the time limited, or in any other county or place, the jury shall find for defendants, or if plaintiff nonsuited, or suffer discontinuance, or verdict against plaintiff, or if on demurrer judgment against plaintiff, defendants shall have double costs, and such remedy for recovering as any defendants have in other causes by law.

XIX. *sect. 12.* This a publick act; deemed and taken notice of as such in all courts and places without pleading.

19G. 2. c. 21.
&c continued to
24 June 1792,
&c.

XX. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 4.* The act 19 Geo. 2. cap. 21. and all the other acts now in force relative to the workhouse of the city, and the several taxes thereby imposed or intended, and the powers and the authorities given, further continued in full force until 24 June 1792, and to the end of then next session.

XXI. *Stat.*

XXI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* After the 24th of June 1772, an act in the second year of Queen Ann; and also an act in the first year of his late majesty; and also an act in the third year of the said reign, and also an act in the fifth year of the said reign; and also an act in the nineteenth year of the said reign; and also an act in the twentieth year of the said reign; and also a clause in an act in the eleventh year of his present majesty's reign, whereby the said several acts are to continue in force until the 24th of June, 1792, and to the end of the then next session, shall be repealed and made null and void, except so much of the said act in the first of his late majesty, as relates to the preventing mischiefs, which may happen by keeping gun-powder within the city of Dublin.

The following acts repealed,
2 Anne, c. 19.
11 G. 2. c. 27.
3 G. 2. c. 17.
5 G. 2. c. 14.
19 G. 2. c. 21.
25 G. 2. c. 16.
11 G. 3. c. 2.
f. 4.
except so much of the 1 G. 2. c. 27 as relates to gun-powder in Dublin.

XXII. *sect. 2.* And whereas by the repeal of the said several acts, the corporation of the governors of the work-house will be dissolved, after the 24th of June, 1772 there shall be a corporation of governors of the foundling hospital and work-house to continue for ever in the county of the city of Dublin, which corporation shall consist of the several persons after mentioned.

A new corporation created, to continue for ever.

XXIII. *sect. 3.* On the death or resignation of any person herein particularly before mentioned, whereby a vacancy of a governor shall happen, the governors of the said foundling hospital and work-house, at the next or any other general meeting, to be held as hereafter is mentioned, shall elect another who shall be resident with said city, or within three miles in the place and stead of every such person; and as often as any vacancy shall happen by death or resignation in the place of any of the persons hereafter to be elected to succeed therein, some other person or persons qualified as aforesaid, shall in like manner, from time to time for ever hereafter be elected; which persons so elected shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be governors, and members of the said corporation as if their names were herein particularly inserted.

On Death or resignation others elected at general meeting, resident in Dublin or 3 miles.

XXIV. *sect. 4.* After the 24th of June 1772, the said persons, and their successors, shall for ever, in name and fact, be one body politick and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, and have perpetual succession, and called the governors of the foundling hospital and work-house of the city of Dublin, and enabled to plead and sue, and be sued and impleaded by that name, and have a common seal for their use, and, without licence in mortmain purchase, take, and receive any lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of two thousand pounds, or any personal estate whatsoever, for the use and benefit of the said corporation.

A body politick and corporate, perpetual, a common seal, purchase without licence in mortmain 2000l. yearly, or any personal estate.

XXV. *sect. 5.* Said governors, or any eleven or more, shall, at their first meeting after the 24th of June 1772, in case any of the persons before named, happen to die before the said meeting, elect one or more persons, qualified as aforesaid, to be governors in the room, and also then proceed to elect and appoint a proper person to be their treasurer, or steward and overseer of said foundling hospital and work-house, during their pleasure, at a salary not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds *per ann.* and the said treasurer, or steward and overseer, when so elected and appointed, shall, with two other solvent and sufficient persons, execute a bond to said governors in a sum not less than two thousand pounds, conditioned for his well and truly accounting upon oath to the said governors once every year, or oftner, if thereunto required, for all sums which shall come into his hands as treasurer, and for faithfully discharging his duty in every particular, and for keeping one or more good and sufficient clerks, the better to execute his said office, for the just and good conduct of which clerks he shall be accountable.

11 governors at first meeting, to elect in room of those dying, and a treasurer, during pleasure, not above 150l. *per ann.* bond by treasurer with 2 others in 2000l. for accounting on oath, discharging duty, and keeping clerks, for whom accountable.

Not above 20l.
a year to clerks,

approved by 11
governors,
register during
pleasure, 60l. a
year,
to summon every
member to ge-
neral assembly,

give notice to
court of assis-
tants,
and do all other
business.

bond with 2
others in 500l.
11 governors at
meeting to no-
minate 2 physi-
cians to attend,
80l. a year each,
and other neces-
sary officers,
with reasonable
salaries, not a-
bove 500l. year-
ly in the whole,
no master, mis-
tress, or nurse,
deemed an offi-
cer or servant.
11 at general as-
sembly may elect
successor to trea-
surer or register,

make bye-laws,
&c.

not contrary to
law.
All rights vested
in the new go-
vernors.

Subject to all de-
mands against
the late corpora-
tion,

suits depending
carried on,

XXVI. *sect. 6.* Provided, that the sums paid to such clerk or clerks, do not in the whole in any one year, exceed twenty pounds; and every such clerk, before he shall act as such, shall be approved of by said governors, or any eleven or more; and said governors shall also at same time nominate and appoint a register during pleasure, at a salary not exceeding sixty pounds a year; and said register shall from time to time summon every member of said corporation residing in Dublin, or the liberties adjoining, to meet at said work-house, to hold a general court of assembly on the days herein after directed for the quarterly holding the same, or oftner, at the said work-house, or any other place, if said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five or more, shall see occasion; and said register shall also give notice to each member of the court of assistants of their days and place of meeting, and shall also do such other business, as said governors, or any eleven, shall from time to time think necessary; and said register, before he enters upon his office, shall, with two other solvent and sufficient persons, execute a bond to said governors for a sum not less than five hundred pounds, conditioned for his faithful discharge of duties of his office; and it shall be lawful for said governors, eleven at least being present at any such meeting, to nominate and appoint, during pleasure, two physicians to attend said foundling hospital and work-house, during pleasure, at a yearly salary, not exceeding eighty pounds each; and also all other necessary officers and servants, during pleasure, with such reasonable salaries as they shall judge proper, not exceeding in the whole, exclusive of those hereby granted to the treasurer, register, and physicians, the yearly sum of five hundred pounds: provided no master or mistress, employed for instruction of the children, nor any nurse, be deemed an officer or servant within this clause.

XXVII. *sect. 7.* It shall be lawful for said governors, or any eleven, upon the death, amotion, or resignation of the treasurer or register, from time to time for ever hereafter, at the first or any other general assembly held after, to elect a person to succeed, at the salary, and subject to all the regulations, conditions, and provisos herein before and herein after contained, of and concerning the same respectively, and to make and ordain such rules, ordinances, bye-laws, and other regulations, as any eleven or more shall judge necessary and expedient for the good government of said foundling hospital and work-house, and maintenance, education, and support of the children received or to be received therein, or sent to nurse, or as the same be not contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm.

XXVIII. *sect. 8.* All lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the corporation, hereby to be dissolved, either in possession or reversion, and all sums of money, goods and chattles, debts and dues, and all right of action, of entry, rights, profits, properties, uses, trusts, interests, possibilities, claims, and demands whatsoever, either in law or equity, which said corporation shall in any sort be intitled unto, seized or possessed of, on the 24th of June 1772, shall after the said day be vested in the said governors hereby appointed, and their successors for ever, for the use and support of the said foundling hospital and work-house, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXIX. *sect. 9.* Said corporation created by this act, shall, after the 24th of June 1772, be subject and liable to all actions and suits, causes of actions and suits, claims and demands whatsoever, to which the said corporation, hereby to be dissolved, would have been in case this act not made; and all actions and suits brought or instituted either by or against the said corporation hereby to be dissolved, and depending on the said 24th of June, may be continued and carried on by or against the said corporation, hereby created, in the same manner as such actions or suits might by or against the said corporation, in case the same had not been dissolved.

XXX. *sect.*

Dublin.

XXX. *sect. 10.* Said governors shall have four general quarterly meetings every year, on every Monday next after the 24th of June, and next after the 29th of September, and next after the 25th of December, and next after the 25th of March, held at the said foundling hospital, that they or any eleven or more shall, at their general quarterly meeting or assembly, held the Monday immediately after the 24th of June in every year, constitute and appoint out of all the said governors, the number of fifteen or more, to be called the court of assistants; which persons so chosen, or any five or more, shall have full power and authority for one year, to meet together at such place and places, and as often as they shall think proper; and shall and may put in force and execution all the laws, rules, orders and regulations, made or ordained by said governors at any of their said quarterly or other general meetings or assemblies, wherein eleven at least present, and shall also execute the several matters hereby intrusted to them; and order summonses for calling a general assembly, so often as they shall see occasion; and the said court of assistants, or any five of them, shall, during one year, have full and absolute power and authority to inspect into and regulate the management of the said foundling hospital and work-house, and the children received therein, or sent to nurse.

4 quarterly meetings,

chuse court of assistants 15 or more, for 1 year, any 5 may act,

call a general assembly,

inspect and regulate.

XXXI. *sect. 11.* Provided, every rule or order by any general court of assembly shall be binding and conclusive to said court of assistants, and that they do not presume to suspend, invalidate, alter, or contradict the same, or any thing in this act contained.

Bound by orders of general court.

XXXII. *sect. 12.* All and singular arrears, and all right thereunto, are hereby vested in the governors appointed by this act, and their successors for ever, for use of the said foundling hospital and work-house; and every of the inhabitants in the said city and liberties, and also the tenants to the several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, that have been granted to or belong to the said corporation, and also every person indebted or in arrear for or on account of coaches, chaises, chairs, drays, carts, cars, and other carriages and sedans, who have not duly paid the several sums of money, which they were respectively obliged to pay pursuant to said recited acts, or by any lease, minute, contract, or agreement, or licence, do pay the same to persons, who by said governors, or any eleven, shall from time to time be appointed at any general assembly to collect the same; and such persons shall have full and absolute power and authority to receive all such arrears, or to sue for and recover the same by distress or any other ways or methods in as full and ample a manner, as the same could or might have been sued for and recovered by the said recited act, or any of them; and the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall be collected and received, shall be applied and disposed of in the first place for payment of such debts, as have or shall have been *bona fide* contracted by the governors appointed by the before recited acts, or any of them, in the management and support of said house; and the overplus, if any, shall be applied in such manner, and to such uses of the foundling hospital or work-house, as the governors thereof, eleven at least present, shall direct and appoint at any general assembly, and such persons appointed to collect and receive said arrears, or all or any of the funds hereby intended for use of the said house, and maintenance, education, and support of the children, shall give receipts under their hands for all such sums as by them shall be collected; which receipt shall be a sufficient and legal discharge to the persons so obtaining the same.

Arrears vested in the governors,

paid to persons appointed by 11 at general assembly,

applied first to debts,

overplus as by 11 at general assembly,

receipts by such persons a discharge.

Account on oath; 11 present.

XXXIII. *sect. 13.* The treasurer, and all persons who shall be intrusted with the receipt or disbursement of the revenue of the corporation, or any part, and all other persons whatsoever who shall account with said corporation, eleven of the governors at least being present, for any sums collected, received, or disbursed for use of said corporation, shall account on oath before said governors, and also, for

Dublin.

all disbursements or payments, if required; which oaths said governors, or any eleven, are hereby impowered to administer.

No vagabonds or beggars in the house with children, but sent to bridewell, &c.

XXXIV. *sect. 14.* No vagabond or strolling beggar shall be sent into the same house, or kept within the same walls with the children hereby intended to be provided for; but every such person, who may be apprehended in pursuance of this act, shall be sent to bridewell, or to such other place as the said governors, or any eleven, shall think fit to appoint within said city or liberties, separate, distinct, and apart from the said children; and said vagabonds and strolling beggars shall be maintained and set to work at the expence of said corporation out of the revenue hereby granted; and the said governors, or any eleven, are hereby impowered and directed to make such rules and orders for the relieving, regulating, and setting to work, and for good and proper management of such vagabonds and strolling beggars, and of the persons necessary to attend and oversee, as to them shall seem proper, and to provide such necessaries and materials as they shall think convenient for setting such vagabonds and beggars at work; and also to apply the produce, and the benefit that may arise from sale thereof, in aid of their revenues to use of the hospital and work-house.

maintained and sent to work out of the revenue, granted, rules and orders for managing and necessaries,

produce in aid of the revenues.

Punished for not conforming to rules,

XXXV. *sect. 15.* Said governors, or any eleven, and said court of assistants, or any five, shall have power to inflict reasonable punishment or correction from time to time on any vagabond, beggar, or poor person within the said bridewell, or other place of confinement, who shall not conform to such rules and regulations so made.

Apprehended by any governor or justice for the city, beadle or constable, or a parishioner, &c. with their assistance may bring before any governor or justice, if found begging, &c.

XXXVI. *sect. 16.* Said governors, and every of them, and any justice of the peace for said city, shall have full power to apprehend all idle or poor people begging or seeking relief, and all vagabonds, and sturdy and strolling beggars within said city or the suburbs or liberties: and every beadle or bellow of every parish within said city, and suburbs, or liberties, and every constable within their respective districts or jurisdictions, shall be hereby required and impowered, and every parishioner or inhabitant in any of the parishes aforesaid, or any other person whatsoever, calling to assistance the beadle of the parish, or a constable, shall have full power and authority to seize and apprehend, and bring before any one of said governors, or any one of his majesty's justices of the said city, any sturdy strolling beggar, or other idle vagabond that they shall know, find, or be informed of, to be begging, strolling in, or frequenting in any of the streets, houses, or other places within said city, suburbs or liberties; and the said governor, or justice, is hereby impowered and required by warrant under hand and seal, (which warrant every beadle, bellow, and constable within said city, suburbs, or liberties, is required to execute, and be aiding and assisting in the execution of) to commit said persons, so apprehended, upon view, or brought before him or them, or any of them, to bridewell, or other place appointed, there to be confined and kept to hard labour, as he shall think fit to direct in said warrant, until the next general court of assembly; and such court of assembly, not less, than eleven present, if they shall see sufficient cause shall and may confine such sturdy strolling beggars, idle vagabond, or other person so committed, for any term, not longer than three years, there to be kept to hard labour, or otherwise usefully employed, as they shall see cause, and shall order and direct; and if any beadle or bellow, or constable, shall, when called or sent for by any parishioner or inhabitant aforesaid, or other person neglect, or refuse to seize, apprehend, and bring before any one of said governors, or justices, any sturdy beggar, or other idle vagabond found begging, strolling, or frequenting in any of the streets or houses within said city and suburbs, or liberties, or shall otherwise be negligent or offend contrary to the intent and meaning of this act,

sent to bridewell on warrant, kept to hard labour till next general assembly,

confined not above 3 years,

beadle, &c. neglecting for his use of the house,

Dublin.

act, such beadle, &c. so offending, shall for every such offence upon conviction thereof in a summary way by the oath of any one credible person before any general assembly, or court of assistants, or any five, forfeit and pay to the said governors for the use of the said house the full sum of twenty shillings, to be recovered, in case of non-payment by distress and sale of goods and chattles of the offender, by warrant under hands and seals of said governors, or any eleven present at any such general court of assembly, or of said court of assistants; and in case such beadle, &c. shall not be able to pay, or shall not pay, the fine imposed, subject to like pains and penalties, as by this act imposed upon any vagabonds or beggars.

on conviction-
summarily,

by distress and
sale;

on nonpayment
punished as
vagabonds.

XXXVII. *sect. 17.* All poor children under the age of six years, found or taken up within said city and liberties, or sent to the foundling hospital, shall be received and kept therein, or sent to nurse therefrom; and all children, who shall appear to be six years old, and whose age shall not be thought to exceed eight, and shall be presented to said governors, eleven at least present, or to said court of assistants, or any five, to be received or admitted into said house, shall be by them received, provided there shall be proper room in the said house, and provided such children appear found in mind and body.

Poor children
under 6 found or
sent, shall be
received or sent
to nurse,
all not above 8
presented to 11
governors or 5
assistants, ad-
mitted if room,
and found in
mind and body.

XXXVIII. *sect. 18.* All children so received, shall, as soon as capable, be thoroughly instructed in the principles of the protestant religion, as by law established, and taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and also instructed in such other useful matters, as the said governors, or any eleven, shall think proper, and may tend to increase the fund for support of said house.

Instructed in re-
ligion, to read,
&c. and other
useful matters.

XXXIX. *sect. 19.* Said governors shall from time to time, eleven at least present, or said court of assistants, five present, place out apprentices by proper indentures, containing usual, legal, and reasonable covenants, such and so many of the said children as they shall think proper, to persons of the protestant religion, following or professing any art, trade, mystery, or calling, or to seafaring men, or to gentlemen or house-keepers for servants, for any term not exceeding seven years; in every which indenture shall be contained a covenant, that every child so apprenticed, shall be instructed, educated, and brought up during his apprenticeship in the protestant religion.

Placed out
apprentices from
time to time to
protestant
tradesmen, sea-
faring, or house-
keepers for
servants, not
above 7 years;
covenant in in-
denture to edu-
cate protest-
ants.

XL. *sect. 20.* And whereas it will be necessary also to entertain a great number of nurses, or other attendants, said governors, eleven at least present, or said court of assistants, or any five, shall have full power and authority, by warrant under hands and seals; to commit such person, upon conviction by the oath of one credible witness, (which oath said governors, or any five of them are hereby empowered to administer) that he, she, or they have been disorderly or guilty of petty frauds in said house, to bridewell, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding fourteen days.

Nurses and at-
tendants for
disorder or petty
frauds to Bride-
well 14 days.

XLI. *sect. 21.* Said governors, eleven at least present, shall have power and authority, and are required, under their common seal, after the 24th of June, 1772, from time to time, and at all times for ever thereafter, to licentiate all such persons, as shall own, keep, or drive any hackney-coach, landau, chariot, post-chaise, or berlin, or other carriage drawn by two or more horses or other beasts plying in the streets, and carrying for hire, any person or persons within said city, suburbs and liberties, or from any part to any place not exceeding the distance of seven miles, or plying as a stage from said city or liberties, to any place not exceeding the distance of seven miles; and also all such persons as shall own, keep, drive, or let out for hire within said city, suburbs, and liberties, by the day, week, month, year, or otherwise, any coach, or other carriages drawn by two or more horses, or other beasts, in the way of job, for the sole use of particular persons within the

11 to grant li-
cences for
hackney-coaches
or for hire in the
streets or 7
miles;

or job coaches,
or horses;

said

Dublin.

said city, suburbs, or liberties, and which shall not ply for public convenience, and also all such persons as shall own, keep, drive, or let out for hire, within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, any horse or horses, or other beasts, to draw any coach, &c. in the way of job; and also all such persons as shall own, keep, drive, or let out for hire, any hearse or mourning coach; and also all such persons who shall own, keep, drive, or carry any hackney chair, or sedan, within said city, suburbs, or liberties, or any Ringstead car, chair, chair, chaise-marine, or other carriage drawn by one or more horses, or other beasts, for the use of carrying for hire any person within said city, suburbs, or liberties, or within seven miles, or shall own, keep, or drive any cart, car, dray, or other carriage plying and carrying for hire any load taken up within the said city, suburbs, and liberties, or belonging to any brewer, and employed in that business, or within three miles thereof, or any cart, car, or other carriage that shall bring, carry, or draw into said city or liberties, be it for hire or sale, or otherwise, any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other materials employed or made use of in building, or paving, or any private cart, car, dray, or other carriage set up by any person residing within said city, suburbs, or liberties, and employed in the carriage of goods or commodities, which such person shall have on commission, or shall have sold; and all such persons who shall keep or use within said city, suburbs, or liberties, any private chair, or sedan, for his or her own use; or any person who shall ply within said city, suburbs, or liberties, as a messenger or porter, or carry any goods or merchandizes for hire within the same.

XLII. sect. 22. The number of all common hackney coaches, landaus, chariots, post-chaises, or berlins, so licensed, shall not exceed three hundred; and the number of common sedan chairs licensed, nor to exceed four hundred; and for every licence for every hackney coach, job coach, or other carriage drawn by two or more horses, or any other beasts, and carrying for hire any person within the said city, suburbs and liberties, and for every coach or other carriage drawn by one or more job-horse or horses, and for every hearse and mourning coach, there shall be paid to said governors, or their officer appointed under their common seal, the sum of five pounds, by way of fine for such licence; and for every licence for every hackney chair or sedan, job-chair or sedan, ten shillings; and for every licence for every Ringstead car, chair, chaise-marine, or other carriage drawn by one horse or other beast, and plying and carrying for hire, any person within said city, suburbs, and liberties, thirty shillings; and for every dray, or other carriage belonging to a brewer, and employed in that business in said city, suburbs, and liberties, or within three miles thereof, and for every cart and car, usually plying and delivering for hire in said city and liberties, any goods, merchandizes, or other load taken up within said city and liberties, twenty shillings, by way of fine, for such licence; and for every cart, car, or other carriage drawn by more than one horse or other beast than one, and employed in drawing into the said city and liberties any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other material usually employed and made use of in building or paving, be the same for hire or sale or otherwise, the sum of twenty shillings, and drawn only by one horse, or other beast, and employed as aforesaid, be the same for hire or sale, or otherwise, the sum of ten shillings; and for every private car, cart, dray, or other carriage set up or kept by any person residing within said city, suburbs, or liberties, and employed in carriage of malt, corn, meal, flour, salt, or any goods or commodities which such person shall have on commission, and in the carriage and delivery of any goods or commodities sold by such persons, the sum of twenty shillings; and for every private sedan chair kept or used by any person for his or her own use, five shillings; and for every person who shall ply as a messenger or porter for hire, five shillings, before such licences

hearse or mourning coaches; 5s.
 sedans, 10s.
 Ringstead cars, &c. 30s.
 carts, drays, &c. 20s.
 brewers, 20s.
 within 3 miles, 20s.
 with building or paving materials, for hire or sale, 20s.
 private carriages for goods on commission, 20s.
 private chair or sedan, 5s.
 plying as messengers or porters, 5s.
 Hackney coaches 300;
 sedans 400;
 for hackneys, jobs, hearse, or mourning coach 5s. for licence;
 sedans 10s.
 Ringstead cars, &c. 30s.
 Brewer's drays, &c. and loaded cars, &c. with goods, 20s.
 drawing building or paving materials 20s.
 if with one horse only 10s.
 private carriages for goods on commission, &c. 20s.
 private sedans, 5s.
 messengers or porters, 5s.

cences shall be granted respectively and delivered; and the said several licences, licences 21 years; shall and may be granted after payment of the fines, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years; and shall be transferable or devifeable by the parties, to whom transferable or devifeable, granted, their executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner after mentioned, and under the rents and covenants contained in the deeds or instruments granting such licence respectively.

XLIII. *sect. 23.* Upon every of the said licences for every hackney coach, Hackneys, jobs, landau, chariot, post chaise, or berlin, job-coach, &c. coach, &c. drawn by one or more job horses; and every hearse and mourning coach, there shall be reserved and made payable to said governors and successors, the yearly rent or sum of forty shillings; and for every common chair, or sedan, job-chair, or sedan, ten shillings; and for every private sedan chair, ten shillings; every Ringsend car, chair, chaise, or chaise-marine, ten shillings; for every brewers dray, cart, or car, the yearly rent or sum of twenty shillings; and for every other cart and car, usually plying and delivering for hire, within the said city, suburbs, and liberties, any goods, merchandize, or other load taken up within the said city and liberties, the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings, every car, cart or other carriage that shall be employed in drawing into the said city or liberties, any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other material usually made use of in building or paving, there shall be paid, if drawn by more than one horse or other beast, the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings, and if only by one horse or other beast, five shillings; for every private car, cart, dray, or other carriage kept and employed as aforesaid in the carriage of goods or commodities as aforesaid, the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings; and for every person thereby impowered to ply as a messenger or porter the yearly rent or sum of four shillings; the said several rents paid quarterly, at the four usual days of payment every year, viz. every twenty-ninth of September, twenty-fifth of December, twenty-fifth of March, and twenty-fourth of June, with such covenants, conditions, and provisos therein inserted, for the more effectual payment thereof, or better regulations of the persons receiving such licence, and their assigns respectively, as the said governors or any eleven shall think fit.

XLIV. *sect. 24.* After the 24th of June, 1772, no persons who is or hereafter may be possessed of any licences, shall transfer or assign the same, except by devise, without consent and approbation of said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, first had and obtained for; but every such assignment or transfer shall be indorsed upon the back of the deed granting said licence, and signed by two or more of said governors so consenting, and if any person or persons shall presume to transfer or assign any licence contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, such transfer or assignment shall be null and void, and the licence thereby assigned, forfeited to said governors.

XLV. *sect. 25.* An entry shall be made of every grant, assignment, transfer, devise of, or change of property, in every such licence, in a numerical book or books, kept by the register for that purpose, within one month after; which entry shall be signed by, or have the mark of every such grantee, assignee, devisee, or person possessed of the same, put thereunto, in the presence of the said register, who shall counter-sign the same, and be made in the following words.

A. B. of *in the city of Dublin, or liberty of*
doth register a grant, assignment, or devise (as the case shall happen to be) of a li- Register,
cence to keep No. *dated the* *day of*
one thousand seven hundred and *made unto him by*
entered this *day of* *one thousand seven hundred and*
For

6d. fee ;
books inspected
without fee ;
on dying in-
testate.

For the making of which entry, six-pence, and no more, shall be paid to said register ; to which book and books every person concerned shall have free access to inspect at all times without fee or reward : and where any person shall have obtained possession of any such licence by means of the right to the possession thereof having devolved upon him by death of any person, to whom the same was granted, devised, or transferred, in manner herein mentioned, intestate, then the words *a grant, assignment or devise of* and also the words *dated the*

day of *one thousand seven hundred and* *made unto*
him by shall be omitted, and instead of these latter words shall be inserted *which came unto him by the death of* *intestate.* And in

if no entry in 1
month 1 year's
rent forfeited ;

case no such entry shall be made within one month after such grant, devise, assign-
ment, or change of property, every such grantee, devisee, or assignee, or person
possessed of and using the same, shall upon such failure forfeit the full sum of one
year's rent contained in and reserved by said licence, to be recovered and disposed
of as is herein after mentioned ; and in case no such entry made within three months,
then every such grant, devise, or assignment shall be null and void ; and every
such licence forfeited to said governors.

if not in 3,
void, and li-
cence forfeited.

Arrears first
discharged.

XLVI. *sect. 26.* No such consent or approbation shall be given, nor entry
made, until all arrears due upon said licence first paid off and discharged.

Hackneys,
jobs, hearse, or
mourning
coaches without
licence, 10l.
each offence ;

XLVII. *sect. 27.* After the 24th of June, 1772, no person shall presume to
own, keep, or drive any hackney coach, landau, chariot, post chaise, berlin, job-
coach, &c. or any other carriage drawn by two or more beasts, and carrying for
hire by the hour, day, week, month, or year, or any other space of time, any
person, or to own, keep, drive, or let out to hire any beast or beasts to draw any
coach, landau, chariot, post chaise, or berlin, in the way of job, or any hearse, or
mourning coach within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, without such licence first
obtained from said governors as aforesaid, under the penalty of ten pounds for each
and every such offence ; or to own, keep, or carry, within the said city and liber-
ties, any hackney chair, or sedan, job-chair, or sedan, without such licence first
obtained, under the penalty of five pounds every offence ; or to keep or use any
private chair or sedan without such licence as aforesaid, under the penalty of
twenty pounds for every such offence ; or to own, keep, or drive any Ringsend car,
chair, chaise, or chaise-marine, without such licence, under penalty of forty shil-
lings every offence ; or to own, keep, or drive, any dray, cart, car, or other car-
riage employed in the business of a brewer, in the said city, suburbs and liberties,
or within three miles thereof, without such licence, under penalty of thirty shillings
every offence ; or any other cart or car, dray, or other carriage, for which a licence
is directed by this act to be taken out, without such licence first obtained, under
the penalty of twenty shillings every offence ; or to ply as a messenger or porter,
for hire, within said city, suburbs, or liberties, without such licence, under the
penalty of five shillings for every such offence ; which said respective penalties are
to be recovered and disposed of, as herein after directed.

sedans, 5l.

Ringsend cars,
&c. 40s.

brewer's dray,
&c. 30s.

other carriages
20s.

messenger or
porter 5s.

If without
licence, seized,
by any person,

XLVIII. *sect. 28.* Every hackney coach, landau, chariot, post chaise, or berlin,
job-coach, &c. and coach, &c. drawn by one or more job-horses, hearse, mourning
coach, or hackney chair, or sedan, job-chair or sedan, Ringsend car, chair, chaise,
or chaise-marine, and every dray, cart, car, or other carriage, subject to a fine
for a licence, by this act, and found plying for hire, or employed contrary to the
intent and meaning of this act, within said city, suburbs, and liberties without such
licence first obtained ; and every private chair or sedan in use or employment, or
keeping, without such licence first obtained ; and also every brewer's dray, cart,
car, or other carriage, found in said city, suburbs, and liberties, or within three
miles

miles, and employed in that business, without such licence first obtained, whereby the owners, keepers, carrier or driver shall have incurred any of the penalties aforesaid, shall be seized; and it shall be lawful for any person to seize such carriage, chair, or sedan, and the same, together with the horse, horses, or other beast or beasts, drawing, with all the harness and accoutrements thereunto belonging, to lodge in the yard of said work-house with the treasurer, or in his absence, with some other known officer of said house; or in some other convenient place; or the same to deliver to any beadle or bellower of any parish within the city, suburbs, or liberties, or to any constable therein, who is hereby required forthwith, to lodge the same in manner aforesaid; and the said treasurer, or in his absence such other officer of the said house is hereby required to detain the same, unless the said several penalties for the said respective carriages, chairs, or sedans, shall be paid with all costs and charges attending the seizing, or the maintenance of any beast or beasts drawing, until the court of assistants, or any five or more, meet, who are hereby empowered to inquire into said matters, and examine all such persons, as they shall think proper, upon oath, which they are hereby empowered to administer; and if it shall appear that such carriage, chair, or sedan, has incurred any of the penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, the said court of assistants, or any five, shall, by warrant under hands and seals, direct the treasurer or other officer to sell such carriages and harness, and accoutrements, with the horses or other beasts seized and lodged; or, if the said carriage be not a hackney or job-carriage, but that one or more of the horses drawing the same be a job-horse or horses, then to sell such job-horse or horses, with the harness, and to sell any such sedan; and by such sale to raise said penalties, together with the costs and charges attending the seizing, and the maintenance of any beast drawing the same, and a sum of after the rate of one shilling in the pound, of every such penalty for his trouble in selling, unless said penalties, with said costs and charges fully paid within three days from the date of said warrant.

and with horses and harness lodged with treasurer or known officer, or some convenient place; or beadle or constable to be so lodged forthwith; detained till payment with costs,

until assistants meet,

inquired on oath; penalties with charges raised by sale on warrant of assistants;

and 1s. per pound,

unless paid in 3 days.

XLIX. *sect. 29.* And if any person shall hinder or obstruct the seizing or conveying to, or loading as aforesaid, any such carriage and harness, accoutrements, or the horse, horses, or other beast or beasts drawing the same, or any such sedan; or if the said treasurer, or other officer, after such carriages, horses, or other beasts, or sedan chair shall be seized, shall be obstructed in the sale, when authorized, or if any person use or offer any violence to the person concerned in making such seizure, or sale, or rescue, or attempt to rescue, any such seizure, every such person shall, upon conviction before any justice for said city, upon the oath of one credible person, (which oath such justice is hereby empowered to administer) forfeit for every such offence five pounds; and for non-payment be committed to gaol, and there imprisoned three months and no longer.

Obstructing seizure, or sale;

rescue, or attempt,

on one witness before a justice,

5l. or imprisoned 3 months.

L. *sect. 30.* Upon complaint made, and it appearing to the lord mayor, the sheriffs of the city of Dublin, or any justice of the city or county, (who shall examine on oath the persons so complaining, if he thinks proper) that any hindrance or obstruction has been, or any violence used as aforesaid, or rescue intended or attempted, the said lord mayor, &c. are hereby not only empowered, but required immediately to give the fullest assistance of the civil power, which by law they are hereby enabled to do on any occasion whatsoever, to the end that such carriages, horses, or other beasts, or sedan chair, may be seized, lodged, and sold, as hereby is particularly and respectively directed.

On complaint lord mayor, sheriffs, or justice immediately to assist with the civil power.

LI. *sect. 31.* If said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five, shall at any time be informed, or have reason to believe, that any carriage, chair, or sedan has plying, or been drawn, carried, used, kept, or employed within the

11 governors or 5 assistants may on suspicion summon, and inquire,

Dublin.

not appearing on service of summons 4 days or personal, or on conviction, committed to bridewell, &c. till penalty paid, and 40s. to informer.

Messengers or porters without licence punished as vagabonds.

Such carriages and chairs numbered,

most conspicuous on hackneys and sedans for publick use :

hackneys or stages also to paint on the pannels, and Ringfend cars, &c. on the rere pannel real owner's name at length and abode, and the number on side pannels, in figures.

If defaced, or omitted, subject as if without licence.

Messenger or porter to have the number marked on the breast ;

or deemed acting without licence,

the said city, suburbs, or liberties, without licence, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, it shall be lawful to summon all persons, whom they shall suspect to be guilty of any of said offences, and to enquire thereunto in manner aforesaid ; and in case such persons shall not appear on the day appointed, provided the said summons left four days before the said day at their usual place of abode, or they shall have been personally served therewith, or shall be convicted of any of the said offences before the court of assistants, or any five, then, by warrant under hands and seals, to commit such person to bridewell, or any other place they shall think proper, there to be kept to hard labour until he, she, or they shall pay the penalty incurred by this act, and shall also pay to the person or persons informing of said offence, forty shillings, over and above said penalties.

LII. *sect. 32.* Every person, who shall ply as a messenger or porter for hire within said city, suburbs, or liberties, without such licence, shall and may be seized, apprehended, committed, and punished, in the same manner as hereby enacted in respect to idle or strolling vagabonds or beggars.

LIII. *sect. 33.* Every carriage and sedan chair, for which a licence is by this act to be obtained, shall have a mark of distinction, expressing the number of such carriage, affixed thereunto, in whatever manner said governors, or eleven, or court of assistants, or any five shall think proper ; so that such mark of distinction on all hackney carriages or sedan chairs for the publick use shall be most conspicuous ; and that such mark of distinction on all job or other carriages, or sedan chairs for the use of particular private persons, shall be put on in a more private and less conspicuous manner : and every hackney coach, landau, post chaise, chariot, and berlin, or stage coach, for which a licence is by this act to be obtained, shall constantly, and at all times, besides the mark or number aforesaid, have painted on the pannel of each door, and on the front and rere pannel, and every Ringfend car, chair, chaise, or chaise-marine, on the rere pannel where arms or cyphers are usually painted, the christian and sir-name of the real owner or keeper thereof, at full length, together with the place of his abode, in plain, large, legible letters ; and shall also on each of the side pannels where crests are usually painted, have painted in plain, legible figures, the number contained in the mark aforesaid. And every person, who shall blot out, deface, change, or take off the said mark of distinction or figure on the said painting, or any of said letters, names, or figures, or shall omit to affix such mark, or to have the pannels painted in manner aforesaid ; or shall own, keep, drive, or employ any carriage, chair, or chaise, or sedan, without such mark, and without such painting on the pannels, where by this act required, shall be considered to all intents and purposes as having owned, kept, used, driven, or employed the same without a licence ; and be subject to the several penalties, forfeitures, and punishments hereby enacted for such offences respectively.

LIV. *sect. 34.* Every person, required to obtain a licence for plying as a messenger or porter for hire, shall have a mark affixed to his upper garment over his breast, made of brass, and expressing in plain legible characters the number of such licence, formed and to be worn in such manner as said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five, shall direct ; and for failure thereof either in obliterating, covering, or defacing, or not at all times wearing and exposing to view said mark in manner aforesaid, deemed as acting without a licence, and subject to every pain and penalty inflicted by this act for such offence.

LV. *sect. 35.* Every person, who shall obtain or receive a licence for keeping a hackney coach, carriage, or hackney sedan chair, for public use, and shall not within one month after, keep and maintain in consequence of such licence for the use and convenience of the public, and continue so to do during the continuance of his

his or her licence, and thereof be convicted by the oath of one credible witness, before the said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five (which oath they are hereby impowered to administer) shall forfeit five pounds for every such neglect; to be recovered by distress and sale of the offenders goods, by warrant under hands and seals, and to be disposed of in manner herein after directed.

Not keeping and continuing hackneys after and during licence, penalty 5l.

LVI. *sect. 36.* In case any persons so offending shall surrender his licence to the said governors, said fine or penalty not levied.

Unless licence surrendered.

LVII. *sect. 37.* No person or persons shall have at any one time in name, or in the name of any other in trust for them, more than two such licenced hackney or job-chairs, or sedan; and in case said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, shall be informed or have reason to suspect, that any have therein offended, they may summon such persons to appear before them at the time and place in such summons mentioned; and in case such persons after such summons, so as the same be served personally, or at place of abode, twenty-four hours before the time appointed, shall neglect to appear, without some reasonable cause, or if after appearance it shall be found by confession, or oath of one or more credible witnesses, or other due proof, that such persons have so offended (which oath said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, have hereby power to administer) every person so offending, shall forfeit all the licences for chairs or sedans granted to them by this act, or which he, she, or they shall be intitled unto by devise, assignment, or otherwise; and such licences are hereby declared null and void to all intents and purposes.

None to have more than two hackney chairs, summoned on suspicion;

not appearing on 24 hours service,

unless cause, or on confession or proof,

all licences forfeited.

LVIII. *sect. 38.* And for recovery of the rent reserved upon said licences, in case the same, or any part shall be in arrear twenty-one days after any of the days appointed for payment, said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, may raise and levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the owner, proprietor, or grantee, or assignee of such licence, by warrant under hands and seals; and in case the same shall be unpaid by thirty-one days, may commit the owner, &c. to gaol, or any other place, there to be detained and confined until the same, and all costs attending the non-payment, be fully paid and satisfied; and in case the same shall be unpaid forty-one days, then the said licence or licences shall be forfeited, and become null and void: and before a new licence can or shall be granted to such person so neglecting, he, she, or they shall pay not only all arrears of rent due at the time of forfeiting such licence, but also pay for such new licence or licences one fourth more, than was paid for the licence or licences so forfeited.

Rent in arrear 21 days levied by distress and sale,

if 31 days confined till payment with costs,

if 41 days, licence forfeited: before new licence all arrears paid and 1 fourth more than former.

LIX. *sect. 39.* Nothing herein contained shall prevent said governors from proceeding against the owner or proprietors of any carriages forfeiting his licence for recovery of all arrears of rent, by the remedies herein before mentioned, or otherwise: and may, if they think proper, refuse to grant a new licence or licences to any person, who shall have forfeited any licence granted by this act.

Governors may proceed to recover arrears:

and refuse new licence.

LX. *sect. 40.* It shall be lawful for said governors, or any twenty-one, in case they see occasion, from time to time, and at any time after five years, from the 24th of June, 1772, to alter and increase the fines to be paid, or the rents to be reserved upon the licences to be thereafter granted, provided the same be not increased above one fourth part more than the fines and rents herein before particularly mentioned and expressed, and to make such rules, orders, and regulations for that purpose, as to them shall seem meet, and to alter, vary, amend, or annul the same.

21 governors may after 5 years increase fines and rents, so as not above 1 fourth,

and alter or annul.

Dublin.

Approved by
lord chancellor
and chief
judges.

The city divided
into wards for
ascertaining
fares ;

The Barrack
Quarter ;

Workhouse
Quarter ;

Rotunda
Quarter ;

Stephen's-green
Quarter ;

Castle Quarter ;

Middle Quar-
ter ;
fares and rates
within the city
or 7 miles
settled by 21
governors ;

not to exceed
a third more
than now
allowed,
rates for a set-
down, within
one quarter ;

LXI. *sect.* 41. Every such alteration, variation, rule, order, regulation, amendment, or repeal, approved of by the lord chancellor, or lords commissioners of great seal, and the chief judges, or any three.

LXII. *sect.* 42. The city of Dublin and suburbs, and liberties thereof, for the purpose of directing and ascertaining the rates and fares to be taken by such carriages, chairs, or sedans, and for no other purpose whatsoever, divided in manner following ; so much thereof, as is contained within the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the Old Bridge up Church-street as far as Channel-row, now called Brunswick-street, so westerly round Stoney-batter, Arbor-hill, the barracks, as far as the public lamps go to the river Liffey, and along that river to the said Old-bridge, be one division, and called The Barrack Quarter ; and so much, as is contained within the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the Old-bridge, through Bridge-street, New-row, part of Thomas-street, Francis-street, through New-row on the Poddle, through Mill-street, and so round north-west as far as the public lamps go to the river Liffey, and along that river to the Old-bridge, be one other division, and called The Workhouse Quarter ; and so much, as is contained within the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the river Liffey up lower and middle Liffey-street, through Denmark-street, formerly called upper Liffey-street, into Great-Britain-street, through Rider's-row to Dorset-street, taking in Henrietta-street, and along Dorset-street, and down easterly as far as the public lamps go, to the river Liffey, be one other division, and called The Rotunda Quarter ; and so much, as is contained within the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the river Liffey opposite Anglesea-street, through Anglesea-street across College-green, through Trinity-lane, Hog-hill, now called saint Andrew's-street, William-street, adjoining Mercer's-hospital, through Love-lane, now called Mercer's-street, across York-street into little Cusse-street, through part of big Cusse-street into Kevan's-port, and as far as the public lamps go along Kevan's-port, Milltown-road, Northumberland-street, and the further end of Merrion-square to the river Liffey, and along that river to Anglesea-street, be one other division, and called Stephen's-green Quarter ; and so much, as is contained within the following bounds, the Workhouse Quarter on the west side, the river Liffey the northward side, Stephen's-green Quarter on the east side, and the extremities of the public lamps on the south side, be one other division, and called The Castle Quarter ; and so much, as is contained within the following bounds, the Rotunda Quarter on the east or north-east side ; the Barrack Quarter on the west-side ; the river Liffey on the south-side ; and the extremities of the public lamps on the north and north-west side be one other division, and called The Middle Quarter : and after the 24th of June, 1772, instead of the fares and rates now appointed to be taken, there may be demanded, and shall be paid, such fares and rates for a set-down by any sedan chair within the said city, suburbs, and liberties ; and for a set-down by any coach, landau, chariot, post-chaise, berlin, Ringsend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, or within seven miles of the same, as shall be settled, ordained, and regulated by said governors, or any twenty-one, which they are hereby impowered and required to do, settle, and regulate, as soon as they conveniently can after the 24th of June 1772, provided that such rates shall not exceed one third more than what is now allowed by law, for a set-down from any place within any one quarter, to any place within the same quarter, by a sedan chair, at any time between six in the morning and twelve at night, the sum of sixpence halfpenny, and between twelve at night and six in the morning, thirteen pence ; and by a hackney coach or landau, holding with convenience four persons, at any time between six in the morning and twelve at night, ten pence, and at any time

Dublin.

time between twelve at night and six in the morning, fifteen pence ; and for a set-down from any place within any of the said quarters, to any other place not within the same quarter, by such sedan chair, coach, or landau, any time between six in the morning and twelve at night, thirteen pence, and at any time between twelve at night and six in the morning, one shilling and six pence.

LXIII. *sect. 43.* Every owner, keeper, or driver of any such landau or coach, or coach holding with convenience four persons, may demand, and shall be paid for the hire within said city or liberties, or within seven miles, for twelve hours, between six in the morning and twelve at night ten shillings ; and by the hour, eighteen pence the first hour, and ten pence every hour after ; and eighteen pence every hour between twelve at night and six in the morning : and the owners, keepers, or carriers of every such sedan chair may demand, and shall be paid for the hire, for twelve hours, between six in the morning and twelve at night, four shillings and four pence ; and by the hour thirteen pence the first hour, and nine pence every hour after between the said times ; and eighteen pence the first hour, and thirteen pence every hour after, between twelve at night and six in the morning ; and for every chariot, post-chaise, or berlin, not holding with convenience four persons, only three-fourths of the rates and fares above enacted for coaches and landaus, shall or may be demanded or taken ; it shall be lawful for said governors, or any twenty, to settle, regulate, and ordain the several fares to be demanded or taken, and weights to be carried by every car, cart, dray, or other carriage carrying for hire any load taken up within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, to any place within the same, or within four miles thereof, and the owners, keepers, or drivers of any Ringsend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, may demand, and shall be paid for hire for twelve hours between six in the morning and twelve at night, four shillings and four pence ; and by the hour ten pence the first hour, and five pence every hour after.

not within the same.

Rate of coaches 12 hours ;

by the hour ;

of sedans 12 hours ;

by the hour ;

chariots, &c. only 3 fourths ;

of carriages of loads for hire,

Ringsend cars, &c.

LIV. *sect. 44.* Every rule, order, regulation, or bye-law so made by said governors, or any twenty-one, for settling or regulating said rates or fares, first approved of by the lord chancellor, or lords commissioners of the great seal, and the chief judges, or any three of them ; and said governors or any twenty-one, shall have full power and authority from time to time, and at all times for ever, from and after the 24th day of June, 1782, to alter, vary, encrease, or raise the several fares and rates herein before enacted, or by them from time to time settled, so as that every such alteration be first approved of in manner-aforesaid, before it can be valid or take place.

Approved by lord chancellor and chief judges ;

21 governors after 24 June 1782 may alter or increase fares,

first approved of.

LXV. *sect. 45.* Every low-back car, or other carriage drawn by one horse or other beast, and that shall carry for hire any person within said city, suburbs, and liberties, or seven miles, shall take out the same licence with and be considered to all intents and purposes as a Ringsend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, and the owner, driver, or keeper, subject to every order, proviso, regulation, penalty, and forfeiture, ordained, or established by this act, or to be by virtue thereof, in respect of any Ringsend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, and the owner, driver, or keeper thereof, except as to what regard the name and abode of the owner, and the number of his mark being painted thereon : and if the owner, keeper, driver, or carriers of any of the said carriages or sedan chair, shall exact more for his hire than the several rates hereby limited, or hereafter to be limited by virtue of this act, or leave their fare without permission, the owner or proprietor of any such carriage or sedan, or the grantee or assignee of the licence obtained for the same, shall for every such offence forfeit not less than twenty shillings, and not exceeding forty shillings, recovered before said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any

Cars carrying persons for hire, to take out licence and considered as Ringsend cars, except as to the mark ;

exacting more, or leaving fare, owner forfeits not less than 20 s. not above 40 s.

Dublin.

any five, on proof thereof upon oath of any one credible witness, and levied, in case not instantly paid, by distress and sale of goods and chattles of the proprietor or owner of every such carriage, by warrant under hands and seals of said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, together with one shilling in the pound to the person levying, for his trouble, and to be disposed of in manner herein after directed; and the driver or carrier of any such carriage or sedan, not being the owner, who shall exact or demand more, or leave his fare without permission, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of ten shillings; levied as aforesaid, and for the use herein after mentioned, or be publicly whipped through the streets, at the discretion of said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five.

and 1s. per pound;

10s. by driver or carrier, or whipped.

Rules and bye-laws by 11 governors,

penalties not above 40s. suspend licences,

send to house of correction not less than 3 nor above 10 days, or publicly whipt; approved by lord chancellor and 3 chief judges; printed and posted.

On not paying hire, defacing or breaking carriage, summons by assistants;

on personal service 24 hours, satisfaction awarded; and levied on refusal.

Licences to hackney coaches and chaises granted on bonds for the fines effectual for the

LXVI. *sect. 46.* For better regulating and preserving decency and order amongst the owners, drivers, keepers, and carriers of any of said carriages, sedan, and other persons so licensed, and preventing disturbances, stoppages, and other inconveniencies in the streets and places where such carriages and sedans shall stand, be driven, or carried, and punishing the owners, keepers, driver or carrier of any such carriage or sedan for public use, who shall refuse to go for hire when not actually employed and paid for waiting, and punishing any rudeness, insult, or misbehaviour in every such coachman, chairman, driver, or carrier, it shall be lawful for said governors, eleven at least present, to make such rules, orders, and bye-laws to bind all the persons, who shall own, keep, drive, or carry any such of the carriages and sedans so licensed, or who shall obtain any licence under this act, and annex such reasonable penalties and forfeitures, not exceeding forty shillings, for the breach of any one such bye-law, or to make void and suspend the licence or licences of every such offender, or subject the driver or carrier to corporal punishment, by sending them to the house of correction, there whipped and kept to hard labour for any time not less than three days, and not exceeding ten, or by causing to be publicly whipt through the streets of the city of Dublin; so as such rules, orders, regulations, and bye-laws be approved of by the lord chancellor, or lords commissioners of the great seal, and the three chief judges for the time being, or any three; and after such approbation shall be printed and posted up on the tholsel, and the foundling hospital and work-house, and such other places as said governors shall appoint; and the court of assistants, or any five, shall have full power and authority to enquire into the breach of every rule or bye-law, order, or regulation, and to correct the same, by such ways as they shall think proper, if not particularly pointed out by this act, or by the said rules and bye-laws.

LXVII. *sect. 47.* If any person refuse or neglect to pay any owner, keeper, driver, or carrier of any such licensed carriage or sedan his just and lawful hire, or wilfully cut, deface, or break any such, it shall be lawful for said court of assistants, or any five, upon complaint, to grant a summons, requiring such persons to appear at a certain time and place, to answer such complaint; and upon proof of personal service, at least twenty-four hours, then to hear, consider, and examine into the matter of said complaint, and to award reasonable satisfaction to the party grieved, for damage and costs; and upon refusal to pay or make satisfaction, to grant a warrant under hands and seals for levying by distress and immediate sale of the goods and chattles of the party, against whom such complaint made.

LXVIII. *sect. 48.* And whereas a number of hackney coaches, chaises, drays, carts, and cars have been licensed under one or more of the acts hereby to be repealed, and the owners of said carts and cars did duly pay the fines on being licensed, but the poverty of the owners of hackney coaches, and hackney chaises, obliged the governors to take bonds for the fines payable on a certain day from the persons

Dublin.

persons applying for licence, lest the public might be deprived of the convenience of such carriages: and whereas the obliging such persons to take out new licences and pay new fines in consequence of this act would be unjust: therefore, every licence so granted and not yet expired, shall be deemed as good and effectual, for the term in said licence contained, as if said acts were to continue in full force.

term therein, as if said acts in force.

LXIX. *sect. 49.* Every such licence, and persons who possess or shall possess the same, shall be subject to all the rules, orders, regulations, penalties, provisos, remedies, and conditions in this act contained, for or respecting any licence by virtue of this act; and also the fines *bona fide* paid, or the bonds for the same discharged on the days on which payable, and every covenant and agreement in said licences, fully performed and kept; but if said bonds not discharged on the days on which payable, or said covenants and agreements not performed, then said licences shall be forfeited, and said governors shall sue for, and are hereby enabled to recover, the several sums for which these bonds were given, with all costs and charges; and also all arrears of rent due for such licences; and if any licences shall be granted to such persons, they must pay for the same such additional fines as by this act directed, in case of a new licence after forfeiture of the old one.

Subject to like regulations;

fines paid, bonds discharged, and covenants performed; if not, licences forfeited, bonds sued, and arrears; and additional fine as for new licence.

LXX. *sect. 50.* Any person, who has received any such licence by transfer, alienation, or devise, and performed all the requisites, by said acts or any of them made necessary for the confirmation, and shall enter the same with the register before the fourteenth day of July, 1772, in manner prescribed by this act, and fulfil all the rules, orders, and regulations herein contained, shall not be subject to penalties or forfeitures, prescribed by this act to be inflicted on persons receiving such licence without consent of the governors, or neglecting to enter the same within a certain time.

Licences received by transfer or devise, requisites performed, and registered before 14 July 1772, &c. not subject to penalty.

LXXI. *sect. 51.* There shall be charged upon and paid unto said governors and successors, after the 24th of June, 1772, for ever thereafter, for all the houses within the several parishes within the city of Dublin, and liberties of saint Sepulchre's, Thomas-court and Donore, and the liberties of Christ-church and saint Patrick's thereto adjoining, and within the suburbs of said city, whether in said county or city, in all such places *extra parochial* within said county and liberties, six pence in the pound yearly, and every year, for every pound of the yearly rent of every such house or houses, as the valuations are returned for the collection of ministers money in the city, suburbs, and liberties; and where no such valuations returned for the collection of ministers money, or such houses built in a place *extra parochial*, the sum of six pence in the pound yearly, according to the rent payable by the tenants in possession; and in case such rent be only a ground-rent, then according to the rent such house might be set for to a solvent tenant; which six pence in the pound shall, after the 24th of June, 1772, be vested in said governors, and successors for ever, and shall be a charge on the inhabitants of every such house or houses, and payable the 24th of June every year, for the use of the said house, and maintenance, education, and support of the children received therein, or sent to nurse therefrom.

Six pence per pound on houses yearly paid to the governors, as the minister's money;

where no valuation, or extra-parochial, according to rent by tenants in possession; if only ground rent, as it might be set to solvent tenant; charged on inhabitants, paid every 24 June, for use of the house and children. Tenant in possession summoned to produce his lease or minute; on refusal 21 days, or where only ground-rent, valued by 4 appointed by 11 governors;

LXXII. *sect. 52.* Where said taxes charged according to the rent payable by tenant in possession, it shall be lawful, in order justly to ascertain the same for said governors, eleven at least present, to summon such tenant to appear, and to produce the lease, minute, or agreement, by virtue whereof he holds such house; and in case such tenant shall neglect or refuse, twenty-one days next after being duly served, and in all cases where the rent payable by the tenant in possession, is only a ground-rent, said governors may nominate and appoint any four persons, they shall think fit, to make and ascertain a valuation of the rent which such house is worth,

if 11 governors;

Dublin.

Valuation return-
ed with affidavit
before a justice,

evidence of the
rent for this pur-
pose only,

additional 6d.
per l. where beer
or spirituous li-
quors retailed,

no levy for
foundlings by
vestry in Dublin.

Houses within 2
miles of the
Castle valued,
and charged,

Excepted, the
king's houses,
barracks, col-
lege, hospitals.

Collectors ap-
pointed,
salaries not above
£l.

levied by distress
and sale,

Bonds from col-
lectors for the
sum.

Not more than 3
years arrear at
one time.

if to be set to a solvent tenant; which valuation shall be returned by them to said governors, with an affidavit annexed, made before one justice for the county of the city, or county of Dublin (which oath such justice is hereby impowered to administer) purporting that such valuation was made by them according to the best of their skill and knowledge, and without partiality or favour to any person or persons concerned or interested in such valuation; which valuation, so made and returned, shall, for the purpose of this act only, and for no other, be deemed evidence of the rent, such house might be set for to a solvent tenant: and there may be charged yearly, and every year for ever thereafter upon, and paid to said governors, and successors, for all the houses aforesaid, wherein there shall be sold by retail any brandy, ale, beer, strong waters, or spirituous liquors, an additional six pence in the pound, according to the said proportion; which shall be also vested in said governors and successors for ever, and be a charge on said houses, and on the inhabitants, and payable for the purposes aforesaid; and no money shall thereafter be levied by vestry for the maintenance of foundlings in the city of Dublin and liberties; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXIII. *sect. 53.* After the 24th of June 1772, all such houses, not within the particular description herein before mentioned and expressed, nor comprehended therein, as are or shall be built within two miles of the castle of the city of Dublin, to be computed from the said castle at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty yards to the mile, shall and may be valued by such methods, and in such manner, as is hereby prescribed and directed in relation to the houses in said city, suburbs, and liberties, where no such valuation has been returned for collection of ministers money; and the inhabitants of all such houses, shall for ever thereafter be charged with, and pay yearly and every year, six pence in the pound of the yearly value of the rents, as returned upon such valuation; which shall be raised, levied, and collected in like manner, by same methods, as the said charge and taxes on the houses in said city of Dublin and liberties, are by this act to be, and paid to said governors and successors for uses aforesaid.

LXXIV. *sect. 54.* Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to induce any charge on his majesty's castle of Dublin, or any of his houses, or the barracks, the royal hospital, trinity college, or any hospital or alms-house.

LXXV. *sect. 55.* Said governors, or any eleven, are hereby impowered to constitute and appoint such and so many persons, and with such salaries and allowances, not exceeding six pence for every twenty shillings received, as they shall judge necessary, to collect and receive for the use and benefit of said foundling hospital and work-house, from the inhabitants of every house in the several parishes of said city, and within said suburbs, liberties of said Sepulchres, Thomas Court, and Donore, and of Christ Church, and saint Patrick's, and within two miles of the castle, the said six pence in the pound, according to the respective valuations herein before mentioned, and from the inhabitants of every such house in which, sold by retail any brandy, ale, beer, strong waters, or spirituous liquors, the said additional six pence in the pound; which charges in case of non-payment shall be raised and levied by said collectors by distress and sale of goods of inhabitants, who shall at the time of such distress be in or occupy such house, and shall be by them respectively paid to the governors; and said governors are required to take good security by bond from each collector, for faithful discharge of his office, not less than the amount of the sum he shall be appointed to collect.

LXXVI. *sect. 56.* No house or houses shall be charged or chargeable for, nor any distress or sale taken for, more than three years arrear at any one time.

LXXVII. *sect.*

Dublin.

LXXVII. *sect. 57.* In all suits, actions, and avowries, for, or on account of any of said taxes or charges on houses by said governors, or person authorized to collect, and in all actions or suits by any person whatsoever against said governors, or person authorized to collect, in relation to collecting the same, the proving the minister's money, usually paid annually for such house for three years next before such suit, action, or avowry commenced, shall be sufficient evidences for all the purposes of this act of the valuation of the minister's money.

In suits minister's money 3 years before evidence.

LXXVIII. *sect. 58.* All the rates, taxes, and impositions, by this act created, vested in said governors, to be applied to support of said house, and education and maintenance of the children now in the house, or sent to nurse, and which may hereafter be received, or sent to nurse, and to such other uses of said house and hospital, as are directed by this act: and said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, are hereby authorized to choose and entertain all such masters or mistresses, as necessary to be employed in said house for instruction of the children, and keeping them at work, and them, or any of them, from time to time to remove, as they shall see cause, and upon the death or removal of any, to choose others, and make and give such reasonable allowance to them, or any of them, out of the revenue hereby granted for the use of said house, as they shall think fit: and in case there shall at any time be a deficiency in said revenue, so as not sufficient to answer necessary expences of said house, said governors, or any twenty one, may borrow, or raise by demise or mortgage of any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and taxes, vested in or belonging to said corporation, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole four thousand pounds, as to them shall seem meet; which when so raised, shall be applied by said governors to pay off and discharge any debts, which may be necessarily, and *bona fide*, contracted for use of said house.

Taxes vested in governors for the children and uses of the house,

masters or mistresses chosen,

removed,

reasonable allowance out of revenue,

borrow by demise or mortgage 4000l.

applied to necessary debts.

LXXIX. *sect. 59.* Whenever the number of children occasion expences exceeding the duties, said governors shall cause an advertisement thereof to be inserted in Dublin Gazette; and that in a week after, no child shall be received till an advertisement to the contrary.

When expence exceed duties, advertised, no children received.

LXXX. *sect. 60.* Said governors, or any eleven may, if they think proper, or from peculiar circumstances find it necessary, compound for any arrears of rent due for carriages or sedans, incurred before the 24th of June 1772.

Governors may compound for arrears.

LXXXI. *sect. 61.* Said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, have full power and authority at all times to summon and examine upon oath all such owners and drivers of hackney coaches and chaises, and chairs, drays, carts, and other carriages, as also all owners or carriers of sedan chairs, which ply for hire, as they think proper, touching any thing in this act, or wherein they have power by this act to examine and enquire; and in case any person, who shall be personally summoned to appear, provided summons served twenty four hours before the time required neglect to appear, or in case a summons in writing left at usual place of abode, and he or she neglect to appear on the day appointed (provided such summons so left four days before said day) every person so neglecting to appear, shall forfeit five pounds; and a new summons shall be served, and so *toties quoties*, as he shall neglect to appear; and for every neglect, he or she shall forfeit five pounds, recovered by distress and sale of goods, by warrant under hand and seal of said governors, or any eleven, or assistants, or any five: and in case any such person appearing, shall withhold or refuse to give testimony, or upon examination prevaricate or treat with contempt, insolence, or abuse, said governors or assistants, or any of them, they may impose a fine not exceeding forty shillings on such offenders, or by warrant under hands and seals, commit to bridge-

Owners, drivers, &c. summoned and examined on oath,

personal summons on 24 hours, at abode 4 days, not appearing forfeit 5l.

to toties quoties,

withholding testimony, prevaricating &c. fined 40s. or to bridge-well 3 months.

well, or such other place as they think proper, confined to hard labour, not exceeding three months.

All penalties recovered by distress and sale on warrant,

1s. per l. to person executing,

miles at 2240 yards.

Penalties, where no direction, to informer and treasurer, where no informer, to treasurer.

Penalties of perjury on conviction.

Affirmation if a quaker.

General issue,

and treble costs on nonsuit, &c.

Former regulations, not incompatible with or repealed by this act, valid,

subject to be altered by 21 governors.

No governor or person intrusted shall contract or supply necessities, or incapable; his place vacant, and a new one elected.

Lord mayor may appoint any alderman *locum tenens*, during illness or necessary absence,

LXXXII. *sect. 62.* In all cases where pecuniary penalties or forfeitures inflicted by this act, recovered by distress and sale of goods by warrant under hand and seal of the person or persons inflicting; and it shall be lawful for the person, who shall execute said distress and sale, to deduct thereout, over and above said penalty and the costs attending the same, one shilling in the pound for his or their trouble; and the overplus, if any after such deduction, restored to owner, and where miles expressed in the act, the computation is to be made at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty yards to a mile.

LXXXIII. *sect. 63.* In all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures inflicted, the disposal whereof is not particularly directed, one moiety shall be to informer, and the other to the treasurer of said house for use thereof, in all cases where there shall be an informer; and where not any, the whole shall be paid to said treasurer, for the use aforesaid.

LXXXIV. *sect. 64.* If any person, who shall take any oath, or if a quaker, make affirmation, in consequence or by virtue of this act, shall forswear, or be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury or false affirmation, and be convicted by due course of law, they shall incur and suffer the pains and penalties, by law enacted against persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

LXXXV. *sect. 65.* Where an oath is required or impowered to be administered by this act, an affirmation shall be substituted if the person, to whom it is to be tendered, be a quaker.

LXXXVI. *sect. 66.* Any persons, at any time sued or prosecuted for any thing done or executed in pursuance of this act, may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence; and if upon a trial a verdict shall pass for defendants, or judgment against plaintiffs upon demurer, or plaintiffs nonsuited, discontinued, or forbear prosecuting said actions, such defendants shall have double costs against such plaintiffs, for which costs such remedy as in other cases where costs by law given to defendants.

LXXXVII. *sect. 67.* Every rule, order, regulation, and bye-law made by the governors by virtue of any of the acts hereby repealed, and which shall be subsisting and in full force on the twenty-third of June 1772, and not incompatible with, or in substance repealed and annulled by any of the provisions, regulations, or clauses in this act, shall after twenty-fourth of June, 1772, be good and valid to all intents and purposes, as if said acts, or any of them, had not been repealed; subject nevertheless to be amended, altered, or made null and void by the governors hereby created, or any twenty one or more.

LXXXVIII. *sect. 68.* No governor, or any person any way intrusted in the management or ordering of said hospital, shall be contracted with, or otherwise employed to supply the foundling hospital or work-house with any necessary or material whatsoever; and in case any governors shall be convicted thereof before any two justices of said county or city of Dublin, upon oath of one or more witnesses, or on confession, such governor's place hereby declared vacant, as if dead, and a new governor shall be elected, and such person shall for ever be incapable of being a governor of said house.

LXXXIX. *sect. 69.* It shall be lawful for the lord mayor of said city, by warrant under his hand and seal, to appoint any one of the aldermen to officiate as a *locum tenens* in his place during his illness or necessary absence; and for the person so appointed *locum tenens*, to exercise every power, which said lord mayor, has or may

may have by charter, usage, or any of the laws in being, during the time of the illness or necessary absence of said lord mayor.

XC. *sect. 70.* If the lord mayor happen to die during his mayoralty, the aldermen, or usual Quorum of them may assemble together at the Tholsel, within two two days after and elect one of the aldermen of said city as a *locum tenens*, in place of the said lord mayor, which person, so elected a *locum tenens*, shall have all the powers before vested in said lord mayor, and be capable of presiding at, and issuing summonses to the several members of the said corporation for an election of a lord mayor, in place of the lord mayor who shall happen to die as aforesaid; and such election, where he shall preside, shall be considered as valid to all intents and purposes, as if made by the lord mayor and aldermen, according to the forms heretofore prescribed by law to be observed at the usual time of electing a lord mayor.

Or, on death of lord mayor, the aldermen or quorum, in 2 days at the Tholsel; *locum tenens* vested with like powers, to summon for the election.

XCI. *sect. 71.* Provided always, That the said person, so elected a *locum tenens* upon the death of a lord mayor, shall proceed to an election in the place of the lord mayor, who shall happen to die, within fourteen days after the death; and in failure of the said person, so elected a *locum tenens*, proceeding to an election within the time, his power and authority shall immediately cease and determine, and the aldermen and commons may elect a lord mayor without his presence or concurrence, and issue summonses in name of the town clerk or town clerks, for holding such election.

To proceed to election in 14 days after the death, or his powers to cease, and aldermen and commons may elect, and summon in town clerk's name.

XCII. *sect. 72.* The president of the court of conscience for the time being, by warrant under hand and seal, may appoint any one of the aldermen to officiate in his place during the illness or necessary absence of said president; and it shall be lawful for the person so appointed to exercise every power, which the said president, has or may have by charter, usage, or any of the laws in being, during his illness or necessary absence.

President of court of conscience may appoint any alderman to officiate during illness or absence, with like powers.

XCIII. *sect. 73.* This act, and all and every clause and clauses therein, and every part, shall be deemed and taken notice of in all courts of law and equity in this kingdom, and deemed a publick act.

A publick act,

XCIV. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 13. sect. 1.* The lord chancellor, earl of Drogheda, earl of Ross, lord Eyre, lord Erne, lord Bangor, Edmond Sexton Pery speaker of the house of commons, sir Archibald Acheson, sir William Osborne, sir Edward Loftus, Nathaniel Clements, William Burton, Anthony Malone, Robert Clements, Joseph Henry, Simon Digby, Beauchamp Bagnell, Francis Leigh, Gervais Parker Bushe, Henry Loftus, Armar Lowry Corry, Lodge Morres, George Hamilton, general Sandford, baron Scott, dean Bayley, Henry Tilson, Richard Dawson, Richard Benson, colonel Maffey, Andrew Crauford, Edward Sneyd, Charles Savage, John Blackwood, William Murray, William Muffenden, Corolly Newman, Edward Madden, John Godly, Arthur Craven, Captain Willington, Captain Ashburnham, John Hovenden, John Brown, shall be, and are hereby appointed commissioners for paving, cleansing, lighting, draining, and improving the street called Sackville-Street and the Mall, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same; and the earl of Tyrone, lord Glerawley, John Beresford, Arthur Browne, Richard Annesley, Edward Stratford, Edward Cary, Theophilus Clements, John Hyde, Richard Gorges, John Wynne, John Burton, doctor Hamilton, John Usher, doctor Paul, Edmond Malone, Badham Thornhill, John Mitchell, Robert Hudson, Edmond Power, William Handcock, John Hill, captain Ormsby, Townly Dawson, James Caulfield, William Caulfield, Charles Tottenham, Arthur Mervyn, Dixie Coddington, Lewis Thomas, shall be, and are hereby appointed commissioners for paving

Commissioners appointed for Sackville Street and the Mall, the lanes and avenues,

commissioners for Marlborough-Street,

Dublin.

full powers to
pave, cleanse,
light, and im-
prove,

make shores,
sewers, and
drains,
and all necessa-
ry works,

any 5 may act
in execution of
said work,

without let, suit,
or interruption
for any da-
mages,
on death, suc-
ceeding occupi-
ers of the hous-
es commission-
ers.

Sackville Street
not a market, or
a stand, or for
breaking horses.

Place and time
of meeting,

10 days publick
notice,
adjourn, and
appoint other
meetings,
any 5 may regu-
late paving, &c.

making drains,
&c.
thro' other
streets to the
river,
the Mall may be
opened and
paved,

contract for ma-
terials, and
workmen,

paving, cleansing, lighting, draining, and improving the street, called Marlborough-street, with full power to said commissioners, to pave, cleanse, light, drain, and improve said streets, and to order and direct the same from time to time, so as to make and continue said streets safe and commodious for the publick in general, and the inhabitants of said streets in particular, and to free and preserve the same from all nuisances and annoyances whatsoever, and for that purpose to sink, drive, carry on, and perfect such shores, sewers and drains, and do and carry on all such necessary and proper acts and works in and through the said streets, and in and through that part of Henry-street which runs across the top or south-end of Sackville-street and the Mall, and in and through such other publick streets, lanes, roads, passages, and places home to the river Anna-Liffey, as may seem to them necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid; and the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall respectively have full power and authority to do, perform, and perfect all such acts and works, and things aforesaid, and to execute all the powers and authorities herein respectively to them given and created for carrying the purposes aforesaid into execution, in such manner as to them shall seem most proper, without any let, suit, or interruption from any person whatsoever, or any charge or charges of any of the proprietors or inhabitants of said streets, lanes, passages, or ways, for or on account of any damages so by them to be sustained in the due execution of said works; and as often as any of said commissioners shall die or remove, the succeeding occupiers of the houses shall be commissioners in their room.

XCV. *sect. 2.* Provided always, that the said Sackville-Street, shall not be made a market or stand for coaches, or a place for breaking horses.

XCVI. *sect. 3.* The publick street or highway lying at the north end of Sackville Street and the Mall, next to the Lying-in hospital, and from the corner of said hospital to the south end of Cavendish Row, and so cross the same to the north-west end of said new street called Sackville-Street and the Mall, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same, so far as they shall find it necessary, to open, break up, or make use of the same for the necessary purposes of sufficiently and more conveniently answering the ends of this act.

XCVII. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any five or more, to assemble at any place or places within or near the said streets, or within the said city of Dublin, to be appointed by them, or any five or more, for that purpose, on the first of June next, or any subsequent day, which they or any five or more shall appoint, giving publick notice thereof in one or more of the publick news papers, ten days previous to such meeting, and to adjourn from time to time, and appoint other meetings for carrying this act into execution, at such places, and times, as they, or any five or more shall appoint; and to assemble and meet accordingly; and that said commissioners, or any five, shall respectively have full power and authority to direct and regulate the paving, cleansing, lighting, and improving their said streets respectively, in such manner as they shall think proper; and making drains, foughs, shores, and sewers through the same, and every part, and all lanes, and avenues leading into the said streets, and for driving and carrying the same through any other publick street, lane, or place, to the river Anna Liffey; and that said commissioners for Sackville-Street and the Mall, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same, shall have full power and authority to lay open the Mall, which is in the middle of said street, and to pave and make it part of the same; and to make contracts for all materials necessary for executing the works in their respective streets, and to employ workmen, and to do all matters and things which they shall judge necessary to render the said streets most commodious to the inhabitants of said streets, and

Dublin.

and the persons who shall pass through the same; and that said commissioners for Sackville-Street, and for Marlborough-Street, or any five, shall respectively have full power, from time to time to direct such sums to be raised upon the inhabitants of their respective streets, as they shall judge necessary for purposes aforesaid; and such sums shall be assessed by said commissioners respectively, or any five, upon the inhabitants of their respective streets, equally in proportion to the minister's money payable out of the respective houses in said street, and collected by such persons, as the said commissioners respectively, or any five, shall by writing under their respective hands and seals, appoint, which sums, when collected, shall be paid into the hands of such persons, or into such bank or banks within said city, as shall be appointed by the said commissioners respectively, or any five, at some publick meeting of said commissioners, and shall be from time to time drawn out from thence, and paid, applied, and disposed of for the purposes aforesaid, by order of said commissioners, or any five under their hands, signed at some publick meeting.

money raised on inhabitants, assessed by commissioners respectively, in proportion to minister's money, collected on their warrant, and paid as appointed at publick meeting, and drawn out and applied.

XCVIII. *sect. 5.* Where any of the houses of the said street untenanted or unoccupied, the owners of such houses respectively shall be charged with the said rates, and the premises shall remain a security for the same; and where any of the houses in said streets are let out in lodgings to tenants, the owners of the houses are to be assessed, but the rate may be levied on the occupiers of the same; and all dead walls, and void spaces in said streets shall be respectively rated by said respective commissioners; or any five, according to the annual value, which they shall judge, such grounds would let for to a solvent tenant; and the sums, so assessed, shall be paid by the proprietor of such grounds, until the same shall be built; and when built, such new houses shall be then rated as the other houses in said streets: and in case any of the persons, subject to said rates, refuse or neglect thirty-one days after demand to pay the sum or sums so respectively assessed, collectors may levy the same by distress, upon the goods of him, her, or them so refusing or neglecting to pay: and in case such distress not redeemed within three days, such collectors shall and may sell the same by publick cant; and out of the principal deduct the sum due for said rate, together with cost of such distress, if any, and return overplus to owner: and said respective commissioners, or any five, shall and may apply as aforesaid the sums, raised for the purposes aforesaid; and all the stones and other materials in the said respective streets, are hereby vested in said respective commissioners, to be sold or used for the purposes aforesaid, with power to agree and contract for all manner of materials and necessaries with workmen, undertakers, and necessary artizans and persons whatsoever: and said commissioners of said streets respectively, or any five, may and shall be liable to all contracts and agreements so made by them, and subject to all suits as shall be prosecuted against them for non-performance of all or any of such contracts.

Houses untenanted, owners, charged, and where let to lodgings: but levied on occupiers, dead walls, void spaces rated by annual value, by solvent tenant, new houses rated as the others, on refusal 31 days after demand levied by collector, if not redeemed in 3 days distress sold publickly, rate and costs paid,

materials vested in commissioners, power to contract,

liable to suits for non-performance.

XCIX. *sect. 6.* After the passing of this act the inhabitants of Sackville-Street and the Mall, and of Marlborough-Street, and all the houses, lands, and tenements within the same, and which shall be liable to be taxed for the purposes of this act, shall be exonerated, freed, and discharged from all scavengers rates, and all taxes and contributions, in respect of the said streets, for paving, lighting, or cleaning the same, other than such taxes, rates, and assessments to which they shall be liable by this act.

Said streets discharged other rates.

C. *sect. 7.* It shall not be lawful for any person in any street, lane, or place, through which any shore, sewer, drain, or fough shall be carried by virtue of this act, to open any such sewer, drain, or fough, or to lay or carry any other shore, sewer, drain, or fough, into the same, without leave and licence of said respective commissioners, or five at least, under their hands and seals, obtained at some publick

None to open the sewers, drains, or carry any other into them without leave at meeting,

Dublin.

publick meeting of said respective commissioners, and if any shore, sewer, drain, or fough, shall be so opened or laid into the same, the said respective commissioners, or any persons employed by them, shall and may interrupt and stop up the same.

CI. sect. 8. This act deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such, by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same; and that the same do pass as a publick act without fees: and in case any action or suit commenced or prosecuted against person for any thing done by virtue and in execution of this act, every such person may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence as aforesaid; and if any verdict, non-suit, or discontinuance pass or happen against the plaintiff or plaintiffs defendants shall have double costs.

double costs.

On a committee by 3 G. 3. c. 15. sec. 15. eleven members sufficient as to haven-masters, pilots, and lightermen, and orders for money, 5 for more ordinary business.

CII. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 12. Whereas by an act third of his present majesty, for securing ships trading to Dublin, a committee was appointed, not being less than seventeen, after the 1st of May 1772, at all meetings of said committee, any number of members, not less than eleven, shall be sufficient for the ordering, management, and transacting of all matters relative to nominating and displacing haven-masters, pilots, and lightermen, and to the making orders, and regulations for the direction of their conduct, and to the making or issuing orders for payment of money, and a number not less than five sufficient for all other their more ordinary business, pursuant to the powers vested in said committee by said act; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sessions during sitting of king's bench.

CIII. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 15. Whereas doubts have arisen, whether the chairmen or justices of the county of Dublin, can sit after the beginning of term, and during the sitting of king's bench: and whereas the business of said court of late is so great, that often times it cannot be executed without adjourning, during the continuance of the term, the chairmen together with the justices of peace of said county shall have full power and authority to attend and execute the business of said sessions, notwithstanding the sitting of the king's bench.

Fire Engines and Watch.

Parish ministers or curates in cities and towns, (except a particular provision) to hold vestry 1 June 1772, 6 days notice, ascertain the sum for a fire-engine with implements, &c. appoint attendants at yearly salaries, 3 parishioners directors of watch for the year, and watchmen. Not obliged to purchase another.

I. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 14. sect. 1. The minister of every parish in every city and town-corporate, except such for which particular provisions already made by some law, or his curate, shall on the 1st of June 1772, hold a vestry, of which he shall give public notice at least six days previous, including the day of notice; and such vestry shall at such meeting determine and ascertain the sum to be raised upon the parish for purchasing one fire-engine at least, with pipes, buckets, and all other implements necessary for working the same, and for providing a proper place for keeping, and appoint such persons to attend and work the same, as often as occasion shall require, at such yearly salaries as they think proper; and such vestry shall at such meeting elect three of the parishioners of good substance to be directors of the watch for the year ensuing, and also appoint such number of watchmen, and at such wages, as they shall think proper; which watchmen shall be under the controul and inspection of such directors.

II. sect. 2. That no parish, which has at present a fire-engine belonging to it, obliged to purchase another.

III. sect.

Fire Engines and Watch.

III. *sect. 3.* The minister of every parish, or his curate, shall on every first day of June annually, during the continuance of this act, hold a vestry, of which such notice given as aforesaid, for chusing and appointing such persons directors and watchmen, as herein before mentioned, for the year ensuing ; and such vestry shall at such meetings determine and settle, what sums shall be raised for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, during the ensuing year.

Vestry every 1st of June,

IV. *sect. 4.* Church-wardens shall from time to time levy the sum, so agreed to be raised, upon the occupiers of houses within their respective parishes according to the rate, at which such houses are valued for the collection of minister's money ; and where no such valuation, such houses shall be valued by three inhabitants of every such parish upon oath, to be appointed by such church-wardens respectively, which oath such church-wardens are impowered and required to administer ; and such church-wardens shall levy the proportion of the sum, so agreed to be raised, upon the occupiers of such houses, according to such valuation ; in case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay to such church-warden the sum, with which so chargeable. or any part thereof, church-warden shall have like remedy for recovery by distress or otherwise, as for recovery of parish cesses.

like notice, to chuse directors and watchmen for the year ; and settle the sums.

Churchwardens to levy on houses as rated for minister's money ; or valued by 3 parishioners on oath ;

on occupiers ;

on nonpayment, recovered as parish cesses.

V. *sect. 5.* Church-wardens shall apply the sum so raised for the respective purposes before mentioned, and before the expiration of the year, for which they shall be so chosen, return to the minister or his curate, upon oath, which oath such minister or curate is impowered and required to administer, a true and particular account in writing of the sums so by them respectively received, and of the application of the same ; which account shall be examined and allowed or disallowed at a vestry, of which such notice as aforesaid given, held for that purpose ; in case any church-warden neglect or refuse to return such account, he shall forfeit twenty pounds, by civil bill in name of the minister, and the same shall be applied to use of the parish.

Applied to said purposes,

return before the year to the minister on oath ;

examined in vestry on like notice ; account not returned, 20 l. by civil bill to use of the parish.

VI. *sect. 6.* It shall be lawful for the minister or his curate, church-wardens and parishioners, or major part in vestry, from time to time, as occasion shall require, to make such bye-laws, orders, and rules for regulation of the watch, and of persons employed in working such fire-engines, as they shall think necessary, and to remove such of them as they think proper, and appoint others in their places ; and in case any watchman, or person employed about such fire-engine, shall act contrary to any such rules, upon due proof thereof upon oath by one or more credible witnesses, before any justice of such city or town-corporate, he shall forfeit ten shillings, deducted out of his wages, which shall be applied to use of the parish.

Orders in vestry for regulating watch and firemen ;

on proof of breach before a justice 10 s. to parish use.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any action or suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the defendant may plead general issue, and give the special matter in evidence ; this act deemed a public act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

General issue ;

a public act.

Fish.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 10.* Four men for the first twenty tons and one man for every eight tons exceeding twenty tons shall be deemed a sufficient number to be employed on board vessels during fishing season to intitle the owners to the bounty, who shall in all other respects comply with the requisites in 3 G. 3. c. 24. & 6 G. 3. c. 7.

4 men for 1st 20 tons and 1 every 8 tons over intitles to the bounty.

II. *Stat.*

21 per barrel
on herrings im-
ported.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 9.* Tax of one shilling *per barrel* on all herrings imported paid to Dublin-Society to be applied to encouragement of fisheries in the north-west.

Game.

3 G. 3. continu-
ed by 6 G. 3.
c. 15. and fur-
ther to 1 May
1770.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 2.* All clauses in 3 G. 3. for prohibiting the taking and killing game, and exposing to sale at improper seasons, and all penalties and provisions relating thereto, continued from 1 May 1768 to 1 May 1770, and to the end of the then next session.

& 31 G. 2.
c. 9. f. 4.

II. *sect. 3.* A clause in 31 G. 2. which make killing and destroying wild turkeys liable to same penalties and forfeitures as destroying pheasants, partridges, and quails, continued to 1 May 1770, and to end of the then next session.

25 G. 2. c. 5.¹
revived to 24
June 1772, &c.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 3.* An act 25 G. 2. for preservation of the game, which hath lately expired, shall be revived and continue in force until 24 June 1772 and to end of then next session.

And 31 G. 2.
c. 9. f. 4. to
24 June 1772.

IV. *sect. 4.* A clause in an act 31 G. 2. which makes the killing and destroying wild turkeys subject and liable to same penalties and forfeitures as destroying pheasants, partridges, and quail, are by said act 25 G. 2. revived and continued in force until 24 June 1772.

And 3 G. 3.
c. 23.

V. *sect. 5.* An act 3 G. 3. c. 23. continued in force until 24 June 1772, and to end of then next session.

3 G. 3. c. 23.
& 31 G. 2. c. 9.
f. 4. continued 2
years, &c.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 5.* An act the third of his present majesty, for preservation of the game; and also a clause in an act of 31 G. 2. which makes killing and destroying wild turkeys liable to the same penalties and forfeitures that destroying pheasants, partridges, and quails, are made liable to by 25 G. 2. shall continue in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session.

Glebes.

Oath to com-
missioners as by
12 G. 1. c. 10.
f. 9. to view im-
provements.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 3.* Chief governors, and every archbishop and bishop respectively, may empower one or more persons to be named in commissions, or any one of them, to administer such oath, as by 12 G. 1. required, to the commissioners; and all such oaths as shall be so administered, and such as have been theretofore administered by any persons heretofore authorised by any such commission, deemed to have been duly administered.

On any com-
plaint of dilapi-
dations com-
missions may
issue as by
12 G. 1. c. 10.
f. 9.
Sum deducted
from the charge
laid out on im-
provements.
Payment for
dilapidations
inforced.

II. *sect. 4.* Upon any complaint of dilapidations to chief governors or any archbishop or bishop by the successor chargeable with payments they may issue such commissions with such powers and authorities as in 12 G. 1. mentioned; and on return of such commissions, and hearing the allegations of each party, ascertain such sum, as they shall adjudge reasonable, to be allowed for such dilapidations, which shall be deducted out of the sum payable by such successor, and shall by them be laid out in repairing such buildings and improvements, as by the former act directed.

III. *sect. 5.* In all cases whatsoever where any bishop or other ecclesiastical person suffers any dilapidations in buildings or improvements on demesne or glebe lands, the archbishop in case of a bishop, or the bishop in case of any other ecclesiastic, may issue such commissions, with such powers and authorities, and ascertain such sums, as shall be judged reasonable to be expended or allowed for repair of such dilapidations,

tions, in such manner as prescribed by said act, and enforce payment of such sums so ascertained, in such manner as by the laws now in being the sums adjudged to be paid or allowed for dilapidations are recoverable.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1.* From 25 March 1772 until 25 March 1774 there shall be answered and paid to his majesty, by every hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or other trading person, going from town to town or to other men's houses, and travelling on foot or with horses, or otherwise, except as after mentioned, carrying to sell or exposing to sale any goods, wares, or merchandises, a duty of 20s. by the year; and every person so travelling with a horse, ass, or mule, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, shall pay 20s. by the year from 25 March 1772 to 25 March 1774 for each beast he or she shall so travel with over and above said first mentioned duty of 20s. by the year; which rates and duties shall be collected by such persons, manner, ways, and means, as the duty for licences to keep alehouses by an act 33 G. 2. as fully to all intents as if the provisions in said act were particularly expressed and enacted again.

Pay 20s. yearly to 25 March 1774.

20s. each beast;

collected as for alehouse-licences by 33 G. 2. c. 10. § 93.

II. *sect. 2.* Every pedlar and other trading person so travelling shall before 25 March 1772, and so likewise every year, deliver to collector of excise for the district, where he or she shall reside or dwell, a note in writing under their hand, or hand of some person by them authorised in that behalf, how and in what manner they intend to travel and trade, whether on foot, or with one or more horses, asses, or beasts of burthen for so travelling and trading; for which he or she shall thereupon pay such collector said yearly duty, and thereupon a licence granted to him or her so to travel or trade by such collector.

Note of the intended manner to collector;

licence thereupon.

III. *sect. 3.* Any such hawker, &c. found trading as aforesaid without or contrary to such licence, for every such offence shall forfeit 5l. one moiety to informer, the other to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English protestant Schools. Any person so trading, on demand by any justice, mayor, constable, or other officer of the peace of any county, city, town corporate, or borough, where he or she shall so trade, refusing to produce and shew immediately said licence, shall forfeit 20s. to informer, and for nonpayment suffer as a common vagrant, and committed to house of correction.

Trading otherwise 5l. to informer and the society.

Refusing to shew licence on demand by peace officer, 20s. to informer.

IV. *sect. 4.* Collectors respectively required on terms and receipt aforesaid, to grant a licence under their hands to every hawker or any other trading person for him or herself with one or more horses, asses, mules, or beasts, they shall travel with, as the case shall require; for which licence shall be taken by such collectors for their own use one shilling and no more, except they travel with any beast of burthen, and in that case two shillings and no more over and above the duties aforesaid; said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts of said duties, and pay the money arising into the treasury as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

Collectors to grant licences,

fee 1s. 2s. if with a horse, &c. keep separate accounts.

V. *sect. 5.* Said collectors accountable to his majesty for said duties, and subject to like penalties and forfeitures for not rendering a true account and paying as aforesaid, as they are for not rendering true account of any money received for his majesty's use.

Accountable as for other money.

VI. *sect. 6.* The monies arising from said duties from time to time brought into receipt of exchequer, and without any fee or deduction whatsoever paid by vice-treasurer or receiver general to said Incorporated Society or their treasurer for their use.

Payment to the society.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

Forgery 50l.
besides penalties.

VII. *sect. 7.* Persons forging or counterfeiting or causing to be forged or counterfeited any licence for purpose aforesaid, or travelling with the same knowing to be forged or counterfeited, shall forfeit 50l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall prosecute or sue; recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at the four courts in Dublin, in which no effoign, &c. allowed, and shall be subject to such other pains and penalties, as may be inflicted for forgery.

General issue;

VIII. *sect. 8.* Persons, sued or troubled for putting in execution any of the powers in this act or any thing pursuant, may plead general issue not guilty, and give the special matter in evidence; and if plaintiffs nonsuited, or judgment against them on demurrer or otherwise, or verdict for defendants, or dismiss on civil bill, defendants shall have treble costs in such manner, as where by law costs given to defendants.

treble costs to
defendants.

Constable's
neglect 40s.

IX. *sect. 9.* If any constable refuse or neglect on due notice or his own view to be aiding and assisting in execution of this act, being thereunto required, convicted thereof by oath of one credible witness before any justice for the county or place where offence committed, he shall forfeit every such offence 40s. levied by distress and sale of goods by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, one moiety to said society, the other to informer who shall prosecute, rendering overplus, if any, to owner.

Any one may
seize till licence
produced,

brought before a
justice or collector,

penalty 5l.

X. *sect. 10.* Any person whatsoever may seize and detain any such hawker or other trading person, and also the goods they shall be found trading with, until licence in that behalf produced, if they have any; if found trading without licence contrary to this act, persons so seizing, taking to their assistance such persons as they think fit, may carry persons so seized as also the said goods before some one justice for the county or place, or before collector for the district, where offence committed, who are respectively strictly required either upon confession of the party or due proof of a witness on oath, that the person so brought had so traded, unless such licence shall be produced by such offender before said justice or collector, by warrant under hand and seal, to cause five pounds to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of offender's goods and merchandises, rendering overplus to owner after deducting the reasonable charge for taking said distress, and out of said sale pay said penalty and forfeiture.

Exempted
printed papers,
fish, fruit, &c.
real makers,
tinkers, &c.

XI. *sect. 11.* This act shall not extend to prohibit any from selling any act of parliament, forms of prayer, proclamations, gazettes, almanacks, or other printed papers, or any fish, fruit, or victuals, nor to hinder real workers or makers of any goods or wares within this kingdom, or their wives or apprentices, from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, and selling any of said goods of their making in any public fairs, markets, or elsewhere, nor any tinker, cooper, glazier, plumber, harness mender, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, household goods, or harness whatsoever, from going about or carrying with them proper materials for mending the same.

Raw wool,
frizes, woollen
yarn stockings.

XII. *sect. 12.* This act shall not extend to subject any persons, who carry raw and unmanufactured wool, or frizes, or stockings of woollen yarn from one part of the kingdom to another, or expose to sale in any fair, market, or other place, to any of said duties or penalties, so as they shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other wares, goods, or merchandises.

Flax, &c. yarn,
linens, &c.

XIII. *sect. 13.* This act shall not extend to prohibit any from selling or exposing in any place whatsoever any flax, tow, hemp, flaxen yarn, hempen yarn, ticken, plain, striped, chequered, painted, or stained linens, buckrams, or canvas, so as they

Hawkers and Pedlars.

they shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other goods, wares, or merchandises.

XIV. *sect. 14.* This act shall not extend to subject persons, who carry any pots or griddles of cast iron metal from one part to another, or expose to sale in any fair, market, or other place in this kingdom, to payment of any greater duty than 20 s. by the year in the whole, altho' they trade or travel with one or more horses or other beasts bearing burthen, so as they shall not at same time carry or expose any other goods, wares, or merchandises.

Cast iron pots or griddles, only 20 s. yearly, tho' with horses.

XV. *sect. 15.* Commissioners of revenue, or any three, may order to be paid out of the monies raised by this act to said collectors, their clerks, or any other persons, such sums as they or any of them may reasonably deserve for their service or have expended in execution of or relation to this act.

Reasonable sums for services.

XVI. *sect. 16.* This act shall not extend to give any power for licensing any hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman to sell or expose any wares or merchandises in any city, borough, town corporate, or market town within this realm, any otherwise than he or she might have done before making this act, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to license sale in corporations save as before.

Highways.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* The 21 G. 2. c. 13. and all powers and authorities, articles, rules, penalties, and all clauses therein, except as hereby altered, shall be of full force and effect, and continue to be executed during the term in said act mentioned, as if the same powers and authorities were herein repeated and re-enacted, any thing in the said former act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

21 G. 2. c. 13. save as herein altered enforced.

II. *sect. 2.* The toll-house and turnpike gate erected at Aghanebee deemed lawful, erected pursuant to appointment of the trustees, and so construed to be, according to the true intent and meaning of said act, whether the bounds of the liberties of Cork shall appear to be at Aghanebee, or to extend somewhat farther, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Gate at Aghanebee lawful.

III. *sect. 3.* No toll-house or turnpike gate shall be erected in, across, or on the side of said road between Aghanebee and Cork.

No gate nearer Cork.

IV. *sect. 4.* A toll-house, turnpike gate and sideways shall be erected at Millstreet, and there the like tolls shall be received and taken, and levied, applied and disposed of, as by said act directed, over and above the tolls in said recited act, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

A turnpike at Millstreet.

V. *sect. 5.* Seven trustees shall be a sufficient number, and vested with same power, and their acts as valid, as the acts of eleven under said act, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding.

7 trustees may act.

VI. *sect. 7.* This deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and all other persons, without specially pleading the same.

A public act.

VII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* The trustees appointed for the road, and the survivors, or any five or more, or such persons as they shall appoint, may erect turnpikes on any part, and toll-houses, and receive the following tolls or duties, for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, drawn by six horses, geldings; or mares, one shilling and six pence; drawn by a lesser number than six and more than two, one shilling; drawn with two, four pence; every waggon, wain, or cart with two wheels, drawn by more than two horses, mares, geldings, or oxen, two shillings and six pence; every cart, waggon, or car with two horses, geldings,

Trustees named for the road from Lifford in Kerry to the forge on the lands of Reens, may erect turnpikes and take toll; the rates.

Highways.

Distress and
sale after 5 days.

or mares, four pence; a chair or chaise with one horse, mare, or gelding, three pence; every car or other carriage drawn but by one horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, or ox two pence, except cars and horses laden with turf; every other horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny half-penny; a drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, one shilling and eight pence per score, and so in proportion; of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, five pence per score, and so in proportion. The money so raised vested in said trustees for the uses herein after mentioned. Said trustees, or any five, or any persons by them authorised under hands and seals may on neglect or refusal levy by distress, and detain till said toll with reasonable charges paid, and after five days sell such distress, returning the overplus on demand.

VIII. *sect. 2.* The money, after charges and expences paid, applied to repair of the road.

IX. *sect. 3.* Tickets of the day of the month and toll paid delivered by gatekeepers, taken at every other gate on the road, and in force for the same day.

X. *sect. 4.* Permitting passage to avoid the toll, on conviction on oath of one witness before five trustees (impowered to administer) or one justice of the county, forfeiture ten shillings by distress and sale by warrant under hand and seal.

XI. *sect. 5.* Sidegates and toll-houses may be erected, so as no double charge.

XII. *sect. 6.* Five trustees at any meeting may under hand and seal appoint collectors, supervisors, clerk, or treasurer; remove and appoint new ones. Collectors accountable on oath once a month, or oftner if required. Surplus, or so much as necessary, laid out in amending said highway. Allowance to collectors not exceeding twenty pounds a year; to surveyors two shillings a day; clerk or treasurer thirty pounds a year. For not accounting and paying, imprisonment.

XIII. *sect. 7.* Where not sufficient materials in adjoining waste or common, raised by order of five trustees in any grounds, not being garden, orchard, yard, meadow, or avenue to an house, paying for the same; upon any difference assessed by a jury.

XIV. *sect. 8.* Annoyances removed on owner's neglect ten days after notice in writing.

XV. *sect. 9.* May make causeways and drains through grounds contiguous, erect arches, and widen said road; surveyors after ten days notice to owners or occupiers may scour ditches, and by warrant of five trustees levy the charge.

XVI. *sect. 10.* Eleven trustees may carry on said road in direct lines; and agree for a recompence out of the tolls; on disagreement or disability finally ascertained by a jury.

XVII. *sect. 11.* Twelve trustees may raise money by mortgage of said tolls; applied only to repair said road and build necessary bridges.

XVIII. *sect. 12.* Five trustees may give orders for payment of growing interest; not to exceed forty pounds.

XIX. *sect. 13.* Orders transferred by indorsement, on notice to and entry by treasurer without fee, and so *toties quoties*.

XX. *sect. 14.* All orders numbered.

XXI. *sect. 15.* Tolls applied to pay interest of money borrowed, and towards repairing the road; surplus to discharge the principal.

XXII. *sect. 16.* Toll paid only at the first gate, once the same day.

XXIII. *sect. 17.* Persons disposing and receiving tickets to avoid toll, on conviction on oath before five trustees or a justice forfeit ten shillings.

XXIV. *sect.*

Highways.

XXIV. *sect. 18.* Fifteen trustees at meeting may farm said tolls; not above three years.

XXV. *sect. 19.* Toll not demanded for materials for the road, corn in straw, hay from a meadow to the haggard, implements for husbandry in the parishes thro' which the road runs, beasts going to water, the mail, soldiers on march.

XXVI. *sect. 20.* Continued 61 years from 1 May 1768, unless before the road sufficiently made, and all money paid.

XXVII. *sect. 21.* Five trustees on death or removal may appoint others.

XXVIII. *sect. 23.* No trustee to accept place of profit, nor contract for the road.

XXIX. *sect. 24.* Five trustees may compound, within one Irish plantation mile of any gate. No gate nearer Listowel than one mile.

XXX. *sect. 25.* Actions laid in county of Kerry or Limerick. Defendants may plead general issue, and have treble costs.

XXXI. *sect. 26.* This a public act.

XXXII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 13. sect. 1.* Trustees in the former act and herein after named, or any seven, may during the 41 years by said act and for the further term of 41 years, and to the end of the then next session, take in lieu of the tolls in said act the tolls following; every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair drawn by six horses, geldings, mares, mules, or asses two shillings; by four, one shilling and six pence; by two, one shilling; a chair or chaise by one beast of draft, four pence; a waggon or carriage with four wheels (except as before) nine inches broad at the soal, and the strakes set on with flat nails, drawn by three or more beasts, six pence; with two wheels, by two or more beasts, three pence; with four wheels narrower than nine inches and the strakes set on otherwise, ten shillings; with two wheels narrower than nine inches or the strakes set on otherwise, by two or more beasts five shillings; a cart or car with one beast, the wheels three inches at the soal, set on with flat nails, three halfpence, if narrower, or the strakes otherwise, one shilling; a horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, with or without a rider, one penny; a drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, twenty pence *per* score; calves, hogs, sheep, goats, or lambs, ten pence; a carriage with millstone, the wheels nine inches and the strakes with flat nails, one shilling; if narrower, or the strakes otherwise, ten shillings: said tolls liable to pay sums borrowed pursuant to said act and the interest, and such further sums not exceeding two thousand pounds, as shall be borrowed for the road.

9 G. 2. c. 17.
amended,

additional
trustees and
tolls.

XXXIII. *sect. 3.* Trustees named.

XXXIV. *sect. 4.* Eleven trustees may from time to time where necessary appoint others.

XXXV. *sect. 5.* Trustees to be actually in possession of forty pounds yearly freehold, or eight hundred pounds personal, and swear thereto before five at a board if required.

XXXVI. *sect. 6.* The road divided into two parts.

XXXVII. *sect. 7.* Toll paid but once a day in either division.

XXXVIII. *sect. 8.* No toll for carts, cars, or waggons loaded or going to be loaded with corn in straw or hay from the meadow to haggard; nor implements of husbandry for using or repairing in the several parishes; nor cattle to or from water or pasture; the mail; waggoner's or carter's horse; soldiers on march; vagrants with passes, or prisoners transmitted.

Exempt from
toll.

XXXIX. *sect. 9.* Fifteen trustees at board may give warrants for payment of interest; none above fifty pounds.

XL. *sect.*

Highways.

XL. *sect. 10.* Assignable by indorsement on notice to and entry by treasurer.

XLI. *sect. 12.* Surplus of the toll after paying interest, salaries, and repairing the road, applied to the principal.

XLII. *sect. 19.* This a public act.

In Ulster vestry
presentments
yearly;

not under 1 d.
nor above 2 d.
per acre,
for repairing;

overseers 18 d.
a day each;

collectors 12 d.
per pound;

applotters
sworn;

Payment to
directors.

Accountable
next vestry.

Oath at vestry if
desired,
of being pro-
testant parish-
ioner,
worth 20 l.

On neglect of
vestry and pre-
sentment the 6
days labour
inforced.

XLIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 1.* Whereas many public roads in Ulster cannot without great expence and waste of ground be made of the breadth required by 5 G. 3. c. 14. a vestry shall and may be held in every parish or union in Ulster on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday after feast of St. Michael yearly in the church, or at some place in such parish or union appointed by the rector, vicar, or officiating curate, where no church; and the protestant parishioners in such vestry or major part shall and may present such sums to be raised on such parish or union, as they think necessary, not less than one penny, nor exceeding two pence, each acre, at the rate upon the several owners and occupiers of lands and houses as the same have been usually rated at in vestry-presentments, for amending or repairing the roads in or through said parish or union for the ensuing year; and chuse one or more proper overseers to take care, that the money shall be properly expended in amending or repairing as directed by such vestry; and allow overseers any sum not exceeding eighteen pence a day each for wages while employed; and appoint one or more collectors, and allow not exceeding twelve pence per pound for collecting; and chuse one or more directors of said roads, and two or more applotters; each of which applotters shall in one month after presentment swear before a justice of the county according to best of his skill, knowledge, and judgment, without favour or partiality justly applot the several sums so presented or assessed on occupiers of land in said parish or union; and in two months after presentment or assessment shall accordingly applot, and return applotment to the rector, vicar, or officiating curate, signed by them, and afterwards by rector, vicar, or curate, and delivered to said collectors, which shall be sufficient warrant to them to levy. If any refuse the sum he ought to pay according to applotment, collectors may levy by distress and sale of goods, rendering overplus. The money collected paid to such directors, who shall pay such money to such overseer or overseers in such shares and proportions and at such times, as they think proper. Such directors at such vestry next year shall account fully and faithfully on oath administered by rector, vicar, or curate, for all sums received or expended.

XLIV. *sect. 2.* None shall have right to vote at such vestry, till he has first taken the following oath or (if a quaker) solemn affirmation, administered by said rector, vicar, or curate, if desired by any parishioner; viz. "I A. B. do swear or, "if a quaker) do solemnly affirm, that I am a protestant parishioner of this parish; "and that I am worth twenty pounds over and above all the debts, I owe."

XLV. *sect. 3.* If any parish or union in Ulster neglects or omits to hold such vestry and make such presentment, from thenceforth and for and during such year or years as they shall omit or forbear, the several acts, which were repealed by said act, and by virtue whereof the six days labour were before said act enforced and applied to the making and repairing the roads, shall in all such articles and clauses thereof or any way related to the said six days labour be in full force within said parish or union, and said six days labour shall be enforced and applied to making or repairing the roads according to provisions and regulations of said acts, during such time as said parish or union omit or forbear, any thing in said act 5 G. 3. in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLVI. *sect.*

Highways.

XLVI. *ſed.* 4. Whereas great inconvenience felt in Ulſter from difficulty in finding collectors duly qualified to collect the public money purſuant to 5 G. 3. by which great arrears incurred; as often as grand jury of any county in Ulſter neglect or omit to appoint a collector for any barony, treaſurer of ſuch county ſhall iſſue warrant to the high conſtable to levy ſuch ſum, as ſhall be ceſſed and applotted on the barony within his diſtrict, together with any ſum that may have remained in arrear on ſuch barony by any former neglect of appointing collector; which warrant high conſtable is to execute, and collect and levy the ſum applotted off the barony, and pay over to the treaſurer on or before firſt of next aſſiſes, and allowed for his trouble in collecting ſixpence in the pound in like manner as collectors appointed by grand juries.

On neglect to
appoint collec-
tors as by 5 G.
3. c. 14. s. 19.
high constable
to levy on trea-
surer's warrant
at 6d. per £ .

XLVII. *Stat. 11 & 12 G. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* Whereas no provision is made for the making or repairing narrow roads, suitable to the situation and circumstances of mountainous tracks of land. After the 24th of June next it shall be lawful for the grand jury of any county at the assizes to present such sums, as they shall think fit, to be raised upon any barony or half-barony in such county, for the making new or repairing old roads through any mountainous unimproved parts of such barony or half-barony, of such a breadth, with stones or gravel, and of such breadth between the ditches, drains, or fences, as to the grand juries of each respective county in which such lands lie, shall seem suitable to the nature of the place, through which such road shall run, and as shall be ascertained in the presentment for that purpose; as also for the wages of the overseer or overseers of every such road, not exceeding three pence each perch so to be by him made or repaired according to this act; any thing to the contrary in any former law or statute, in any manner notwithstanding.

Barony present-
ment for new,
or repairing old,
roads thro'
mountainous
unimproved
parts, with
stones or gravel,

breadth suitable
to the place,

ascertained in
presentment;
overseers wages
not above 3d.
per perch.

XLVIII. *sect. 2.* No money shall be so presented, unless an affidavit previously made by two credible persons, who can read and write, before one of the judges of assize, or before two justices for said county, who are hereby empowered to administer the same in the following form.

Affidavit by 2
before judge of
assize or 2 jus-
tices.

County of } A. B. of } and C. D. of }
do swear, that they have lately viewed and measured
perches of a road from }
between } and } to
in said county, and that it will require the sum of } to make
and repair the said } perches of road
wide in the clear, and } feet wide, at the least, with stones or gravel,
being at the rate of } by the perch, which they verily believe is the
least the said } perches can be sufficiently so made and repaired for, and
that the said road is in a mountainous unimproved part of said barony, where such
road is much wanting, and where the expence of making a wider road would be an un-
necessary charge on said barony :

Which affidavit the clerk of the crown is required to file, and keep amongst the records of such county; and no money shall be paid on account of any such presentment by the treasurer of any county, until the affidavit of one of the overseers, appointed by the grand jury, sworn before one of the judges of assize, and in the following form, shall be allowed of by the grand jury, and judges of assize.

Filed and kept by clerk of the crown ;
affidavit of one overseer, before a judge of assize, allowed by grand jury and judges of assize,

County

Highways.

County of } Whereas the sum of _____ was presented by the grand-jury
 of said county, at _____ assizes, in the year _____
 to be expended in making and repairing _____ perches of the mountain
 road, from _____ to _____ between _____ and _____
 feet wide in the clear, and _____ feet wide at the least, with stones or gravel,
 being at the _____ rate of _____ by the perch. Now I A. B. one of the
 overseers appointed by the grand jury, do swear, that I have honestly and faithfully
 expended, or caused to be expended, the sum of _____ in making and
 repairing _____ perches of the said road, and that the said
 perches, and every part of the same, are made _____ feet wide at the least,
 with stones or gravel, and are _____ feet wide in the clear, within the
 ditches, drains, or fences ; and that the said sum, with my wages, at
 per perch, amounts to _____

No presentment for fences. XLIX. *sect. 3.* No sums shall be presented or levied upon any barony or county for making any fence or fences by the side of such mountain roads as aforesaid.

Not county of town. L. *sect. 4.* This act shall not extend to any county of a city or town.

Old road west of the Griffin stopped as soon as the new road finished. LI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 35. sect. 1.* Whereas a new bridge has been built at the expence of the county of Dublin near Lucan : and Agmondisham Vesey has undertaken, that the road from said bridge, shall be carried without any expence to the county through his estate in a straight line to Thomas Lynche's house, where it will intersect the turnpike road : as soon as the said new road finished, it shall be lawful for the said Agmondisham Vesey to stop and inclose that part of the old road, which lies on the west side of the little river, called the Griffin.

A public act. LII. *sect. 2.* This act deemed a public act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever without specially pleading the same.

Hospitals.

6 G. 3. c. 20. amended. Bishops, &c. with consent of chapter, corporate bodies, may lease in perpetuity and reversion not above 2 acres for county-infirmary. I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1.* Every archbishop, bishop, dignitary, prebendary, having any lands near any town and convenient for the site of any county-infirmary, with consent of his dean and chapter, under common seal, and the governors of any charity being a corporate body, and all other corporate bodies having lands so situated, may make leases under their corporate seals in perpetuity and in reversion on the expiration of any subsisting lease, to the respective governors of any county infirmary or hospital of any quantity of ground not exceeding two acres, or of one or more houses contiguous with each other at a reasonable rent ; which leases said governors are hereby impowered to take for erecting an infirmary or hospital for any county ; and for converting such house or houses into an infirmary or hospital for any county.

Physicians examined, and certificate from the college. No person shall be appointed physician to any county-infirmary, who shall not be examined and certified, to be duly qualified under seal of the college of physicians in Ireland.

Infants deserted.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3 cap. 15. sect. 1.* In every city except Dublin and Cork, a vestry shall be held annually in every parish in the first week of June, of which publick notice shall be given by the minister or his curate, at least six days previous, exclusive of the day of giving such notice, and day of holding such vestry; and the minister or curate, church-wardens, and parishioners shall at such vestries respectively annually choose three overseers out of the inhabitants of every such parish.

Three parishioners chosen overseers, in annual vestry first week in June, in every parish in cities except Dublin and Cork, on 6 days notice by minister or curate.

II. *sect. 2.* Such overseers shall take up and provide for maintenance and education of all such children, as shall be so deserted and exposed within their respective parishes; provided always, that no more shall be allowed than five pounds for each child.

To take up and provide for deserted children: not above 5l. each.

III. *sect. 3.* And that the expence of maintaining such children may be equally borne by the inhabitants respectively, the overseers of every parish in such cities respectively shall from time to time, as occasion shall require, assemble, and settle and determine, what sums shall be raised upon the inhabitants respectively, for maintaining and educating such deserted children; and such overseers, or the major part, shall at such meetings equally and impartially assess such sums so to be raised upon the inhabitants of the several houses within such cities respectively, according to the minister's money payable out of such houses; and where such houses are not rated to the minister, valued by such overseers, or the major part, and rated accordingly.

Overseers to settle sums to be raised,

assessed as minister's money, or houses valued by overseers.

IV. *sect. 4.* Such overseers within their parishes, or persons appointed by them, shall collect the several sums so assessed, and apply the same for maintenance and education of such deserted children within their parishes; and if any occupier of any house refuse or neglect to pay the sum assessed, two days after demand, the same shall be levied on every such occupier by distress and sale of goods, by warrant under hands and seals of such overseers, returning the overplus, if any, after deducting all charges attending the same to the owner.

Collected by overseers or person appointed, applied for such children, on non-payment 2 days after demand levied by distress and sale on occupiers.

V. *sect. 5.* Such overseers shall return a quarterly account to their parish ministers, or curates, upon oath, which oath such ministers and curates are hereby empowered and required to administer, of the sums so levied, and how the same applied.

Quarterly returns on oath to minister or curate.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any overseer happen to die within the year, for which so chosen, another shall be chosen in his room within ten days after his decease, at a vestry for the parish, in which he was overseer, of which four days previous notice at least shall be given by the minister or his curate.

Dying within the year another chosen in 10 days at vestry on 4 days notice.

VII. *sect. 7.* Every such overseer shall, within six days after so elected, take an oath before the chief magistrate of the city, in which so elected, which oath such chief magistrate is empowered and required to administer, that he will fairly and justly, without favour or affection, assess such sums, as may be necessary to be raised for the purposes aforesaid.

Oath by overseers in 6 days before chief magistrate.

VIII. *sect. 8.* The overseers in every such city shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book for the purpose, a regular account of the sums, from time to time by them directed to be raised for the purposes aforesaid, and of the names of the persons upon whom to be levied; and copies of such entries, lodged by such overseers, shall be delivered to the ministers of the respective parishes, or their curates, to which all the parishioners of such parishes respectively, may have recourse at all seasonable times.

Entry by overseers of sums and persons on whom,

copies to minister or curates, referred to by parishioners.

IX. *sect. 9.* If the parishioners of any such parish shall at such vestry refuse or neglect to elect three such overseers, the minister, or in his absence his curate, shall

On neglect of Parishioners named by minister or curate.

Infants Deserted.

name three for such parish ; which shall be vested with the same powers, as if elected by the parishioners.

General issue,

X. *sect.* 10. If any action or suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the matter in evidence ; and this act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

A publick act.

Inland Navigation.

Subscription
opened for
10000l.

I. *Stat.* 7. *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 26. *sect.* 1. The corporation shall on or before the first of June next, open a subscription for carrying on and compleating the navigation of the Shannon, from Limerick to the deep navigable water above Killaloe, and the same shall be kept open till 10000l. shall be subscribed.

20 per cent. paid
in a month,
or new subscrip-
tion.

II. *sect.* 2. Such subscribers shall within one calendar month after closing, pay in twenty pounds *per cent.* to persons appointed by said corporation ; in default thereof the subscription of every person failing shall be absolutely void to all intents ; and said corporation shall open a new subscription for filling up such deficiency, and proceed as before directed.

Not under 50l.

III. *sect.* 3. None admitted to subscribe less than fifty pounds.

Certificates giv-
en.

IV. *sect.* 4. Said corporation shall give subscribers after paying 20l. *per cent.* a certificate under seal mentioning sums respectively subscribed and paid.

A company and
body corporate.

V. *sect.* 5. As soon as twenty pounds *per cent.* paid in, such subscribers united and erected into one company for carrying on said navigation, and thenceforth one body politic and corporate by name of the Company of Undertakers for making the river Shannon navigable, have perpetual succession, and common seal, and by that name sue and be sued.

Meet at Lime-
rick,
adjourn,
make or vary
by-laws.

VI. *sect.* 6. Said company from time to time, as often as occasion, may assemble in Limerick and adjourn, and at such assemblies or adjournments make by-laws, rules, and orders for better government of their affairs and members, making contracts and agreements, and appointing servants and persons for carrying it on, and vary or repeal the same and make new ones, provided all such by-laws, and orders consistent with law, and eight days notice at least, including the day of notice and of meeting, be given of the time and place of such assemblies in the publick news papers of Limerick.

8 days notice.

Joint stock
1000l. in 50l.
shares,
further subscrip-
tions added.

VII. *sect.* 7. The joint stock of said company shall be the said ten thousand pounds subscribed, and divided into shares of fifty pounds each, if necessary to subscribe further, for compleating said navigation, such further sums subscribed shall be added to and become part of the joint stock.

One vote every
5 shares.

VIII. *sect.* 8. None shall vote at assembly or intermeddle in any sort, unless he has in his own name or right, or in right of testator, or intestate at least five shares of such joint stock ; every member shall have one vote for every such five shares ; and members, who have right to vote, may appear in person or by proxy by writing under hand and seal ; and majority of votes determine all matters ; and if an equal-
lity, chairman shall have a casting vote besides his vote as member,

proxy, under
seal,

chairman casting
vote.
7 present.

IX. *sect.* 9. At every assembly there shall be present in person or by proxy seven members at least, who have a right to vote.

Proceedings en-
tered.

X. *sect.* 10. All accounts and transactions regularly and fairly entered in books for that purpose, to which every person having in his own name and right any share, or his representatives, may have access at all reasonable times to inspect.

XI. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

XI. sect. 11. Said corporation shall pay said company or persons authorized to receive the sum of six thousand pounds, and also such sums as shall have been paid in upon subscriptions, to be applied by them in carrying on said navigation, and accounted for to parliament. Money paid to the company, accounted for to parliament.

XII. sect. 12. The several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, bridges, locks, sluices, drains, banks, dams, towing paths, and other ways, now vested in said corporation for said navigation, and all materials and utensils provided before first of June next for said work, and all sums granted for carrying it on, and which remain unapplied, shall immediately after such company erected be vested in said company and successors, who shall be invested with, hold, and enjoy all powers, privileges, advantages, and authorities in all things for carrying on said navigation, as are now vested in said corporation by several acts in this kingdom, subject to the restrictions in said acts, and from time to time to the controul of said corporation. Works &c. vested in the company, and powers.

XIII. sect. 13. Said company not subject to any debt or damages incurred before 1 June next, by said corporation or by persons acting under their authority. Not subject to former debts.

XIV. sect. 14. In consideration of expence and trouble in making and maintaining said navigation, said company and successors, may receive and sue for every vessel navigating said river between Limerick, and O'Brien's bridge, upwards or downwards, in which any goods, merchandizes, or commodities carried fifteen pence every tun, and for each passenger two pence; for every vessel to or from Killaloe, or the deep navigable water above, in which such goods carried, two shillings and six pence *per tun*, and every passenger four pence. Duties received. 15d *per tun*, passengers 2d between Limerick, and O'Brien's bridge, Killaloe 2s. and 6d. *per tun*, passengers 4d. Distrain as for rent; or civil bill. Disputes settled by a justice. Appeal at assizes. No other duty for goods to Limerick. Manure and pleasure boats no duty. Turf 2d. *per tun* levied in proportion, personal estate, not subject to popery laws. Assignments entered. Calls for subscriptions,

XV. sect. 15. On refusal said company or servants may distrain such vessels or goods, and dispose as usual on distress for non-payment of rent, or recover by civil bill; any dispute adjusted by any justice of county or city of Limerick, with liberty of appeal to next judges of assize for the county, whose determination final.

XVI. sect. 16. No duty, rate, or custom whatsoever, save herein mentioned, for any goods, merchandizes, or commodities by said navigation to Limerick.

XVII. sect. 17. Vessels with dung or manure only, or for pleasure only, pay no duty; with turff only pay no more than two pence *per tun*.

XVIII. sect. 18. Proprietors of said joint stock, executors, administrators, and assigns intitled to the tolls, and profits, hereby vested in said company in proportion to their interests, considered as personal estate not subject to any of the laws to prevent growth of popery.

XIX. sect. 19. Assignment of any part of said joint stock entered in a book kept for that purpose in place appointed by said company.

XX. sect. 20. Assemblies convened as before may at all times, as occasion requires, call upon proprietors to pay in remainder of subscriptions and such further sums as necessary to compleat said navigation, provided such further sums exceed not in the whole twenty pounds *per cent.* of original subscriptions; if any, their representatives, or assigns refuse or neglect to pay sums so called for within ten days after time appointed by such assemblies, notice shall be given in publick news papers of Limerick, that said company will sell by publick cant on a day specified such shares; and unless before said day such sums paid, said company or person appointed shall sell by public cant, at Tholsel of Limerick such shares; the money paid to said company for use of such proprietors thenceforth for ever barred of such shares, and all profits and interest in law and equity, thenceforth vested in such purchasers. on refusal, 10 days notice, publick sale of shares,

XXI. sect. 21. Such notice at least twenty one days previous to sale including day of notice and sale. 21 days notice,

Inland Navigation.

- Turnpikes,** XXII. *sect. 22.* Said company may erect turnpikes on any trackway on either side of said navigation, and take the following tolls, and distrain and sell as usual at other turnpikes, every coach, berlin, chariot, or chaise drawn by six horses, one shilling, by less than six and more than one, six pence; every waggon, cart, or carriage with four wheels, six pence; one horse chaise, three pence; every car or cart with more than one horse two pence; with one horse, one penny.
- the toll.**
- Ferry over Shannon,** XXIII. *sect. 23.* Toll paid only at one gate, and once the same day.
- toll.** XXIV. *sect. 24.* May establish and keep a ferry over the Shannon from Rebough to the opposite side, and take following tolls, distrain and sell as usual in cases of ferries, every coach, berlin, chariot, or chaise by six horses, one shilling; by more than one, six pence; one horse chaise, three pence; cart or car with one horse, three halfpence; a horse, mare, or mule, one penny; every passenger, one half-penny.
- Dividends,** XXV. *sect. 25.* The clear profits to the company from the several duties hereby vested in them or otherwise, or so much as thought proper, shall from time to time at Lady day and Michaelmas, or within fifteen days after be paid and divided to and amongst proprietors of said joint stock in proportion to their shares and interest.
- Boat owner's name, abode, and tunnage set on.** XXVI. *sect. 26.* Owners of all vessels navigating said river between Limerick and Killaloe, shall cause their names and abode with the dimensions or tunnage to be set on some conspicuous part of such vessels, and in default forfeit forty shillings, to any person who shall sue by civil bill to his own use.
- Answerable for the crew.** XXVII. *sect. 27.* Master of such vessel and owner answerable for any damage or mischief by any of the crew or persons belonging to it to any of the navigation-works or the goods laden in such vessel.
- Breaking the works, treble damages.** XXVIII. *sect. 28.* Persons, who wilfully break or damage any works for use of said navigation, being convicted on information or indictment, forfeit to the company treble the sum necessary to repair; ascertained by the jury who try the offence; and the judge shall commit to common goal till offender pays such sum, such offence may be layed or tried in the county or county of city of Limerick.
- General issue,** XXIX. *sect. 29.* Persons prosecuted for any thing done in pursuance of this act may plead general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this deemed a publick act.
- a publick act.**
- Duties on coaches, &c. by 3 G. c. 3. continued 7 years from 25 March, 1772.** XXX. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 4. sect. 1.* The several rates, impositions, and duties on coaches, berlins, chariots, calashes, chaises, and chairs, cards and dice; wrought and manufactured gold and silver plate, by an act 3 G. 2. granted and made chargeable, further granted, continued, raised, collected; levied and paid to his majesty for the use of the corporation for inland navigation, from 25 March 1772, during the further term of seven years thence next ensuing.
- Raised as by 3 G. 2. c. 3. or 25 G. 2. c. 10.** XXXI. *sect. 2.* All said duties raised, collected, levied, and paid as by 3 G. 2. or an act 25 G. 2. for amending the same, or by any other law now in force relating to said duties, as fully and effectually as if said acts repeated and re-enacted in this act; and all penalties and forfeitures by said acts or any of them, which shall incur during said seven years, sued for, recovered, and applied as by said acts; and the several offenders subject to such punishment on non-payment as appointed by said acts.
- same penalties.**
- Property transferred to subscribers, on a scheme proposed and approved.** XXXII. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for said corporation, wheresoever it appears to them, that the making or compleating any inland navigation (the property of which is by any law vested in them) will be too expensive to be compleated at the publick charge alone, in every such case to transfer the property of such navigation or river

Inland Navigation.

er with its soil, banks, drains, houses, tolls, duties, utensils, and all other matters appertaining, unto any company of private undertakers, willing to carry on and compleat the same, and who shall propose to said corporation such a scheme, as said corporation shall at their discretion judge beneficial for the publick service, and in which scheme said subscribers shall propose to pay the sum, at which the compleating said work shall be estimated, and shall also propose to compleat said work within a certain time limited by said corporation; and in such case said corporation out of the several duties granted by this act, may give such subscribers an aid towards carrying on such navigation, not exceeding in the whole one sixth part of the sum, necessary for carrying on and compleating such navigation; no payment nevertheless to be made by such corporation, on account of or towards any such aid, until such company of subscribers, make it appear to satisfaction of said corporation, that since the time of entering into the contract, herein after mentioned, there has been subscribed, paid in, and actually expended in and on account of said work, five times so much money as shall be then demanded, and has been at any time granted by said corporation since the time of their entering into such contract for said work, upon which, proof having been made to satisfaction of said corporation, they shall issue their warrant for payment of such sixth part of the sum so expended.

and 1 6th given as an aid, of sum expended, on sufficient proof.

XXXIII. *sect. 4.* Such property not transferred to subscribers till application first made to said corporation at some meeting, at which seven members at least present, who shall give publick notice in the Gazette, that they will proceed on such business, specifying the same, on a certain day distant thirty days at least from the day on which such notice first inserted in the Gazette, and until said application first agreed to at a meeting in consequence of such notice, at which no less than fifteen of said corporation present and assenting.

7 members present,

to give 30 days publick notice 15 to assent at meeting.

XXXIV. *sect. 5.* Every such agreement reduced into writing by deeds executed between said corporation and subscribers; which subscribers shall bind themselves to execution of said work, according to such agreement under a penalty, or under terms of forfeiting all property and benefit in said work, at discretion of said corporation.

Agreement in writing, subscribers bound.

XXXV. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 24. sect. 1.* Whereas several inconveniencies may be remedied by erecting a lock across the river, from the pier of the long dock, and making the space between said lock and the new bridge, a safe and convenient place for ships to lie in: it shall be lawful for the corporation, for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, to erect such lock as before mentioned, and to apply such part of the money granted to them by parliament, as they shall think proper for that purpose, not exceeding one thousand five hundred pounds in the whole.

The corporation may erect a lock across the Shannon from the pier of the long dock,

and apply grant from parliament, not exceeding 1500l.

XXXVI. *sect. 2.* Said corporation shall, from and immediately after the passing this act be vested with all and singular the same powers, property, and rights, for making such lock, as are at present vested in them by any law for making any inland navigation in this kingdom.

Vested with all powers as for any inland navigation.

XXXVII. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for the corporation, or any persons authorized by them under their seal, as soon as such lock compleated, to take and levy upon all ships and vessels, which shall come within said lock, or pass through, any sums in their discretion, not exceeding the following rates, for every ship or vessel belonging to any of his majesty's subjects of twenty tons burthen, or upwards, and not being laden, or in ballast only, two pence *per* ton; being laden, or having any cargoe on board, four pence *per* ton; for every foreign ship or vessel not being laden, or

Subjects ships of 20 tons or upwards not laden to pay 2d. *per* ton, laden 4d,

foreign not laden 6d.

in

Inland Navigation.

in ballast only, four pence *per* ton ; being, or having any cargoe on board, six pence *per* ton : and in case of refusal to pay said several rates, it shall be lawful for said corporation, and their servants, to enter into and distrain such ships or vessels, or their tackle or furniture, or the goods therein, for the same, and to dispose thereof, as in cases of distress for non-payment of rent, or to sue for and recover the same by civil bill.

by distress or civil bill.

Entry to take dimensions, disputes as to tonnage determined by collector, or next officer. XXXVIII. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for the servants of said corporation to go on board such ship or vessel to take the dimensions ; and any dispute concerning the tonnage, shall be finally determined by the collector, or in his absence, by the next superior officer in the port of Limerick, who are hereby respectively impowered and required to determine the same.

Contract for making the lock and keeping in repair, transfer the property, rights and duties. XXXIX. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for said corporation to contract with any persons, or body corporate, for making such lock, and keeping in constant repair, and finding proper persons to attend, upon such terms as they shall think reasonable, and for that purpose to assign and transfer by writing under seal of said corporation unto such persons, or body corporate all or any part of the property, rights, and powers hereby vested in said corporation, and also the duties before mentioned, or any part ; and thereupon such property, powers, and duties, or such part thereof as so transferred, shall be vested in, held, and enjoyed by the persons, or body corporate, to whom so transferred ; any law or statute to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

General issue, a publick act. XL. *sect. 6.* If any suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such person may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence ; and this act shall be deemed and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

Subscribers on certificate of corporation may take any leases years of lands necessary, bogs not above 20 perches depth from edge of the canal. XLI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 25. sect. 4.* Every company of subscribers (their plan being first approved of by the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, and a certificate of such approbation being previously obtained under seal of the said corporation) shall have full power and authority to purchase or take any lease for any term of years of all such lands, as may be necessary for making or carrying on such navigations, and for towing paths, banks, back drains, the site of lock-houses, ware-houses, mills, or other engines necessary or properly connected with such canals, as also on red or unprofitable bogs, of stripes of ground running parallel with such canals, and on either side of the same, such strips of bog, nevertheless not in any place to extend above twenty perches in depth from the edge of the water of such canal.

Personal property, not subject to popery laws. XLII. *sect. 5.* All such subscriptions, shares, and proportions in such partnerships and companies shall be, personal property only, and subject to the several laws affecting the same, shall not in any degree be subject to any of the laws made to prevent the growth of popery.

Duties granted by 27 G. 2. c. 3, and 3 G. 3. c. 6. continued 9 years. XLIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 26. sect. 1.* The several duties and impositions in 27 G. 2. c. 3. further granted, continued, raised, levied, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, for nine years from the 25th of December 1773, and no longer, in and throughout that part of the district of Lisburn, commonly known and distinguished by the gaugers walks of Belfast, Lisburn, Voira, and Hillsborough, including such part or parcel of the manors of Hillsborough, Kilwarlin, Castlereagh, and Statneals, as were excepted in the former act ; all which additional duties shall be levied and collected in the manner, and by such ways and means as appointed by said act of twenty-seventh of his late majesty, and third of his

Inland Navigation.

his present majesty, and every clause or article in said acts, or either of them, save in such particulars or respects as the same may be altered by this act, shall remain and continue in full force for nine years.

XLIV. *sect. 2.* Said additional duties, as from time to time brought into the receipt of exchequer, shall be paid out without any fee or deduction by the vice treasurer or receiver general, upon an order or draft, signed by the persons, who are by the commissioners for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland appointed local commissioners for carrying on the navigation of the river Lagan, or by any seven of the persons hereafter chosen or appointed in their room, or in the room of any of them, local commissioners for carrying on said navigation; and all the monies so arising from said additional duties, shall be laid out or expended by said commissioners, or their order, in opening a passage by water between Loughneagh and Belfast, and to no other use or purpose.

Paid without deduction upon drafts signed by 7 local commissioners,

laid out in opening a passage between Loughneagh and Belfast.

XLV. *sect. 3.* Said local commissioners or the persons appointed in their room, or any seven or more, are hereby impowered from to time, and at all times, at any of their stated or publick meetings; by writing under their respective hands and seals, to assign over said duties granted by said acts, or by this act, or any part thereof, the costs and charges whereof are to be borne and paid out of such duties, for any time or term during continuance of this act, as a security for any money to be borrowed by them for the purposes aforesaid, to such person or persons, or their trustees, in order to secure the re-payment with lawful interest, or less, if the same can be had, or if the same shall be found more convenient, to issue and give receipts or debentures, under hands and seals of seven or more of said commissioners, upon the payment of any sums of money (no one of such sums being less than fifty pounds) which shall be lent and advanced to said commissioners for the use of said work, to the person and persons who shall lend and advance, to be chargeable upon, and payable out of said additional duties, and according to the terms which shall be agreed upon between such creditors and said commissioners, or any seven or more, and specified in said debenture, to make the sums so advanced to bear an interest, until the principal sums shall be paid, or to grant or appoint such yearly sums or annuities to be paid out of such duties, to the person or persons, his, her, or their executors, administrators, and assigns, who shall advance any money for all or any part of the term for which said duties are granted, in full discharge and satisfaction of the principal and interest of the sums to be lent, as shall be agreed upon, and specified in said debentures; and every person, to whom such debentures given, may by indorsement on debenture transfer the right and benefit; and such indorsement, upon notice to the clerk or register of such commissioners, and an entry in the book kept by them, of the orders and proceedings of such commissioners, and which clerk or register shall upon request without fee or reward make accordingly, and upon request permit to be viewed at the usual hour or time of his attendance, shall intitle the indorsee or assignee, or his executors, administrators, and assigns, to the sole benefit of the sums so transferred or assigned by such assignees, their executors, administrators, or assigns, and from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, and after such assignment made, it shall not be in the power of the persons, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge the same, or the sums thereby transferred or assigned, or any part thereof.

Assignable by 7 commissioners at stated meetings as security for money borrowed,

or debentures given, not less than 50l.

transferable by indorsement,

registered, viewed without fee at usual time,

so from time to time, not after in power of assignor.

XLVI. *sect. 4.* This act adjudged, deemed, and taken as a publick act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

A publick act.

XLVII. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

Continuance 9
years from 25
December, 1773.

XLVII. *sect. 5.* This act shall continue and be in force for nine years from the twenty-fifth of December, 1773, and no longer.

A subscription
immediately o-
pened for the
navigation from
Dublin to the
Shannon till
Cooccl. sub-
scribed,

deposite of 5 *per*
cent. in a month,

or subscription
void.

Not under 5*l.*

As soon as 5 *per*
cent. paid, enter-
ed into a compa-
ny,
a body corporate,
named,

may take lands
not above 5*ool.*
a year, at the
time,
grant, alien, or
demise,

carry on and
complete the ca-
nal, and com-
munication with
the Liffey, Bar-
row, Boyne, if
such intention
expedient,

open all rivers,
make outlets,
cuts, &c.

Assemble in
Dublin from
time to time,
and adjourn,
make bye-laws
and orders,
appoint servants,
vary or repeal,

settle wages,

impose fines, no
above 5*l.* one of-
fence,
bye-laws in writ-
ing under seal

XLVIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 31. sect. 1.* Immediately after this present act shall pass into a law, the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, shall open a subscription for carrying on and compleating the navigations from the city of Dublin to the Shannon, or so much thereof, as to the said corporation shall seem expedient; and the said subscription shall be kept open, until sixty thousand pounds subscribed for the purposes aforesaid.

XLIX. *sect. 2.* Such subscribers shall, within one calendar month after such subscription closed, pay in five *per cent.* of the sums by them respectively subscribed, to such person appointed for that purpose by said corporation; and in default thereof the subscription of every person failing to pay shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and said corporation shall open a new subscription for filling up such deficiency, or until the said sum of sixty thousand pounds in the whole shall be subscribed, and a deposite of five *per cent.* be made thereupon, and shall then proceed therein in the manner herein before described.

L. *sect. 3.* No person permitted to subscribe less than fifty pounds.

LI. *sect. 4.* As soon as five *per cent.* upon such subscription paid as aforesaid, such subscribers shall be united and erected into one company for carrying on said navigation, and from thenceforth be one body politic and corporate by name of the Company of Undertakers of the grand canal, and have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and by that name sue and be sued, and thenceforth capable in law to purchase and take messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds a year at the time of such purchase, and to grant, alien, demise, or dispose of the same, or any part at their free will and pleasure, and said company shall thenceforth by virtue of this act be fully empowered by themselves, their agents, overseers, workmen, and servants to carry on and complete said canal, and such communication, as to said company shall seem most convenient, between said canal and the river Liffey, and also a communication or canal between said grand canal and the navigable parts of the Barrow, together with the navigation of said river Barrow, from the sources thereof to the bridge of Athy, and to join the said grand canal with the Boyne, if such junction shall to said company seem expedient. And said company shall in like manner be empowered to open all rivers, and make all such out-lets, off-branches, cuts and navigations, trenches, passages, dams, and wires as may by such company be judged necessary for carrying on said works, or for supplying said canals and navigations with water.

LII. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for said company from time to time, as occasion shall require, to assemble in the city of Dublin, and adjourn such assemblies; and at such assemblies or adjournments make such bye-laws, rules or orders for better government of their affairs and members, and making such contracts or agreements, and appoint such servants and persons for carrying on said navigation as they shall think fit, and to vary and repeal such bye-laws, rules, and orders, and make new ones for the good and orderly using of said navigation; and for settling the wages, and well governing the bargemen, watermen, and boatmen, who shall convey any goods thereon, and to impose reasonable fines and forfeitures to be levied by such ways and means as the company shall direct; so as no such fine shall exceed five pounds upon any person for one offence; and the said bye-laws, being put into writing under seal of said company, shall be binding to and be observed by all parties, and be sufficient in any court of law or equity to justify

Inland Navigation.

justify all persons, who shall act under the same, or in levying any penalty of forfeiture thereby incurred.

LIII. *sect. 6.* Said bye-laws shall not be contrary to laws and statutes of this realm, but approved by the chancellor, chief justice of the king's bench, chief justice of the common pleas, and chief baron of the exchequer, or any two of them.

LIV. *sect. 7.* Eight days notice at least, including the day of notice and day of meeting, previous to such meeting shall be given at the time and place of holding such assemblies in such publick news papers of the city of Dublin, as shall be agreed on by said company.

LV. *sect. 8.* Any person, who shall think himself aggrieved by any order or judgment in pursuance of any such bye-law, may complain within six months then after to the justices at quarter sessions in the county, wherein such bye-laws shall be carried into execution, or in the county of the city of Dublin, who shall in a summary way hear and determine such complaint at such sessions; and, if they see cause, may mitigate or alter such fines or forfeitures, and order any money to be returned, which shall have been levied or paid in pursuance of such bye-law; and also order such satisfaction, and give such costs to the party injured, as they shall judge reasonable.

LVI. *sect. 9.* The joint-stock of said company shall be sixty thousand pounds, together with all such further sums (not exceeding in the whole one hundred and fifty thousand pounds) which shall be subscribed, and upon which such payment of five *per cent.* shall be made within one calendar month from the time such original subscription shall be closed; and also such other sums, as said company at some general meeting, shall judge necessary to be raised by subscription for carrying on said work, which sums, when subscribed, shall be added to and become a part of the joint-stock of said company.

LVII. *sect. 10.* The joint-stock of said company shall be divided into shares of fifty pounds each.

LVIII. *sect. 11.* And whereas said subscribers cannot enjoy the full profits of said undertaking until the same be compleated; but their monies advanced must for some time remain without producing any interest to themselves, and it is not reasonable, that future subscribers should reap the benefits of said work, upon the same terms with those, who shall have borne the principal part of the hazard and loss, which at first may be incurred; if at any time after one calendar month next ensuing the closing of the said original subscription said company shall be minded to enlarge their capital stock, and their original subscriptions shall at such time be valued above par, or at more than the sum originally subscribed, said company are empowered from time to time to cause new shares of fifty pounds each in the said joint-stock to be made out, and to sell the same to any subscribers at such rate, as said company shall appoint or by publick cant; and the said sums so subscribed shall be added and become part of the joint-stock of said company.

LIX. *sect. 12.* No person shall vote at any assembly of the said company, or have any right to intermeddle in any sort in the affairs of said company, unless he or she shall have in his or her own name and right, or in right of testator or intestate, at least five shares of such stock; and every member shall have one vote in all such assemblies for every five shares of the first twenty shares, he or she shall have in such joint stock; and the respective members, who shall have a right to vote at such assemblies, may appear either in person or by proxy appointed by instrument in writing under their respective hands and seals; and the majority of votes at such assemblies shall determine all matters in question; and if an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a casting vote besides his vote as a member.

binding and a justification in any court. Bye-laws approved by the chancellor and three chief judges, or any two. 8 Days inclusive notice of meeting advertised.

Appeal in 6 months to quarter sessions,

where fines mitigated and satisfaction and costs ordered.

Joint stock 60000l. with further subscriptions not exceeding 150000l.

Divided into 500. shares.

New shares of 50l. each may be made out and sold to new subscribers, and added to joint stock.

5 shares to entitle to vote or intermeddle,

vote by proxy under seal, determined by majority, casting vote to chairman.

Inland Navigation.

so having right to vote must be present in person or by proxy.

LX. *sect. 13.* At every such assembly there shall be present in person or by proxy fifty members at least, who shall have a right to vote, or otherwise such assembly shall have no power to carry into execution any of the powers or authorities hereby given.

None to have in his own right above 4 votes, lord mayor, &c. to have 20, so long as possessed of 10000l. capital stock, may appoint 20 to attend.

LXI. *sect. 14.* No person shall have in his own right more than four votes in any such assembly; and the lord mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Dublin, who have engaged to subscribe ten thousand pounds, so long as they shall continue to be possessed of said capital stock of ten thousand pounds towards said work, shall have twenty such votes in every such assembly; and it shall be lawful for said lord mayor, or aldermen, and citizens, to appoint any number of persons, not exceeding twenty, to attend for them at all such assemblies, and to vote, and in all respects act like other subscribers to said joint stock.

Proceedings entered, inspected by any having a share in his own right.

LXII. *sect. 15.* Accounts, transactions, and proceedings of said company shall be fairly and regularly entered in books for that purpose, to which every person having in his own name and right any share in such joint stock, or his or her representatives, may have access at all reasonable times to inspect.

The Company vested with like powers, as the corporation,

LXIII. *sect. 16.* The several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, waters, water-courses, bridges, locks, sluices, drains, banks, dams, roads, towing-paths, and other ways now vested in said corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, or now in possession and enjoyment of said corporation, for carrying on said navigation between Dublin and the Shannon, and between said grand canal and the bridge of Athy on the river Barrow, and also the materials and utensils which have been or shall be provided for carrying on said work; and any, and every sum of money heretofore granted for any part of said works, and which may remain unexpended, shall, immediately after such company shall be so erected, be vested in said company and their successors, and such company and their successors, shall from and after the time aforesaid be invested with, and hold and enjoy all and singular the powers, privileges, advantages, and authorities in all things for the purposes of carrying on said navigation from Dublin to the river Shannon, with all the parts, members, and the connections thereof, as are now vested in said corporation, to enable them to open the communication and canal between the end of the present canal and the river Liffey; and to enable them to summon juries, as by the acts are directed, for the valuing any lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments, as may be necessary for completing said work, and for making such wharfs, quays, store-houses, market-houses, locks, basons and docks, as may be judged by said company proper for said work; and said company may be enabled to purchase and hold such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for the purposes aforesaid: and further, said company vested with like powers to enable them to carry on and complete the said canal from the grand canal to the river Barrow and the bridge of Athy, and so much of the water of said river Barrow, and of the Blackwood, as may be necessary for carrying on said navigation, first making compensation for all such mills and lands as may be damaged by said works, and with powers to purchase banks and towing paths necessary for said navigation, and with like power to open the communication from said grand canal to the river Boyne.

as to money unexpended,

for the navigation from Dublin to the Shannon,

from the canal to the Liffey, summon juries, to value lands, &c.

from the canal to the Barrow,

making compensation for damage, and to the Boyne. May purchase any house or garden.

LXIV. *sect. 17.* If necessary for said company in prosecution of said work, to purchase any house or garden, they shall have full power by this act to purchase the same, in such manner as hereby empowered to purchase any lands or other hereditaments, any exception in any former act notwithstanding.

Lands, &c. valued by juries, and purchase

LXV. *sect. 18.* All such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as have at any time heretofore been valued by juries, for carrying on and effecting said grand canal,

Inland Navigation.

canal, and for which purchase money hath not yet been paid or tendered, shall be vested in said company, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if said corporation had immediately after such verdicts pronounced judgment on such verdicts, and had paid or tendered the money so assessed; provided the said company shall within twelve months from the time of passing this act pay, or tender and deposit, the several sums so assessed by the juries.

money not yet paid, vested in the company, if sums assessed paid or tendered in 12 months.

LXVI. *sect. 19.* In all cases, where said verdicts have found the value of the lands so enquired into at a certain rate by the acre, and at a certain number of years purchase, according to the quantity of lands which may be taken, according to such rate, without specifying the precise quantity of land which might be wanting, or the exact sum which should have been paid, all such verdicts heretofore given shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the said company under such verdicts shall have full power to take in such quantities of said lands, as may be necessary for said navigation, or for raising materials for the same, according to such valuations; first ascertaining the quantity of land wanting, or paying, or tendering, and depositing the money for the same, at the rates in such verdicts mentioned; provided such quantities of land shall be ascertained, and the purchase-money paid, tendered, or deposited as aforesaid, within twelve months from the passing this act.

Verdicts good on ascertaining; the quantity of land and paying purchase money in 12 months.

LXVII. *sect. 20.* Said company, empowered and authorized to cause to be valued, and to take in and purchase, such portions of bog between the hill Downings and the river Shannon, and between the grand canal and the bridge of Monastereven, as they may judge expedient, not exceeding in breadth fifty perches on either side from the navigable water of said canals; such valuations and purchases to be made in such manner as said corporation are empowered to proceed in purchasing lands for any navigation according to the laws now subsisting.

Bog purchased, not exceeding 50 perches on either side from the navigable water.

LXVIII. *sect. 21.* It may be lawful for said company to take, turn, or draw the waters of the rivulets or brooks, commonly called Blackwood river, Cusshaling, and Tiguele, and Esker, and such other brooks and rivulets as may be intersected by said navigations, or any part thereof, together with the said river Morrel, or so much as they shall judge necessary, the said company making satisfaction to the proprietors of any mills or bleach-greens on said rivers, rivulets, or brooks, as shall receive any damage thereby; provided such mills or bleach-greens were erected before the first of March 1772.

Rivulets and brooks intersected may be taken with the Morrel,

satisfaction for damage to mills or bleach greens erected before 1 March 1772.

LXIX. *sect. 22.* It may be lawful for said company to take, turn, and draw from such part of the river Liffey, as shall be found most convenient above the ford at Millicent in the county of Kildare, into the said canal, so much water as they shall judge convenient for said works, provided the water so to be taken does not exceed the quantity, that would freely flow through a sluice, sewer, or circular hole or bore, not more than two feet six inches in the clear, and for providing a regular supply of water, when necessary, from said river to said canal.

Water drawn from the Liffey above the ford at Millicent,

not more than thro' a sewer of 2 feet 6 inches.

LXX. *sect. 23.* Said trustees empowered to make a cut or water-course from said canal to such part of said river Liffey as aforesaid; and at or near the communication of such water or water-course with the said river to affix a lock, flood-gate, or dam, in which there shall be cut a circular hole or bore, not exceeding two feet six inches diameter and shall fix thereupon a brass, copper, or iron plate, for the admission of such quantity of water, and no more, except when such locks opened for admission and passage of any boat or vessel.

A water-course and lock with such a bore.

LXXI. *sect. 24.* Such company before such cut or water-course may be at liberty to erect one wyre or dam across said river Liffey, so as to raise the level of the

Wyre across the Liffey,

Inland Navigation.

Purchase one acre contiguous, satisfaction for the land and damage. the water in such cut or water-course to the level of the navigable water in such canal; and to purchase any land, not more than one acre, contiguous to such water-course or cut; said company first making satisfaction for the value of said land, and for any such damage as may be done by such wyer or drain, in the manner herein before directed.

Redundant water may be set or sold, LXXII. *sect. 25.* Whenever there shall be a redundancy of water in said canal, more than may be necessary for the uses of navigation, that it shall be lawful for said company to set or sell all such redundant water, or so much thereof as they shall judge expedient for bleach-greens, mills, or manufactures, or other use whatsoever; and to with-hold the same from all such persons as shall not pay to said company an adequate compensation for said water; and that the absolute and sole property in said water shall be vested in said company.

Sole property of the water in the company. LXXIII. *sect. 26.* Nothing herein contained shall extend to enable said company to draw off from the river Liffey more, than sufficient for the purpose of said navigation; and shall not enable them to draw off water for the sake of selling or letting out such water, it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that no water shall be sold, let, or disposed of, other than such as may happen from a casual redundancy in said canal.

Not to draw more from the Liffey than sufficient for said navigation. LXXIV. *sect. 27.* In consideration of the expence and trouble, which said company shall be put to in making and maintaining said navigation, together with off-branches thereof, it shall be lawful for said company, and their successors, at all times hereafter to ask, demand receive, and sue for the use of said company the several rates and duties herein-after mentioned; for every boat, barge, or other vessel, navigating said navigations, or any part thereof, either upwards or downwards, in which any goods, merchandizes, or commodities, or other matter whatsoever, shall be carried, such rates and duties as said company shall by their bye-laws ordain and appoint, not exceeding the sum of three pence for every mile for every ton of the burthen or tunnage of such barge, or other vessel; or for every ton weight of such goods, merchandizes, commodities, or other matter whatsoever, which shall be carried upwards or downwards, at the discretion of said company; and for each passenger in any such vessel, any sum not exceeding two pence, for every mile such passenger shall be carried, and an additional rate, not exceeding two pence per ton, for every lock any such vessel shall pass through the said communication between said canal and river Liffey.

Rates to use of the company, LXXV. *sect. 28.* In case of refusal to pay said duties, it shall be lawful for said company and their servants either to distrain such boats, barges, or other vessels, or the goods therein, for the same, and dispose thereof as usual in distress for non-payment of rent; or to sue for the same by civil bill; in case any dispute shall arise touching the sum to be paid for every such rate, the same shall be adjusted by any justice of the county or city, in which such dispute, with liberty to appeal to either party from such determination to the next judge of assize for the county; or in case the said dispute shall arise in the city of Dublin, or in the county of said city, to the justices of said city at the quarter sessions, whose determination shall be final.

vessels navigating up or down with goods, LXXVI. *sect. 29.* No duty, rate, toll, or custom whatsoever, save the rates herein mentioned, shall be taken for, upon, or out of any goods, merchandizes, commodities, or other matter whatsoever, which shall or may be carried by said navigation to or for any place whatsoever.

as ordained by bye-laws, not exceeding 3d per mile per ton, or ton weight of goods, LXXVII. *sect. 30.* The proprietors of said joint-stock, their executors, administrators, and assigns, intituled to the tolls, duties, and advantages, and profits hereby vested in said company, in proportion to their respective interests in the joint-stock of the said company; subject to such charges, as said company shall think fit

passenger 2d per mile,

2d per ton every lock.

By distress,

or civil bill,

disputes by any justice of the county, appeal to judge of assize, or sessions in Dublin.

No other toll or custom.

Tolls, &c. vested in proprietor to interests,

Inland Navigation.

fit to make for the compleating and preserving said works, and the soil and water of the canals, together with the banks thereof, and such other portions of ground, as the said company are impowered to acquire by virtue of this act; and the said proprietors interest therein deemed and adjudged in all courts of law and equity to be personal and not real estate, and also deemed and adjudged in the hands of said proprietors, their executors, administrators, and assigns, not subject to or to be affected by any of the laws to prevent the further growth of popery, or subject to any discovery under the same; and no person being or becoming a member or subscriber for carrying on said navigations, shall thereby, or in respect of his interest in the capital stock of said company, be liable to be a bankrupt, within the meaning of any law concerning bankrupts; nor shall the capital stock of said company, or the interest of any particular member therein, be liable to any foreign attachment.

subject to charges, and the soil, water, banks, and ground acquired, said interest personal estate,

not affected by popery laws,

nor bankrupt laws, no foreign attachment.

LXXVIII. *sect. 31.* It shall be lawful for every proprietor of such joint-stock to bequeath the same, or to assign in his life; and every assignment, which shall be made of any part of the joint-stock, shall be entered and made in a book for that purpose, kept at such place as appointed by said company; and no assignment deemed good, until entry in such book.

May be bequeathed or assigned,

assignment entered.

LXXIX. *sect. 32.* It shall be lawful for said assemblies convened as before directed, as occasion shall require, to make one or more call or calls upon the several proprietors of said joint stock, to pay in such parts of their subscriptions, as said assemblies shall think necessary for carrying on said works; provided such calls shall not exceed twenty pounds *per cent.* on the several original subscriptions in any one year; and in case any of the proprietors, their representatives or assigns, shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum, so called for, within thirty days after the time appointed by such assemblies for the payment thereof, notice shall be given in the publick news papers aforesaid, that said company will proceed to sell by publick cant, on such day as specified in such notice, the share of the person so refusing or neglecting; and unless such person shall, before the day specified in such notice pay the respective sums so called for to said company, or such person as they appoint, shall sell by publick cant at the usual place of said company's meeting the share or shares of the persons so refusing; and the money, for which sold, shall be paid to said company, for use of such proprietor; and such proprietor from thenceforth for ever barred from such share and all profits arising therefrom, and of all interest in the same, both in law and equity; and such share, and all profits and advantages arising therefrom, shall thenceforth be vested in such purchaser.

Calls by assembly for payment of subscriptions,

not exceed 20l. per cent. in one year, on neglect 30 days advertised for publick sale

the money on sale to the proprietor,

the share to purchaser.

LXXX. *sect. 33.* Such notice shall be given at least thirty days previous to such sale, including the day of notice, and of sale.

30 days notice inclusive.

LXXXI. *sect. 34.* It shall be lawful for said company to erect one or more turn-pikes upon and across any of the track-ways, which now are or shall be made on either side of the said navigation, and to take and receive the following tolls, for which they may distrain and sell as usual at other turnpikes; for every coach, berlin, chariot, or chaise drawn by six horses one shilling; for every coach, berlin, or chaise, by less than six and more than one, six pence; every waggon, two shillings and six pence; every cart or other carriage with four wheels, six pence; every car or cart with one horse, one penny; every drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, twenty pence by the score; of calves, hogs, sheep, goats, or lambs, ten pence; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

Turnpikes erected on track-ways, and toll taken,

LXXXII. *sect. 35.* Such toll paid only at one gate, and but once in any one day; and no road, which is now publick, shall be thereby obstructed.

At one gate but once a day, no publick road obstructed,

LXXXII. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

Profits divided
at Lady day and
Michaelmas, or
15 days after
each.

LXXXIII. sect. 36. The clear profits, which shall arise to the said company from the several duties hereby vested in them, or otherwise, or so much thereof as shall be thought proper, shall from time to time, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, or within fifteen days after be paid to and amongst the respective proprietors of said joint-stock in proportion to their shares and interests therein.

Name and abode
of boat owners,
&c. and tonnage,
painted in capi-
tals, and kept
legible, and en-
tered, and boat
numbered,

LXXXIV. sect. 37. The owner of every vessel or boat navigating said canal, or any off-branches, shall cause his, her, or their names and places of abode, and also the name of the person having care of such vessel or boat in his place of abode, with the dimension or tunnage, to be painted in large capital letters on the upper part of the bow on each side of such vessel or boat, and kept constantly legible; and said several particulars to be entered in a book kept by said company for that purpose, and also the said boat to be numbered as aforesaid, or in default thereof every such owner shall forfeit forty shillings, recovered by any person who will sue.

penalty, 40s.

Owner answer-
able for damage
by crew.

LXXXV. sect. 38. The owner of every such boat or vessel navigating said canal, or any off-branches, answerable for any damage or mischief, done by any crew or persons belonging to such boat or vessel to any of the works of said navigation, or to any goods laden in such boat or vessel.

Obstructing pas-
sage, absence
from his boat
without inevita-
ble accident, for-
feit not above
40s.

LXXXVI. sect. 39. If any person having the charge or management of any boat or other vessel, or navigating or working the same, shall lay such boat or vessel so as to obstruct the passage of other boats or vessels, and shall not upon request immediately remove, or shall hinder the opening or shutting any of the locks, sluices, dams, or other works, or if the person having the care or management of such vessel shall be absent (unless by reason of some inevitable accident) from the boat or vessel, to which he belongs, at any time during the course of the passage on the said canal, cuts, or river, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Throwing in
rubbish, &c. or
laying on the
track or bank
without consent,
convicted before
a justice by one
witness 40s.

LXXXVII. sect. 40. If any person shall wilfully throw any ballast, stones, dung, dirt, rubbish, or clay into said canal or cuts, or in any parts of said navigation, or shall, without consent of said company, lay any stones, dung, dirt, rubbish, brick, lime, timber, or clay, on any track road or bank belonging to said canal or navigation, such person being thereof convicted before any justice of the county, or county of the city, where such offence committed by the oath of one witness at least, such person shall forfeit to said company forty shillings: and in case such offender shall not immediately after conviction pay such sum, shall by warrant of said justice be sent to the house of correction, kept to hard labour for such time as such justice shall direct, not exceeding three months: and if any person shall keep any raft or timber or boards floating on said navigation, or any part, without consent of said company, being convicted before any justice as aforesaid, shall forfeit forty shillings to said company for any damage thereby.

if not immedi-
ately, to house
of correction not
above 3 months,
floating raft 40s.
and satisfaction
for damage.

Sunk boats
weighed and de-
tained till pay-
ment of expen-
ces, if not in 4
days, sold.

LXXXVIII. sect. 41. If any other vessel shall happen to be sunk, and the owner or person having the care shall not without loss of time weigh or draw up the same out of the way of other vessels passing upon said navigation, any agent or servant of said company may cause such boat or vessel to be weighed or drawn up, and detain until payment of all expences occasioned thereby; and if any such payment not made in four days, shall cause sale to be made for reimbursing said expence or incident charges, and return overplus to owner of such boat or vessel.

Opening or leav-
ing open locks,
&c. 3l.

LXXXIX. sect. 42. If any person shall maliciously open, or cause to be opened, any lock, sluice, dam, gate, or water-course belonging to said navigation, or so leave any of the same open or running, after any boat or vessel shall have passed any lock belonging to said navigation, or otherwise maliciously mispend or waste the water of said navigation, every person for such offence shall forfeit three pounds: and

Inland Navigation.

and if any shall wilfully and maliciously break down or damage, or cause to be broken down or damaged, any of the works, which are already made, or which shall be made, for use of the said navigation, all so offending, and being convicted upon information or indictment, shall forfeit to said company treble the sum necessary to be laid out in repairing such damage, which shall be ascertained by the jury, who shall try such offence, and the judge before whom such offence shall be tried, shall commit such offenders to the common gaol, till they shall pay said company the sums so ascertained; such offence shall be laid in the county, in which the same happened.

breaking or damaging the works, forfeit treble on indictment or information in the same county, ascertained by the jury, imprisoned till payment.

XC. *sect. 43.* If said company have occasion at any time to borrow money for carrying on said works, it shall be lawful for said company to borrow upon the credit of said works, and their estate therein, any sum not exceeding amount of the subscriptions actually expended on said works, at any rate of interest, not exceeding five pounds *per cent. per ann.* and to strike debentures for such sum so borrowed, in such manner as said company by their bye-laws shall appoint; which debentures shall be an actual charge and lien upon such parts of said company estate, as therein specified.

Money borrowed, not exceeding subscriptions actually expended at interest not above 5 per cent, debentures struck, a lien on the estate.

XCI. *sect. 44.* If any suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such person may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this shall be deemed and taken a publick act.

General issue; a public act.

Judgments.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* The act 9 G. 2. for more effectual assigning of judgments, so far as it relates to assignment of judgments, statute staple or merchants, and as amended and explained by 25 G. 2. revived and continued, and remain in full force so far until 24th of June 1772, and to the end of the then next session.

9 G. 2. c. 5. as amended by 25 G. 2. c. 14, revived, to 24 June 1772, &c.

II. *sect. 2.* All persons, their executors, administrators and assigns, to whom judgments and statutes, merchant or staple assigned since the expiration of said acts, intituled to sue or bring actions in their own names, or to acknowledge satisfaction on records of such judgments so assigned, and have and receive all benefit and advantage of said acts, and of every clause and proviso therein, in as full and ample manner as if they had not expired.

Assignees since said acts expired may sue, &c.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19 sect. 3.* The act of the ninth of his late majesty, so far as it relates to the assignment of judgments, statute staple, or merchant, and as the same was amended and explained by the 25th of his late majesty, shall be and remain in force to all intents and purposes for ever.

9 G. 2. c. 5. as amended by 25 G. 2. c. 14. perpetual.

Lace, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 11.* No gold or silver lace, cambricks, or lawns whatsoever, except of manufacture of Great Britain, shall after 25th of December 1771, be imported in any ship or vessel whatsoever under penalty of forfeiture and treble value thereof, and the ship or vessel, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall seize and sue by action, bill, plaint, or information in exchequer, wherein no wager of law, protection, essoin, or other dilatory plea shall be allowed.

Gold or silver, cambricks or lawns not imported, forfeiture and treble value with the ships, &c.

I. *Stat.*

Lime.

No lime kiln
within the
lamps,

On complaint to
a justice sum-
moned,
on conviction, 1
witness, warrant
to sheriffs to a-
bate.

General issue,

a publick act.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 28. sect. 1.* Whereas the burning lime in the city of Dublin, or suburbs thereof, is injurious to the health of the citizens; after the 1st of May 1772, it shall be unlawful, to erect any lime kiln within the publick lamps of the city of Dublin, or the liberties thereof, and if any such lime kiln shall be erected after the time aforesaid, upon complaint to any justice of said city, such justice shall summon the persons, against whom such complaint made, to attend before him at such time and place as mentioned in such summons, to answer such complaint; and in case convicted of such offence, by confession, or oath of one or more witnesses before such justice, he shall issue his warrant to the sheriffs of the city, requiring them to abate such kiln, which such sheriffs are hereby impowered and required immediately to do.

II. *sect. 2.* If any action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this shall be deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

Limerick.

1 G. 3. c. 17.
sec. 21. 33 G. 2.
c. 7.

treasurer's salary
increased by pre-
sentment,
not to exceed
20l. a year.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 14.* Whereas, an act for the more equal assessing, and better collecting of publick money in counties of cities, and counties of towns, in the thirty-third of his late majesty, was continued, and has been found beneficial: and whereas from the increase of buildings and inhabitants in the city of Limerick the number and expences of the high roads leading thereto have also greatly increased, and it is found necessary to employ a treasurer very conversant in accounts, and who can give ample security for such sums, as are necessary to be raised in the county of said city: after the twenty fourth of June next the grand jury at the assizes for the county of the city of Limerick shall and may be impowered to increase by presentment the yearly salary of the treasurer of the county of said city, so as not to exceed twenty pounds a year annually, over and above such salary as said grand jury are hereby impowered to present for the treasurer of the county of said city by the laws now in being.

Loan.

4 per cent. in-
terest for
675000l. from
25 Dec. 1767
half yearly.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* For the aggregate sum of six hundred and seventy five thousand pounds, or such part thereof as shall remain unpaid on the 25th of December one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, there shall be paid at the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, by the vice treasurers or paymasters general, or their deputies, at the end of every six calendar months, from the said twenty fifth day of December one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven to the persons, who have paid or lent the said sum of six hundred and seventy five thousand pounds, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, an interest at the rate of four pounds per cent. to commence from the twenty fifth of December, one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one intire payment.

Further loan
of 100000l.
interest not ex-
ceeding 4 per ct.

II. *sect. 2.* For all further sums not exceeding in the whole 100,000 pounds, as shall be actually paid by any persons into his majesty's treasury at the instance of the lord lieutenant or chief governors for the time being, to supply such deficiencies,

Loan.

as shall or may arise in the aids granted this session for the support of his majesty's government, and for payment of the several sums granted in this session for carrying on public works in this kingdom, there shall be paid at the receipt of the exchequer at the end of every six calendar months, to be computed from the respective times of such payments to the persons so paying or lending, their executors, administrators, or assigns, such interest, not exceeding four pounds *per cent.* as shall be agreed by the lord lieutenant or other chief governors to be paid for the same, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one intire payment.

III. *f.* 3. Like debentures or receipts, bearing such interest not exceeding four pounds *per cent.* as shall be so agreed upon, shall be given by the officers of the treasury for all sums to be paid into exchequer pursuant to this act on account of the said intended loan not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and shall be inserted in an arithmetical progression, where the common excess or difference is to be one, beginning with the number next after the last number of the debentures for six hundred and seventy five thousand pounds, now standing out at four pounds *per cent.* until the whole shall be so numbered.

Like debentures.

IV. *f.* 4. All persons, to whom debentures have been given for any part of the said six hundred and seventy five thousand pounds, and to whom debentures shall be given pursuant to this act, their executors, administrators, or assigns, may by indorsements transfer the sum due thereon; which indorsements upon notice to the vice treasurers or their deputies, and an entry or memorial thereof in their office (which they shall on request without charge make, and permit to be viewed at usual office hours without fee or reward) shall intitle the indorsee or assignee, his executors, administrators, and assigns to the sole benefit of the sum so transferred; and the said debentures may in like manner be transferred by such assignee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the assignee to make void, release, or discharge it, or receive the sum thereby transferred, or any part.

Assigned by indorsement,

memorial view'd without fee.

Additional duties and rates granted 'till 25th December 1769.

I. *Stat. 9 Geo. 3. c. 2. f. 1.* For the sum of six hundred and twenty five thousand pounds, or such part as remains unpaid on twenty fifth of December one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, there shall be paid as aforesaid, an interest at four *per cent.* and for the sum of thirty thousand pounds, or such part as unpaid on 25th December 1769, an interest at the rate of three pounds ten shillings, from said 25th December 1769.

4 per Cent. for 625000,

3l. 10s. for 30000l.

II. *f.* 2. An addition of three thousand two hundred and thirty five men; consisting of a quartermaster to each regiment of infantry, which is to remain on the establishment of this kingdom, and of additional noncommission officers and private men to each company of every such regiment of infantry, and of six additional mates, be made, as soon as the same can conveniently be done, to the said establishment, so as to augment the same to fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty five men in the whole, commission and noncommission officers included; and said three thousand two hundred and thirty five men shall be paid and continued on the said establishment for two years commencing the first of January 1770, and ending the 31st of December 1771.

Addition of 3235 men.

Loan.

Loan 100000l.
per cent.

III. *f.* 3. If the aids granted this session prove insufficient to answer the purposes, and defray the other necessary expences of government, the chief governors for time being may from time to time, as there shall be occasion, borrow or take up by way of loan at an interest not exceeding four *per cent.* such sums not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, as shall be necessary for purposes aforesaid.

Like debentures given, and additional rates and duties until 25th of December 1771.

Respective inter-
ests for
725000.

I *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 2. *f.* 1. For such part of seven hundred and twenty five thousand pounds as carried interest at four *per cent.* and for such part thereof as carries interest at three pounds ten shillings *per cent.* or so much of said principal sum as shall remain unpaid on 25th December 1771, there shall be paid at the receipt of the exchequer by vice treasurers or paymasters general or deputies, at the end of every six calendar months from 25th December 1771, to the persons who have paid or lent the same, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, interest at respective rates aforesaid, from 25th December 1771, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

3046 men con-
tinued 2 years.

II. *f.* 2. Whereas it is necessary, that twelve thousand effective men, commission and noncommission officers included, should be maintained within this kingdom for its defence, to enable his majesty to carry into execution his intentions and determined resolution, signified by his command by the said lord lieutenant, to keep the same at all times unless in cases of invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, three thousand and forty six men, raised in pursuance of an act 1769, continued two years from 1st Jan. 1772 to 31 Dec 1773 inclusive, so as that the forces on the establishment may amount to fifteen thousand and forty six effective men, commission and non-commission officers included.

Loan 200000l.
at 4per cent.

III. *f.* 3. In order the more effectually to pay and continue the said three thousand and forty six men, in case the aids granted this session prove insufficient to answer the purposes aforesaid, and defray the other necessary expences of government, chief governors from time to time, as there shall be occasion, may borrow or take up by way of loan at interest not exceeding four pounds *per cent.* such sums, not exceeding in the whole two hundred thousand pounds, as shall be necessary for purposes aforesaid.

Interest half
yearly, without
deduction.

IV. *f.* 4. Such interest, not exceeding four *per cent.* as agreed by chief governors, paid at receipt of exchequer by vice treasurers or paymasters general or deputies, at the end of every six calendar months from respective times of payment, to the lenders, executors, administrators, or assigns, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

Debentures
given.

V. *f.* 5. Like debentures or receipts bearing such interest as so agreed upon given by the officers of the treasury for such sums, and inserted in arithmetical progression, where the common excess or difference is to be one, beginning with the number next after the last number of debentures for said seven hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, now standing out at the said respective rates of interest until the whole so numbered.

Transferrable
by indorsement,

VI. *f.* 6. All persons, to whom debentures given for any part of said seven hundred and twenty five thousand pounds, and pursuant to this act, or executors, administrators, or assigns, may by indorsements transfer the right and benefit of the sum

Loan.

sum due; which on notice to vicetreasurers or deputies, and entry or memorial in their office (which they shall on request without charge, fee, or reward make, and permit to be viewed at usual office hours) shall intitle indorsee or assignee, executors, administrators, and assigns, to the whole benefit of the sum transferred or assigned; and may in like manner be transferred by indorsee and so *eties quoties*; eties quoties, not afterwards in power of assignor. and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the person who made it to make void, release, or discharge said assignment, or discharge or receive the sum transferred, or any part.

VII. *s.* 7. For payment of said interest of said seven hundred and twenty five thousand pounds, or so much as unpaid on 25th December 1771, and of such sums not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds as so raised, from and after 25th December 1771, there shall be throughout the kingdom of Ireland raised, levied, granted, collected and paid to his majesty, his heirs and executors, until 25th December 1773 inclusive, and no longer, over and above the several rates and duties payable by the acts 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8 & 9 for settling the excise and subsidy of poundage, and over and above the several additional duties granted this session (c. 1.) and any duties, rates, and impositions, granted by any other act now in force or during this session to be enacted in this kingdom, the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes, herein after mentioned, an additional duty of six pounds *per tun* on all sorts of wine of growth of France or Spain, three pounds of growth of Portugal, and five pounds other wines, imported after 25th December 1771; four pounds *sterling per pound weight* on all velvets and manufactures made of or mixed with silk, except those of Great Britain, China, Persia, and East Indies; one halfpenny *per pound weight* on all hops; five pounds *per cent.* on all china, earthen, japaned, or lacquered ware, as valued or rated for custom by the book of rates; three pounds *per tun* on all sorts of vinegar imported; further additional duty of two pence *per gallon* of aquavitæ, strong waters, and spirits made or distilled in this kingdom for sale, to be paid by the first maker or distiller; further additional duty two pence *per pound* on all coffee imported; a duty of ten shillings *per ann.* to be paid by all who sell or tap out by retail any cyder at any time between 25 December 1771 and 25 December 1773 inclusive; a duty of one penny *per gallon* on all cyder sold or tapped out by retail, to be paid by the person who shall sell or tap out by retail; an additional duty of twenty shillings paid by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash or chaise with four wheels, which such person shall keep in his or her possession (except hackney or stage coaches, and coaches kept by coachmakers for sale) at any time between 25th December 1771 and 25th December 1772, inclusive; additional twenty shillings for the same between 25 December 1772 and 1773; additional duty twenty shillings *per tun* of soapboilers waste, and so in proportion for greater or lesser quantity, that shall be exported out of this kingdom to any parts beyond seas; additional duty three pounds *per tun* of linen rags, and so in proportion, exported beyond seas after 25 December 1771.

Additional duties for paying the same to 25 Dec. 1773,

wines of France or Spain 6*l.* *per tun*,

port 3*l.*
other wine 5*l.*

Velvets, silks, hops, earthen, japaned, lacquered ware, vinegar, aquavitæ, strong waters, spirits, coffee, cyder,

coaches,

soap waste exported,

linen rags.

Tea.

VIII. *s.* 8. From 25th December 1771 until 25th December 1773 inclusive, there shall be paid six pence, and no more, for every pound of green tea; four pence every pound of black bohea and other tea imported, in lieu and full satisfaction of all custom, excise, or other duties payable by any act or acts heretofore made.

IX. *s.* 9. If said wines and other merchandizes, upon which aforesaid duties hereby charged on importation, again exported by merchants subjects within twenty four calendar months, strangers in twelve, after importation, and if due proof first made, by certificate from proper officers, of due entry and payment of said duties, and all other requisites performed by law required in those cases, where duties of excise are to be repaid, then said duties shall without any delay or reward be re-

Drawback on exportation.

paid

Loan.

paid or allowed to merchants so exporting within one calendar month after demand, or the security for said duties vacated as to so much as so exported, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties collected as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other excise laws; with like appeal.

X. *f.* 18. All the additional and other duties and rates hereby granted, other than such as otherwise by this act appointed, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid the same time, manner, ways, methods, rules, and directions, such penalties, forfeitures, and powers as by the said act of excise 14 & 15 C. 2. or any other law now in force relative to the revenue of excise, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if particularly specified and enacted again in this act, with like remedy of appeal as by said act of excise or any other law now in being relating to duties of excise is provided.

No fees.

XI. *f.* 22. Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to or deducted or received by vice-treasurer, receiver, or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officers of this kingdom, for or on account of the issuing or payment of any sums arising by or received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act.

10000l. of produce in teas to linen manufacture.

73000l. to hereditary revenue.

Surplus with the other duties to pay interest.

XII. *f.* 23. So much of the yearly produce of said duties on teas, as shall amount to ten thousand pounds yearly, shall in first place be paid to trustees of hemp and linen manufactures; and so much of the residue, as shall amount to seven thousand three hundred pounds yearly, shall be placed to the account of his majesty's hereditary revenue; and the residue or surplus of the produce of such duties, together with the several other duties and aids hereby granted, shall in first place be applied by vice treasurers to pay the interest of said seven hundred and twenty five thousand pounds at the respective rates the same and every part thereof shall carry, or for so much as unpaid on 25th December 1771, and also to discharge of the interest of such sums not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, borrowed in pursuance of this act, in the manner, at the time and rates before mentioned. All surplus and exceeding of said aids and duties over and above discharge of said interest of said sums, shall first be applied towards payment of so much of said principal of seven hundred and twenty five thousand pounds, carrying interest at four *per cent.* or such part as unpaid on 25 December 1771, as after mentioned.

Then principal of 725000l. at 4 *per cent.*

At 3l. 10s. *per cent.* paid out of surplus duties 9 G. 3. c. 2.

XIII. *f.* 24. Persons to whom any part of said seven hundred and twenty five thousand pounds at three pounds ten shillings *per cent.* remaining due the 25 December, 1771, and who desire to be repaid, shall be paid their several principal sums, with interest at said rate out of the surplus, which shall then remain unapplied of the duties and aids granted by an act 9 G. 3.

When surplus 30000l. drawn by ballot.

XIV. *sect.* 25. After payment of interest of said several sums and as often as any surplus of aids and duties herein granted shall be received by vice-treasurers, and amounts to 30000l. vice treasurers shall cause the numbers of such receipts or debentures amounting to 30000l. part of said 725000l. carrying 4 *per cent.* or so much as unpaid on 25th of December 1771, and the sums therein contained, to be written on several tickets or pieces of parchment rolled and sewed up, put into a box or urn, and well mixed together; and an indifferent person shall publicly between ten and twelve in the forenoon of a day, by vice-treasurers publicly advertised in Dublin Gazette at least twenty days before, at their office in the castle of Dublin draw out as many of said tickets, as the sums therein contained shall amount to 30000l; and the persons, the number of whose debentures so drawn, their executors administrators, or assigns, shall within twenty days after drawn be paid by vice-treasurers the principal due, with interest at rates aforesaid till paid, and shall on payment thereof deliver their respective debentures to vice-treasurers to be cancelled, which they are required to cancel accordingly; and the interest

Loan.

est for such debentures shall cease from the expiration of twenty days from the day of drawing.

XV. *sect. 26.* Such sums not exceeding 200000*l.* as advanced and paid into the treasury in pursuance of this act, shall not be paid off, until said principal of 725000, or so much as due on 25th of December 1771, shall be first paid and discharged. The 725000*l.* first paid off,

XVI. *sect. 27.* Said principal of 725000, or so much as due on 25th of December 1773, as also such sums not exceeding 200000*l.* borrowed in pursuance of this act, shall be well and truly satisfied and paid unto the several persons, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to whom the same shall be then due, together with such interest as then due at the rates aforesaid, without any deduction, or abatement whatsoever. Payment 25 Dec: cember 1773.

XVII. *sect. 28.* Separate and distinct accounts shall be kept by the proper officer of the aids, duties, and taxes, granted by this act or any other act now in force in this kingdom and appropriated to particular uses; and commissioners of revenue shall return weekly abstracts from the several collectors to the accountant general, who shall return a separate account of the several duties and taxes so appropriated to vice-treasurers; and every collector or receiver of said duties and taxes take a separate receipt for the same when paid into the treasury, which receipt vice-treasurers are to give accordingly. Separate accounts, weekly abstracts, separate receipts;

Militia.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 12.* Twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty nine pounds four shillings, granted in the bill of supply passed in 1769 for support of a militia in this kingdom for 2 years from 24th of June 1770, and the further sum of 7992*l.* for cloathing the same, applied to the maintaining a militia in this kingdom for 2 years from 24th of June 1772 to 24 June 1774 in such manner as parliament shall hereafter direct. Application of 12839 and 7992*l.* for 2 years.

Mortgages.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* After the first of December 1772, in all cases where one year and a half's interest due, a court of equity, upon application in manner hereafter mentioned, shall appoint a receiver to receive such part of the rents of mortgaged premises, as shall be sufficient to pay such arrear, and also the accruing interest of the mortgage money from time to time, one half year when the other shall become due, until the whole of such interest due on said mortgage shall be discharged, and no longer, together with such fees or salary as shall be appointed by said court for such receiver, as also necessary costs out of pocket of such application, and out of the sums so received, such interest, salary, and costs, shall be ordered to be paid. Where a year and a half interest due, receiver appointed by court of equity, salary, costs out of pocket.

II. *sect. 2.* Such order shall be made upon petition and affidavit, after reasonable time to shew cause, and whether any bill has or has not been filed, relative to said mortgage. Order on petition and affidavit, time to shew cause.

Papists.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3 cap. 20. sect. 7.* All such persons as have heretofore obtained the bishop's certificate of their conformity, and from and after have professed the protestant religion and continued protestants, and have not performed all the other legal Time for conforming enlarged to 1 December 1768,

Papists.

Legal requisites of conformity, and shall perform the same before the first day of December 1768, shall from the time of conformity from the popish to the protestant religion be deemed and taken to be protestants of the established church to all intents and purposes.

Former judgments not prejudiced.

II. *sect. 8.* Nothing herein shall bar, defect, or prejudice any judgment or decree heretofore obtained by persons whatsoever in any court of law or equity, or any suit now depending, grounded on the popery laws, which have been duly obtained and proceeded on.

3 G. 3. c. 26. enlarged to 24 June 1772, &c.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 6.* The time for performing the requisites in 3 G. 3. c. 26. being now expired, the like time given to 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session; with like proviso.

8 Anne c. 3. §. 18. revived and continued 21 years, &c.

IV. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3 cap. 19. sect. 1.* Whereas an act of Ann, for explaining and amending an act, to prevent the further growth of popery, such part thereof as relates to the encouragement of popish priests becoming protestants, hath lately expired, this said act, so far as it relates to the encouragement of popish priests to conform, shall be revived, and continue in force eleven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session.

3 G. 3. c. as to the time for conforming, enlarged 11 G. 3. c. 1. §. 6 continued 21 years, &c.

V. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 7.* A clause in an act of the third of his present majesty, for confirming the titles, for quieting possessions of protestants, and for giving time to converts to perform the requisites; which to limit the time for performing the legal requisites of conforming was enlarged by several acts, and particularly by an act of the last session, but the time limited for performing is now near expiring, shall be continued, and remain in force six years, and from thence to the end of then next session.

Popish priests conforming and approved of by the bishop and performing the other requisites in 8 Anne, c. 3. (revived and continued by 31 G. 2. c. 9. §. 1.) 40l. yearly maintenance till provided for by benefice or preferment of like or greater value,

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 1.* Whereas it is expedient to make some further and better provision by way of maintenance for such popish priests, as have been, or hereafter shall be, converted from the popish to the protestant religion, until otherwise provided for respectively by some ecclesiastical benefice: after the 24th of June 1772, every popish priest, who hath heretofore conformed to the protestant religion, or at any time during the continuance of this act shall conform, and be approved of as a convert, and received into the church of Ireland as by law established, by the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, wherein such popish priest resides at the time of conformity, and shall perform the several other requisites prescribed in and by that part of the recited act, such popish priest shall have and receive forty pounds yearly and no more, by virtue of this or any former act, as and for his maintenance, and until he shall be otherwise provided for, by some ecclesiastical benefice or preferment of the like or greater yearly value; subject nevertheless to suspension or deprivation by the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, wherein he shall dwell or reside, in like manner as the inferior clergy are subject to.

but subject to suspension or deprivation.

Levied as grand jury charges,

paid moiety, at the annunciation and Michaelmas.

VII. *sect. 2.* Said forty pounds shall be levied on the inhabitants of such county, or counties of cities or towns, where such converted priests did reside at the time of conformity, in like manner as money charged by grand juries on said counties, counties of cities or towns, is levied; to be paid to such converted priests moiety, one moiety on the feast of the annunciation, the other on the feast of saint Michael every year.

VIII. *sect.*

Popists.

VIII. *sect. 3.* Every such popish priest so converted, shall, and he or they are hereby required, under the penalty of forfeiting allowance or allowances as aforesaid, publickly to read once every week the common prayer or liturgy of the church of Ireland as by law established, and preach in the English tongue in such places, and at such times, as the said archbishop or bishops shall direct or appoint.

Read and preach weekly as by the bishop appointed, or allowance forfeited.

IX. *sect. 4.* No curacy shall be deemed an ecclesiastical benefice or preferment within the intent and meaning of this act, unless the salary allocated for the maintenance of the officiating curate in such curacy, shall exceed forty pounds by the year.

Unless curate's salary exceed 40l. a year, not a preferment.

X. *sect. 5.* This act, and the several clauses herein contained, shall continue in force seven years from the twenty-fourth of June 1772, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

Continued 7 Years from 24 June 1772, &c.

Parishes.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 9.* Where large parishes shall be divided in manner as in 2 G. 1. c. 14. mentioned; and the incumbent of such divided parishes intitled to receive any sum from his next successor, if the parish had not been divided, on account of buildings or improvements on the glebe; or any money paid by him to his predecessor on such account, such incumbent shall have and be intitled to receive from his next successor in that part of such divided parish on which such buildings and improvements made, as if said parish had not been divided, although the sum so to be paid should exceed one year and a half of the income of that part of the parish; and such incumbent having paid such proportion of the said money, shall be intitled to receive such proportion of the money so to be paid from his successors according to the laws now in being for that purpose, in such manner as he ought, if such parish had not been divided.

Incumbent on a division as by 2 G. 1. c. 14, intitled to receive from successor for improvements as if no division, altho' above a year and half of the income of that part.

II. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* Archbishop of Armagh or his successors may erect new churches or chapels on the reputed antient sites of the respective united parishes, and one other church or chapel in the city or liberties of Armagh; and by writing under his hand and archiepiscopal seal with consent of the rector under hand and seal, set out and describe the bounds and several town lands comprised within the respective districts or new parishes, which shall belong to the cure of each of said new churches or chapels, and to those which are already erected respectively; and add one or more town-lands, if judged convenient, to that church or chapel, which shall be erected for the city and liberties of Armagh; after such new parishes so set out and ascertained by such instrument, duly registered in the diocese, and inrolled in the Roll's office (for which inrollment 13s. and 4d. and no more shall be paid over and above the usual expences to the ingrossing clerk) the said several districts shall be deemed and reputed several and distinct parishes for the purposes in this act, and respectively called and known by such names given by such instrument. Said several churches or chapels, and such as already erected in said parish, deemed perpetual cures, and the curates of each, when duly nominated and licensed, capable of receiving any endowment in such manner, as any curate of any improper or appropriate parish is by the laws now qualified to take, and have perpetual succession, and are declared to be bodies politick and corporate, and capable to receive any such endowments in lands or tithes or both, or any such augmentation as shall be granted to them and their successors; after endowed with sufficient quantity of glebe such curate with approbation of archbishop may make such buildings and improvements on such glebe, and intitled to receive such proportion of the money

New churches or chapels in parish of Armagh on antient sites, or other new sites by 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 17. s. 16.

Instrument ascertaining the new parishes, registered, and inrolled.

perpetual cures, capable of endowment. Perpetual succession, and bodies corporate.

Intitled to proportion for improvements on glebe.

Parishes.

500 l. first-fruits.

Vestries on notice.

Church wardens annually.

Cesses for building and repairing.

Curate nominated by rector, licensed by archbishop.

Endowment by rector registered and inrolled, discharged from the salary,

and other repairs. Parochial offices in vestry, assessment and clerk's salary.

Saving to rector. Rector not discharged from cure of souls or duties.

New church of Coletrain.

New churches and chapels erected by bishops.

money expended from his next successor, as any other incumbent is now intitled to; and all such provisions for improvements of glebes shall extend to said curates respectively as now to any incumbent of any ecclesiastical benefice. Trustees and commissioners of first fruits may and are required to grant to any of said curates a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds to enable to build such house; which sum they may grant, before such house is begun, upon assurance that it shall be built upon a plan and estimate approved by the archbishop and trustees.

II. *sect. 2.* The archbishop may appoint vestries for each of said new parishes, and the rector or his curate shall give notice, published as usual for convening vestries for the present parish, or by annexing on the doors of the cathedral, or such other means as thought necessary. New churchwardens shall be chosen annually as usual in said parish. The rector or his curate, and churchwardens, and majority of protestant inhabitants of each of said new parishes in vestry may assess such sums as from time to time necessary for building and repairing their respective parish church or chapel, apportioned and levied as cesses for other churches by the laws now in being.

III. *sect. 3.* Rector of Armagh shall nominate to the archbishop a sufficient curate for each parish, approved and licensed by him, as other curates are by law to be, on vacancy another nominated in said manner; on failure by rector two months, archbishop may appoint and license a curate, and allocate such salary, as he is at present enabled to do, over and above any endowment of said cures for augmentation of maintenance of said curates.

IV. *sect. 4.* If said rector by deed with consent of the archbishop and chapter, parties and affixing their seals, endows any of said cures with a competent portion of glebe or tithes for maintenance of the curate, said rector and successors thenceforth discharged from salary to the curate so endowed. Such writing registered in the diocese and inrolled in roll's office, for which the same fee as before specified shall be paid.

V. *sect. 5.* Parishioners of each discharged from repairing any other church or chapel; and the minister, churchwardens, and protestant inhabitants of each, or major part in vestry, may elect all parochial officers, as any other parish by law empowered, and assess, apportion, and levy on the lands or inhabitants sums requisite for keeping their church or chapel in repair and providing necessaries, and such salary for a parish clerk in each, as may by law for the clerk of any other parish. Such parish clerks in each of said parishes at all times intitled to such provision and maintenance as the clerk of the parish of Armagh would be intitled to, if this act not made. Such parishes shall have all parochial rights by law appertaining to any other, saving to the rector of Armagh and successors all rights as rectors of Armagh.

VI. *sect. 6.* This act shall not discharge said rector or successors from cure of souls or any other parochial duties in said new parishes, which shall remain in them as before.

VII. *Stat. 7 G. 3. c. 21. sect. 15.* The new erected church on the lands of Coletrain deemed henceforth the parish church of Aughalurcher to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

VIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 16. sect. 1.* It shall be lawful for archbishops and bishops, and their successors, to erect, or cause to be erected, new churches or chapels in convenient places within such parishes as to them respectively shall seem proper.

IX. *sect.*

Parishes.

IX. *sect. 2.* Such churches or chapels shall not be erected, before the bounds of the respective districts, which shall belong to the cure of each of the said new churches or chapels, shall be ascertained by an instrument in manner hereafter directed, with the consent of the incumbent for the time being, under his hand and seal. And it shall be lawful for said archbishops and bishops, and successors, by writing under hands and archiepiscopal or episcopal seals respectively, with the consent of rector or incumbent of every such parish respectively, under his hand and seal, to set out and describe the bounds and several town lands, which shall be comprized within the respective districts or new parishes, which shall belong to the cure of each of the said new churches or chapels, and to those which are already erected respectively; and after such new parishes shall be so set out and ascertained by such instrument, which shall be duly entered in the registry of the diocese, and inrolled in the Rolls-office of this kingdom, for which inrolment the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence, and no more, shall be paid, over and above the expences usually paid to the engrossing clerk for the same, and the said several districts so set out and described, shall be deemed and reputed several and distinct parishes, for the purposes in this act mentioned, and shall be respectively called and known by such names, as shall be given to them by such instrument: and the said several churches or chapels, which are intended to be erected, and those which are already erected in the said new parishes, shall be deemed perpetual cures, and the curates of each of them respectively, when duly nominated and licensed, shall be capable of receiving any endowment from said archbishops and bishops respectively, or their successors, or from the rectors or incumbent of such parish, or their successors, or any other bodies corporate or politick, or any other person or persons, in such manner, as any curate of any impropriate or appropriate parish is by the laws now in being qualified to take the same; and every such curate shall have perpetual succession, and are hereby declared to be bodies politick and corporate, and made capable to receive and take any such endowments in lands or tythes, or both, or any augmentation granted to them and their successors; and after any of the said cures shall be endowed with a sufficient quantity of glebe, such curate, with the approbation of the archbishop or bishop of such diocese, or their successors, may make such buildings and improvements on such glebe, and he shall be intitled to receive such proportion of the money expended, from his next successor, as any other incumbent is or shall be intitled unto for buildings and improvements on the glebe of his benefice; and all such provisions for encouraging the making buildings and improvements on glebes belonging to the clergy shall extend to the said curates respectively, in the same manner, as now to any incumbent of any ecclesiastical benefice.

Districts of the cures first ascertained by instrument with consent of incumbent.

Bounds and town lands described,

registered in the diocese, and inrolled,

deemed distinct,

named in the instrument,

perpetual cures,

curates licensed capable of endowment.

Perpetual succession, bodies corporate,

when endowed with sufficient quantity of glebe may build and improve thereon, and intitled to proportion from successor; — all provisions for encouragement extended to them.

X. *sect. 3.* No curate, who shall hereafter succeed to a perpetual curacy endowed by this or any other act, obliged to pay his predecessor, or his executors or administrators, by virtue of any certificate for building or improving on such glebes, with which his curacy may be endowed, any greater sum than fifty pounds: and the trustees and commissioners of first-fruits, are hereby required to grant to any of the said curates a sum, not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, to enable such curate to build such house; which said trustees are impowered to grant, before such house is begun, upon an assurance that such house shall be built upon a plan and estimate approved of by said archbishops and bishops respectively, or their successors, and by said trustees.

Not above 50 l. to predecessor,

first fruits to advance not above 150 l. for building upon a plan approved.

XI. *sect. 4.* After the execution, registry, and inrolment of such instrument, it shall be lawful for the archbishop or bishop, and their successors, to appoint vestries for each of said intended new parishes; and the rector or incumbent, where such

Vestries appointed by bishops,

Parishes.

notice by rector
or incumbent,

at the vestry 2
church wardens
chosen as usual,

on failure, no-
minated by bi-
shops,
annual from
Easter,

assessment in
vestry for the
church or cha-
pel,
as cesses for o-
ther churches.

Curate nomi-
nated by incum-
bent licensed by
bishop,

so on vacancy,

on failure two
months appoint-
ed by bishop,

Salary above en-
dowment.

Incumbent en-
dowing with
consent by deed
discharged salary.

registered and
enrolled.

Discharge from
repair of other
church or chapel,

new parishes are to be set out and erected respectively, or his curate, shall give notice of such vestries to be held at such place as thought most convenient within the said respective parishes or districts, and at such time as appointed in such notice, which shall be published in such manner, as is usual for convening vestries for the mother church, or by affixing on the doors of the parish church, or by such other ways and means as thought necessary; and at the first vestry for every of the said new parishes two persons shall be chosen church wardens for each parish respectively, in such manner as church wardens usually elected in the old parish church; and in case of failure in making such election, said archbishops and bishops, and their successors respectively, may nominate such church wardens for every of the said parishes, where such failure shall happen; and such church wardens, when so elected or nominated, shall continue in such office one year from the Easter next after such election or appointment, and new church wardens shall be chosen annually in such manner, as is usual in said parish: and it shall be lawful for the rector or incumbent of such parish, or his curate, and the church wardens and majority of protestant inhabitants of each of said intended new parishes, in vestry to assess such sums, as shall from time to time be necessary for erecting, or building or repairing the church or chapel of their respective parish; which money shall be assessed, apportioned, and levied, in such manner, as cesses for building or repairing other churches are by the laws now in being directed to be raised.

XII. *sect. 5.* As soon as said churches or chapels shall be erected and set apart for divine worship, the rector or incumbent of such parish shall nominate to the archbishop or bishop, or their successors, a sufficient curate for every such parish, where such church or chapel shall be so erected and set apart, which curate shall be approved of and licensed by the archbishop or bishop, or their successors, in such manner as other curates are by law; and upon every vacancy of any of said cures by death or removal of such curate, or acceptance of any benefice with cure of souls, another curate shall be nominated and appointed in manner aforesaid. And in case the rector or incumbent fail or neglect to nominate a curate for two months after any of the said churches or chapels shall be erected and set apart, or after any such vacancy shall happen, the said archbishops and bishops respectively, or their successors, may appoint and licence a curate for such of said parishes and churches, where such failure shall happen, and allocate such salary for every such curate, as at present enabled to do by the laws now in being, over and above any endowment of the said cures granted for augmentation of the maintenance of any of the said curates.

XIII. *sect. 6.* If the rector or incumbent of such parish, or his successors, shall by deed, with the consent and approbation of the archbishop or bishop, or successors, the patron, and dean and chapter, and where there are no dean and chapter, by consent of major part of the beneficed clergy, at respective visitations, testified by their being parties to, and affixing their seal, to such writing, endow any of the said cures with a competent portion of glebe or tythes for maintenance of the curate, such rector or incumbent, and his successor, from thenceforth discharged from payment of the salary to the curate so endowed; such writing to be registered in the registry of the diocese, and enrolled in the Rolls-office in chancery, for which enrolment the same fee herein before specified, and no more, shall be paid.

XIV. *sect. 7.* Inhabitants and parishioners of each of said intended new parishes, in which chapels of ease are already erected, or in which such churches or chapels hereafter shall be erected, discharged from repairing any other church or chapel; and the minister, church wardens, and protestant inhabitants of each of said intended new parishes, or major part in vestry, shall have power to elect all paro-

Parishes.

chial officers, in such manner as any inhabitants of any other parish are by law im-
 powered, and to assess, applot, and levy upon the lands or inhabitants of their
 said parish such sums, as may be requisite for keeping their church or chapel in re-
 pair, and providing such necessaries for use of their respective churches, and cele-
 bration of divine service there, and such salary for a parish clerk in each of said in-
 tended parishes, in such manner as may by law be raised for the clerk of any other
 parish; and such parish clerks in each of said intended parishes shall at all times
 be intitled to such provision and maintenance, as the clerk of the ancient parish
 would be intitled to, in case this act not made; and such parishes shall have all
 parochial rights by law appertaining to any other parishes for the purposes in this
 act mentioned. Saving nevertheless to the rector or incumbent of such parish, and
 his successors, all his and their rights as rectors or incumbents of said parish.

vestry to elect
 officers,
 assess for repair,
 and necessaries,
 and clerk's sa-
 lary,

clerk's provision
 as of the ancient
 parish,
 all parochial
 rights,
 saving incum-
 bent's rights.

XV. *sect. 8.* This act shall not be construed so as to discharge said rectors or
 incumbents of said parishes, or their successors, from the cure of souls, or any other
 parochial duties in any of the said intended new parishes, but such cure of souls
 and duties shall remain in him and them, as before the passing this act.

Not discharged
 from cure of
 souls or duties,

XVI. *sect. 9.* And whereas several dignitaries have several parishes with cure of
 souls appropriate and annexed, which are served by stipendiary curates, who have
 no place of residence in the parishes, where they officiate: such appropriated cures
 shall be hereafter deemed perpetual cures, with consent of the archbishop, bishop
 of the diocese, the dean and chapter of the said diocese, and of the dignitary to
 whose dignity such parishes are appropriated, testified in writing under hands and
 seals, from the time such writing is entered in the registry of the diocese, and in the
 registry of the metropolitanical court of the province; and the curates of every of
 them respectively shall be capable of receiving any endowment from the respec-
 tive deans, archdeacons, or other dignitaries, to whom such benefices are so appro-
 priated respectively, or any other bodies corporate or politick, or any other person
 or persons, in such manner as any curate of any impropriate or appropriate bene-
 fice is by laws now in being, qualified to take any endowment; and shall have per-
 petual succession, and are hereby created bodies politick and corporate, and made
 capable to receive any such endowments in land or tythes, or both, or any such
 augmentation, as shall be granted to them and their successors; and after any of said
 cures endowed with a sufficient quantity of glebe, such curate, with approbation of
 the archbishop or bishop, may make such buildings and improvements on such
 glebe, and intitled to receive the money so expended from his next successor, as
 any other incumbent is or shall be intitled to for buildings and improvements on
 the glebe of his benefice: and all such provisions for encouraging the building and
 making improvements on the glebes belonging to the clergy, shall extend to such
 curates respectively, in the same manner as now to the incumbent of any ecclesi-
 astical benefice; and the trustees and commissioners of first fruits are hereby re-
 quired to grant to any such curate a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty
 pounds, to enable such curate to build a house; which sum said trustees are impow-
 ered to grant, before such house is begun, upon an assurance from the archbishop
 or bishop that such house shall be built upon a plan and estimate approved of by
 the archbishop or bishop and said trustees.

Appropriate
 cures deemed
 perpetual on
 consent register-
 ed,

capable of en-
 dowment,

perpetual suc-
 cession and bo-
 dies corporate,

may build and
 improve glebes,
 intitled from suc-
 cessor, and to all
 encouragements,

first fruits to
 advance not
 above 150 l. for
 building
 on plan ap-
 proved.

XVII. *sect. 10.* If any dignitary, to whose deanry, archdeaconry, or dignity any
 such parish or parishes with cure of souls shall be so appropriate, shall, with consent
 and approbation of the archbishop or bishop, the patron, and the dean and chapter
 of the church, to which such deanry, archdeaconry, or other dignity shall belong,
 testified by being parties, and affixing their seals to such writing, endow any such

Dignitary with
 consent endow-
 ing cures, dis-
 charged from
 salary,

Parishes.

registered and
inrolled,
fee 13s. & 4d.

cures with a competent portion of glebe or tythes, or both, for maintenance of any such curate, the dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, and their successors, shall thenceforth be discharged from the payment of the salary to the curate so endowed, from the time such writing shall be entered in the registry of the diocese, and enrolled in the Rolls-office of chancery; for which thirteen shillings and four pence shall be paid over and above the expences usually paid to the engrossing clerk.

Cure of souls or
duties not dis-
charged.

XVIII. *sect. 11.* This act not construed so as to discharge any such dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, or their successors, from the cure of souls, or any other parochial duties, in any such parochial duties, in any such appropriate benefice; and no such dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, shall receive any benefit from any such endowment, but shall be liable to the payment of such salary to every such curate, as he would have been, in case no such endowment made, unless he shall by such endowment by such writing be discharged from the same.

On vacancy,
curate nominat-
ed by dignitary,
licensed by
bishop,

XIX. *sect. 12.* As often as the cure of any such appropriate parish, so endowed or augmented pursuant to this act, shall become vacant by any means, it shall and may be lawful for the dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, to whose dignity such parish is appropriate, to nominate to the archbishop or bishop, a sufficient curate for every such parish respectively; which curate shall be approved of and licensed by said archbishops or bishops respectively, in such manner as other curates are by law, and upon every vacancy of any of said cures by death or removal of such curate, or acceptance of any other cure, or benefice with cure of souls, another curate shall be nominated and appointed in manner before directed; and in case any of the dignitaries, to whose dignities such parish appropriate, fail or neglect to nominate two months after any such cures vacant, the archbishop or bishop, may appoint and license a curate for such parishes, where such failure shall happen, and allocate such salary for every such curate, as at present enabled by the laws now in being, over and above any endowment of said cures for augmentation of the maintenance of any of said curates, unless such dignitary shall have endowed the curate of such parish, and thereby have become discharged from payment of such salary, in the manner herein before mentioned.

on failure 2
months, ap-
pointed by
bishop,
and salary.

Chief governors
with consent as
by 2 G. 1.
c. 14. may
unite parishes,
&c.

XX. *sect. 13.* It may be lawful for the chief governors, with the assent, advice, approbation, and consent of such persons, in such manner, and under such savings and provisos, as are mentioned in the act of the second of George the first (intituled, *An act for the real union and division of parishes*) to unite appropriate parishes, and to disappropriate appropriated parishes, or part of such parishes, and to unite such disappropriated parishes, or part of such parishes to another parish, and to erect such divided and united parishes into new parishes with all parochial rights.

Consent of
chief governors
valid.

XXI. *sect. 14.* When the consent of the king, his heirs and successors, is to be given to the making any unions or divisions of appropriate parishes, or parts of such parishes, or to the endowment of perpetual cures by this act, or any unions and divisions of parishes, or unions of any dignitaries or benefices, or other ecclesiastical preferments, by the act 2 G. 1. or any other act now in force in this kingdom, the consent of governors under hands and seals to such unions and divisions shall to all intents and purposes be as good and valid in law, as if the consent of his majesty, his heirs and successors, was thereunto signified by letters patent under great seal of this kingdom.

Inrolled in 6
months.

XXII. *sect. 15.* Such consent of chief governors enrolled in the rolls office in chancery, within six months after the date; for enrolment whereof three shillings and four pence, and no more, shall be paid.

XXIII. *sect.*

Parishes.

XXIII. *sect. 16.* And whereas by an act in the 8th year of his present majesty, it is ^{7 G. 3. c. 17.} enacted, that it shall be lawful for Richard, lord archbishop of Armagh, or his successors, to erect new churches or chapels on the reputed antient sites of the churches or chapels of the respective parishes, and one other church or chapel in the city or liberties of Armagh : and it hath been found, that the building on the sites, prescribed and intended by that act, will create great inequalities in the respective districts or new parishes, it shall be lawful for archbishop of Armagh, or his successors, to erect, or cause to be erected, new churches or chapels either on the reputed antient sites of the churches or chapels of said respective parishes, or on any other new sites within the respective districts or town-lands of the said intended new parishes, as to him, or his successors, shall seem most fit and convenient for ease of the parishioners, and decent celebration of divine worship.

archbishop of Armagh may erect new churches or chapels either on reputed antient sites or any other new sites within the districts of new parishes.

XXIV. *sect. 17.* And to prevent unnecessary dispute and expence, occupiers of lands within every parish in this kingdom shall as to every cess or tax for repairing any church or chapel, or other necessary charges belonging to such church or chapel, be, and be construed inhabitants within every such parish, whether such be a parish of itself, or be united to any other parish by episcopal union or otherwise, or whether such occupiers do or do not reside and dwell within such parish.

Land-occupiers, as to every cess for repairs or charges of church or chapel, construed inhabitants, whether resident or not, or whether an union or not.

XXV. *sect. 18.* It shall be lawful for any persons, bodies politick or corporate, to allot and set apart any land, not exceeding one plantation acre, within any parish, city, or corporate town, or the precincts thereof, at any distance from the mother-church of the said parish or parishes, whereon it shall be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politick and corporate, with consent of the archbishop or bishop, and major part of the protestant inhabitants in vestry, to erect and build a chapel or chapels on the said lands so granted, or on any ancient site, in which the liturgy and rites of the church of Ireland as by law established, are to be used and observed, and who are hereby enabled to settle and assure lands, tenements, tythes, or hereditaments in fee-simple, of the clear yearly value of thirty pounds a year, and not exceeding fifty, for a provision or maintenance for a curate to officiate in every such chapel and chapels, and his successors for ever, as a perpetual endowment.

1 Acre may be set apart in any parish, city, town corporate, or precincts, for building chapels with consent in vestry, on an antient site,

perpetual endowment for curate of lands; &c. in fee.

XXVI. *sect. 19.* All such chapels, erected and endowed by virtue of this act, shall be thenceforth perpetual cures and benefices; and the curates thereof respectively, and their successors, shall be bodies politick and corporate, by such name as in the grant of such endowment mentioned.

Perpetual cures, and bodies corporate.

XXVII. *sect. 20.* All persons, bodies politick and corporate, who have erected, or shall so erect and endow, any such chapel or chapels, shall thenceforth be the true and only patron or patrons of such chapel or chapels, and the sole right of presentation or nomination thereto shall be for ever after vested in them, their heirs and successors respectively; and the said endowed curacies, and patronage thereof, shall be subject to the same provisions and limitations, as curacies endowed by stat. 1 G. 2. c. 18. are now subject; and such chapels of ease shall be kept in repair, in manner prescribed for keeping chapels of ease in repair, erected in cities or corporate towns, by the act 1 G. 2. c. 22.

Persons, erecting and endowing, patrons;

endowed curacies subject as by 1 G. 2. c. 18, chapels of ease repaired as by 1 G. 2. c. 22.

Parliament.

I. *Stat. 7. Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1.* No parliament, which shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall continue longer than eight years, to be accounted from the day on which by the writs of summons it shall be appointed to meet.

Limited to 8 years.

II. *sect.*

Parliament.

II. *sect. 2.* This present parliament shall determine on the 24th of June 1768, unless dissolved sooner.

Speaker's warrant for new writs during recess.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* The speaker of house of commons during recess for more than 20 days, whether by prorogation or adjournment, may and is required to issue warrants to clerk of the crown to make out new writs for electing members upon such notice thereof and in such manner as herein after provided, and not otherwise: when death of such member certified to the speaker by any two members by writing under their hands, he shall forthwith after cause notice of the death to be inserted in Dublin Gazette, and at end of 14 days after (the day of insertion excluded) shall forthwith issue his warrant, unless the house shall have met again after such prorogation or adjournment before issuing thereof.

Provided no question as to the former return.

IV. *sect. 2.* Provided the return of the writ, by virtue of which such member deceased was elected, shall have been brought to chanper office 15 days at least before the end of the session immediately preceding the death of such member, and no petition preferred, or other question depending touching validity of such return, or of the election on which the same was made.

Time appointed on petition;

Notice to attend.

V. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 1.* Whenever a petition complaining of undue election or return of a member presented to the house of commons, a day and hour shall by said house be appointed for taking it into consideration; and notice thereof in writing forthwith given by the speaker to the petitioners and sitting members or their agents with order to attend the house at the time by themselves, their counsel, or agents.

Not till 14 days.

VI. *sect. 2.* No such petition taken into consideration within 14 days after commencement of the session, in which it is presented, nor within 14 days after the return, to which it relates, shall be brought into the office of clerk of the crown.

Time altered.

VII. *sect. 3.* The house may alter, and appoint some subsequent day and hour, as occasion requires, giving parties like notice and order to attend.

60 present at reading the order, or adjourned to next day.

VIII. *sect. 4.* At time appointed, and previous to reading the order of the day, the serjeant shall be directed to go with the mace to the places adjacent and require immediate attendance of the members on the business of the house, and after his return the house shall be counted; and if less than 60 present, or if at the time of drawing by lot the names, as herein directed, the number 37, not set aside nor excused, cannot be compleated, the order for taking it into consideration shall be immediately adjourned to a particular hour on the following day (Sunday and Christmas always excepted) on which the house shall proceed in same manner, and so from day to day, 'till there be attendance of 60 members at reading such order of the day.

When 60 present, parties to the bar, door locked, order read, 37 drawn by lot.

IX. *sect. 5:* If after summoning and counting the house 60 present, the petitioners by themselves, their counsel, or agents, and the counsel or agents of the sitting members, ordered to attend at the bar, the door then locked, and no member suffered to enter or depart, 'till the petitioners, their counsel, or agents, and counsel or agents for the sitting members, shall be directed to withdraw, as herein after mentioned. When the door locked, the order of the day shall be read; and the names of all the members of the house written or printed on distinct pieces of parchment or paper, all as near as may be of equal size, and rolled up in same manner, shall be put in equal numbers into six boxes or classes, to be placed on the table for that purpose; and shall be there shaken together; and then the clerk or assistant shall publickly draw out of the said boxes alternately the said pieces, and

Parliament.

and deliver the same to the speaker to be by him read to the house; and so shall continue to do, until 37 names of members then present be drawn.

X. *sect. 6.* If the name of any member, who shall have given his vote at the election so complained of, or who shall be petitioner complaining of an undue election or return, or against whose return a petition shall be then depending, or whose return shall not have been brought in 14 days, shall be drawn, his name set aside with names of those absent.

Names set aside if drawn.

XI. *sect. 7.* If the name of any 60 years of age or upwards be drawn, he shall be excused from serving on the select committee, if he require it, and verify the cause of such requisition on oath.

If 60 years old, excused, on oath.

XII. *sect. 8.* If the name of any, who has served in such select committee during the same session, be drawn, he shall, if he requires, be excused from serving again, unless the house shall before the day appointed for said petition have resolved, that the number, who have not served in the same session, is insufficient to fulfil the purposes of this act, respecting the choice of such select committee.

Or serving the same session, throughout, unless number insufficient.

XIII. *sect. 9.* No member, who after having been appointed to serve in any such select committee shall on inability or accident have been excused from attending throughout, shall be deemed to have served on any such committee.

XIV. *sect. 10.* If any other member offer and verify on oath any other excuse, the substance of the allegations so verified shall be taken down by said clerk, that the same may be entered on the journals, and the opinion of the house taken thereon; and if resolved, that he is unable, or cannot without great and manifest detriment serve in such select committee, he also shall be excused.

Other excuse verified on oath, and opinion of the house taken.

XV. *sect. 11.* Instead of the members so set aside and excused the names of others shall be drawn, who may in like manner be set aside or excused, and others drawn to supply their places, until the whole number of 37 not liable to be so set aside or excused be compleat; and the petitioners or their agents shall then name one, and the sitting members or their agents another, from among the members then present, whose names shall not have been drawn, to be added to those so chosen by lot.

Others drawn, till 37, one named on each side added.

XVI. *sect. 12.* Either nominee set aside for any of the same causes as those by lot, or, if he require it, excused, and the party shall nominate another in his stead, and so continue, as often as the case happens, until his nominee admitted.

Nominee set aside for same causes.

XVII. *sect. 13.* As soon as said 37 so chosen and the 2 members so nominated, the door opened, and the house may proceed on any other business, and lists of the 37 then given to the petitioners, counsel, or agents, and counsel or agents for the sitting members, who shall immediately withdraw, together with the clerk appointed to attend said committee, and said petitioners and sitting members, their counsel or agents, beginning on the part of petitioners, shall alternately strike off one of the said 37, until said number reduced to 13; and said clerk within one hour at farthest from the time of the parties withdrawing shall deliver into the house the names of the 13 remaining, who together with the two nominated shall be sworn at the table well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence, and shall be a select committee to try and determine the merits of the return or election appointed to be that day taken into consideration; and the house shall order said committee to meet at a certain time fixed by the house, which shall be within 24 hours of the appointment of said committee, unless Sunday or Christmas day intervene; and their place of meeting and sitting shall be some convenient room or place adjacent to the house of commons or court of requests properly prepared for that purpose.

Lists of the 37.

parties to strike alternately till 13 left,

sworn with the nominees,

a select committee;

place and time of meeting.

XVIII. *sect.*

Parliament.

XVIII. *sect. 14.* On the parties so withdrawing the house shall continue sitting ; and said 39 shall not depart the house 'till the time for meeting of said committee fixed.

Another drawn
in place of no-
minee drawn,

want of nomina-
tion supplied,

15 in the whole.

Attestation by
clerk,
and the speaker,

XIX. *sect. 15.* If on drawing any member by lot either party or their agents declare him intended to be one of the nominees, and he shall consent to such nomination, his name set aside, and, unless objected to as aforesaid, shall serve as such nominee, and another drawn to supply his place to compleat 37 ; if either nominate not a member present admitted as by this act, supplied by drawing instead one or two (as the case requires) subject to like objections and excuses as the other 37, added to the lists, and liable to be struck off, leaving always 15 in the whole, and no more, as a select committee.

names undrawn
read, if required.

XX. *sect. 16.* Names of all the members so written and rolled up shall previous to the day for taking said petition into consideration be prepared by said clerk or assistant, and put into a box or parcel in the speaker's presence, with an attestation signed by said clerk or assistant that the names of all the members were by him put there on the day of in the year ; which said box or parcel the speaker shall seal with his own seal, and to the outside annex an attestation signed by himself, that the said box or parcel was on the day of on the year made up in his presence in manner directed by this act ; and as soon as the parties withdrawn, and before the house enter on other business, any member may require, that the names of all the members, which remain undrawn, shall be drawn and read aloud by said clerk or assistant.

Election of
chairman,
casting voice
first drawn.

Send for 2 per-
sons, &c.
try merits or
whether election
void,
entered on
journals.

XXI. *sect. 17.* Select committee shall on meeting elect a chairman among such as chosen by lot ; if voices equal, he, whose name first drawn in the house shall have a casting voice ; so if ever occasion for electing a new chairman on death or necessary absence of the first elected.

Adjournment
not above 24
hours.

XXII. *sect. 18.* Committee may send for persons, papers, and records, examine all witnesses on oath, try the merits, and determine by majority of voices whether either be duly elected, or the election void ; which shall be final between the parties to all intents and purposes ; and the house, informed thereof by the chairman, shall order it to be entered on their journals, and give necessary directions for confirming or altering the return, or issuing a new writ for new election, or carrying said determination into execution.

Sunday or
Christmas ex-
cluded.

XXIII. *sect. 19.* Committee shall sit every day except Sunday and Christmas, and never adjourn longer than 24 hours, without leave of the house on motion and special cause assigned. If the house sitting at the time, to which committee adjourned, the business stayed, and a motion for farther adjournment fixed by the house not exceeding 24 hours unless Sunday or Christmas.

Absence not
without leave ;
adjournment
reported.

XXIV. *sect. 20.* Where time for meeting, sitting, or adjournment by interven- tion of Sunday or Christmas exceeds 24 hours, it shall be within 24 hours from the time of appointing or fixing the same exclusive.

Absence pu-
nished, unless
cause on oath.

XXV. *sect. 21.* No member of committee to absent himself without leave from or excuse allowed by the house at next sitting on special cause shewn and verified on oath ; never shall sit, until all members, to whom such leave not granted nor excuse allowed, are met. If they shall not all meet within one hour after the time, to which said committee adjourned, further adjournment shall be made as before directed, and reported with the cause to the house.

XXVI. *sect. 22.* Chairman shall at next meeting of the house always report the name of every member, absent without such leave or excuse, and such member shall be directed to attend the house next sitting, and then ordered to be taken into custody

Parliament.

custody for such neglect, and otherwise punished or censured at discretion of the house, unless it appears by facts specially stated and verified on oath, that such member was by sudden accident or necessity prevented.

XXVII. *sect. 23.* If more than two of select committee on any account absent, committee shall adjourn as before directed, and so from time to time till 13 assembled. Adjourned if more than 2 absent.

XXVIII. *sect. 24.* If the number able to attend by death or otherwise unavoidably reduced to less than 13, and so for 3 sitting days, said committee dissolved, and another chosen to try and determine such petition in manner aforesaid; and all proceedings of the former void and of no effect. If reduced to less than 13, 3 sitting days, dissolved; another chosen.

XXIX. *sect. 25.* If the committee come to any resolution other than the determination above, they shall, if they think proper, report it to the house for their opinion, at the same time that the chairman shall inform the house of such determination; and the house may confirm or disagree, and make such orders, as shall seem proper. Resolutions reported.

XXX. *sect. 26.* If any summoned disobey, or witness prevaricate or otherwise misbehave in giving or refusing evidence, chairman may at any time during course of proceedings report to the house, for interposition of their authority or censure, as the case requires. Summons disobeyed, or witness misbehaving, chairman to report.

XXXI. *f. 27.* Whenever said committee think necessary to deliberate among themselves on any question in course of the trial or determination thereof, or on any resolution concerning the petition referred, as soon as said committee have heard evidence and counsel on both sides relative thereto, the room shall be cleared, if they shall think proper, while the members consider; all such questions, determinations, and all other resolutions, shall be by majority of voices; if equal, chairman shall have a casting voice. Deliberate among themselves, majority of voices, casting voice to chairman.

XXXII. *f. 28.* No determination made, nor question proposed, unless thirteen present. No member shall vote on such determination, or any other question or resolution, who has not attended every sitting. 13 present to attend every sitting to vote.

XXXIII. *f. 29.* Oaths directed to be taken in the house administered by said clerk or assistant, as the oaths of allegiance and supremacy are in the house; and oaths, directed before said committee, by the clerk attending; all guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, before the house or committee in consequence of the oath by direction of this act, shall on conviction suffer like pains and penalties, to which any other convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable by the laws and statutes. Oath administered by clerks. Perjury punished.

XXXIV. *f. 30.* On day appointed for taking into consideration any petition complaining of undue election or return, the house shall not proceed to any other business whatsoever, except swearing members previous to reading order of the day. No other business on the day but swearing members.

XXXV. *f. 31.* If said committee has occasion to apply or report to the house, as to adjournment, absence of members, non-attendance, or misbehaviour of witnesses, and the house then adjourned for more than three days, said committee may also adjourn to same day. Adjournment to same day as the house.

XXXVI. *f. 32.* If on petition of undue election or return more than two parties on distinct interests, or upon different grounds, whose right to be elected or returned may be affected by the determination, the same notice and orders shall be given to such parties or agents, as directed to the sitting members or petitioners; and each of said parties shall successively strike off a member from the thirty-seven chosen by lot, 'till reduced to thirteen; and the list of the thirty-seven shall for this purpose be given to all said parties; and the order, in which said parties shall so strike, shall be determined by lot, after they are withdrawn from the bar; and in such

Parliament.

such case neither of said parties there being more than two shall be permitted to name a member to be added to those so drawn by lot, but as soon as the list of thirteen returned to the house, such thirteen shall immediately, and by themselves chuse two members then present in the house, whose names shall not have been drawn, to be added to the said thirteen; and shall within one hour from the time of their withdrawing, report the names of such two of the house; which two members shall be liable to be set aside on the like objection, for which nominees may be set aside, and if they or either set aside for any said causes, then the said thirteen shall chuse one or two other, until two are chosen, against whom none of the objections to nominees, mention in this act, shall be taken and allowed; and such two and all the said thirteen sworn at the table; and shall be the select committee for purposes in this act.

XXXVII. *f.* 33. When said nominees directed to be named by said thirteen, no member present at the time of the ballot shall depart the house, 'till the time of meeting of said committee fixed.

continued 7
years, &c.

XXXVIII. *f.* 34. This act shall continue seven years, and 'till the end of the session next after expiration of said seven years, and no longer.

Action, suit, or
process, not de-
layed by privi-
lege.

XXXIX. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 12. *f.* 1. Whereas the several laws heretore for restraining the privilege of parliament with respect to actions or suits, commenced and prosecuted at any time from and immediately after the dissolution or prorogation, until a new parliament should meet, or the same be re-assembled, and after an adjournment of both houses, for above ten days, until both houses should meet or re-assemble, are sufficient, to obviate the inconveniencies arising from the delay of suits by reason of privilege, whereby the parties often lose the benefit of several terms; after the first of June, 1772, any action or suit between party and party may be commenced and prosecuted in any court of record, or court of equity, or of admiralty, and in all causes matrimonial and testamentary in any court having cognizance of causes matrimonial and testamentary, against any peer or lord of parliament of Ireland, or against any of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the house of commons, or against their or any of their servants, or any other person intitled to privilege of parliament; and no such action, suit, or any other process or proceeding thereupon, shall at any time be impeached, stayed, or delayed, by, or under colour or pretence of, any privilege of parliament.

Inherent privi-
leges of peerage
not infringed.
Persons of the
commons not
arrested or im-
prisoned.
continued 'till
24 June 1778,
&c.

XL. *f.* 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to infringe upon the undoubted adherent privileges of peerage, nor to subject the person of any of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the house of commons, to be arrested or imprisoned upon any such suit or proceeding.

XLI. *f.* 3. This act shall continue in force until the 24th of June, 1778, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

Partnerships.

15 G. 2. c. 7.

Any number
may contract for
a canal or in-
land navigation,
or company for
assurance against
fire, by united
stock as by ma-
jority;

I. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 25. *sect.* 1. Henceforth any number of persons may and shall hereby be impowered to enter into any contract of partnership by writing under hands and seals for the undertaking or carrying on and compleating, any canal or inland navigation, or for erecting or establishing any joint company for assurance against casualities by fire, by a common or united stock, such as by the majority of such partners shall be judged expedient and necessary for said purposes; and if any one or more of such partners as aforesaid, his, her, or their executors, admini-
strators,

Partnerships.

strators, or assigns, and if the guardian or trustee of any partner or partners, being twenty-one years, shall neglect or refuse to pay into the joint stock such part, proportion, or quota, of any money, as he, she or they shall from time to time be liable to by the deed, articles, or agreement of such partnership, for three calendar months next after such partner or partners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, or nine months next after any such guardians, or trustees, shall be served with a summons or notice in writing for that purpose, signed by the major part of the partners aforesaid, or by such person as legally authorized for that purpose, by the original deed or deeds of partnership, or in pursuance of the same, it shall be lawful for the major part of such partners, or person authorized as aforesaid, to sell by publick cant the share or proportion of such person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay the sum charged on him, her, or them as aforesaid.

if any partner pay not his share in 3 months after summons, or guardians in 9, sold by majority by publick cant.

II. *s. 2.* Notice shall be first given eight several times successively by advertisement in the Dublin Gazette of the time and place of every such sale; and the money arising from every such sale shall be paid over to every such person and persons, as shall be intitled to such share or shares, at the respective times of such sale, the expence of said advertisements and sale, and such rateable part or proportion of all debts affecting the joint stock as shall be due at the time of such sale, being first deducted.

8 advertisements of sale, the money to persons intitled, deducting expences and proportion of debts.

III. *s. 3.* If any part, share, or proportion in any such partnership shall by death or otherwise fall to or become the property of any persons under age, the guardians or trustees of such persons, shall be impowered to go on with said partnership business, and to pay into the joint stock that part or proportion of such money, as the persons so under age liable unto; and to sell and dispose of to the best advantage such part, share, or proportion of every such person under age; and shall be accountable to such persons, when they shall come to full age, for any such sum of money, gain, or profit, arising either by such sale or carrying on of the said stock.

Guardian or trustee may go on, and pay the share, or sell to best advantage, accountable when of age.

1800.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 30. sect. 1.* One act in the 33 H. 8, for vagabonds; and another act 11 C. 1. for erecting houses of correction, and punishing of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other lewd and idle persons; repealed and made void, from the 24th of June 1772.

33 H. 8. c. 15. & 10 & 11 C. 1. c. repealed.

II. *s. 2.* After the 24th of June, 1772, there shall be and one body politick and corporate is hereby created and erected in every county of a city and town, consisting in every such county of the archbishop or bishop, whose diocese or any part of whose diocese shall extend into such county, of the representatives in parliament for such county, of all the justices of the peace commissioned or chosen to act as such in any such county, and every county of a city or town, of the chief magistrate, sheriffs, and recorder, likewise of the two representatives, and of the justices for such county of a city or town, all for the time being, and also of such persons as are herein after mentioned; which corporation shall be called by the name of the president and assistants instituted for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars, applying to every of them the name of its proper county, city, or town, by the words _____ for the county of _____. Which corporations shall have a perpetual duration and succession, and may sue and be sued in all courts of justice, by those names respectively, and shall have a common seal, and shall meet at and adjourn to such times and places within their counties, cities, or towns, as they think fit, save only that said corporations are hereby

Corporation created in every county, and of city or town, the diocesan, representatives, all the justices in counties of towns chief magistrates, sheriffs, and recorder, representatives, and justices, and persons mentioned, name of corporations, sue and be sued thereby, perpetual, common seal, to meet and adjourn,

first meeting, by required respectively to meet for the first time on the day, or on the day next after the day at their election, when the judges, who shall hold the next summer assizes, or either of such judges, shall depart from the town or place, where the assizes shall be held, at the hall or session house respectively, where the judges shall have sat for the business of the assizes, at such hour as they think fit; but the corporation for the county of the city of Dublin shall meet on the first monday of next August at the Tholsel, at such hour as they think fit; and at the first and every future meeting of the said corporations respectively the archbishop or bishops, if present when the said corporations or *quorums* of them respectively shall assemble, shall take the chair, put every question, declare the majority of votes, and do all duties of president or head of the corporation for that meeting; but if the archbishop or bishop not present when said corporations respectively first assemble, the representative for that county, city, or town, who shall first come on that day to the place of meeting, if both attend, and if not the representative, who shall be present, when the said corporations or *quorums* of them respectively assemble; and if the archbishop or bishop, or the representatives, or either of them, shall not attend, in every city and county of a town the chief magistrate, or in his default, and in every county at large, the oldest justice of the peace present, shall take the chair, and do all duties of president or head of the corporation for that meeting; and said corporations respectively shall be considered as assembled for the purpose of determining, who shall be the president of that day, when four shall have come to the place of meeting at the aforesaid time appointed for the first meeting, and at all subsequent times, after four of the said corporations shall have come to the place of the meeting at the respective times to be appointed for such meetings; and every person qualified or capable as aforesaid of presiding at the meetings of said corporations, may at all times after the first time appointed for meeting, by notice in writing signed by him, posted at the proper assizes town, or Tholsel in Dublin, six days at least before time of meeting, exclusive of the day of posting such notice and day of meeting, convene the said corporations respectively, to do all corporate acts; but no second notice signed by a different person, shall supersede a former, of which said corporations respectively five shall be a competent number to do all corporate acts; and said corporations are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to elect during good behaviour such other persons residing within their counties, cities, or towns respectively, as they shall think fit; and those also who shall contribute not less than twenty pounds, or shall subscribe and pay any annual sum not less than three pounds, to be applied to the charitable purposes herein expressed, to be members of the said corporations respectively; and said corporations respectively are hereby authorized to make bye-laws, reasonable and consonant to the laws of the land, and to appoint standing committees for the purposes herein after mentioned, to meet and act at a certain place to be appointed in each county, city, or town; and said corporations respectively, are qualified to accept or take by purchase or voluntary grant, or devise, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments of inheritance, or for lives, not exceeding to any one of said corporations the clear yearly value of five hundred pounds, any law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; but the corporation of any of said counties, cities, or towns shall at no time have a capacity to take lands of inheritance or for lives of a greater value than as aforesaid, except in the case of eviction or determination of interest, in which case said corporations respectively may make such new acquisition as aforesaid, not exceeding the clear yearly value aforesaid; and said corporations are qualified to take all such donations in personal property, as shall be made to them, and to accept of all leases for years of houses or lands, so as no such lease shall exceed

the bishop to preside, if present,

or representative first coming,

chief magistrate, or oldest justice,

president to sign a notice, to convene, posted at assize town, 6 days exclusive before meeting,

5 a quorum, to elect others resident,

and those contributing 20 l. or 3 l. annually,

reasonable bye-laws, standing committees,

of inheritance or lives to take lands 500 l. a year for each,

no new acquisition, unless eviction or determination of interest,

may take all personal leases years not above 21,

exceed

exceed twenty-one years; but every lease for years of lands or of a house to any of said corporations, exceeding that term, shall be void, except as hereafter excepted.

III. *sect. 3.* Said corporations respectively, over and above the five hundred pounds a year, and leases for years, which they are authorized to acquire, may also be capable and qualified to take by grant or by devise any quantity of ground or land within their counties, not exceeding in a city or town two roods plantation measure, and not exceeding in the open country twenty acres of like measure, for the sites of houses to be built for the reception of the helpless poor, and for keeping in restraint sturdy beggars and vagabonds, as herein after is directed.

May also take 2 roods in city or town, 20 acres in the open country, for sites of houses for the poor and for sturdy beggars and vagabonds.

IV. *sect. 4.* Every archbishop and bishop may grant such portions of ground or land as aforesaid out of the estates of their sees respectively to said corporations respectively, for the sites of such houses, for such estate or estates, whether in fee, for lives renewable or not renewable, or for years, at such rent and fines as such archbishop or bishop shall think fit, or without any rent or fine, if such archbishop or bishop shall think fit; and every such grant and lease shall be good and valid against such archbishop and bishop, and their successors, without concurrence of any other person or body of men, notwithstanding an act C. 1. for the preservation of the inheritance, rights, and profits of lands belonging to the church and persons ecclesiastical, or any other law or usage that is or has been of force in this kingdom; and said corporations respectively are required to grant to the helpless poor, who have resided for one year within their respective counties, cities, or towns, badges, or marks of such materials, and of such a stamp or impression, at they think fit; and to grant to such helpless poor a licence to beg in such barony, city, town, or parish, within the counties of said corporations respectively, as they think fit, for such a time or term as they think fit, specifying the names and places of birth, and characters of the persons so licensed, and the causes, as nearly as may be collected, of the poverty of the person licensed, and whether reduced to that state by sickness or misfortune; and are authorized to license so many justices of the peace within their counties, as they think fit, to deliver such badges, and grant such licences.

Bishops may grant for such sites in fee, for lives, or years, with or without rent or fine;

notwithstanding 10 & 11 C. 1. c. 1. or other law;

corporations may grant badges to the poor resident one year; and licence to beg,

specifying name, birth, character and cause of poverty;

justices licensed to deliver badges and licences. Hospitals to be built,

V. *sect. 5.* Said corporations may, and are required to build hospitals, to be called work-houses or houses of industry, and for the relief of the poor in their respective counties, as soon as they shall be possessed of funds sufficient, as plain, as durable, and at as moderate expences as may be; and those hospitals divided into four parts; of which one is to be allotted for such poor helpless men, as judged worthy of admission; one other for reception of poor helpless women; one other for men who shall be committed to the hospital, as hereafter is directed, as vagabonds or sturdy beggars, able or fit for labour; and the fourth part for such idle, strolling, and disorderly women as shall be committed to the hospital, as herein after is directed, and found able or fit for labour.

in 4 parts; for poor men; women; vagabonds or sturdy beggars; strolling and disorderly women.

VI. *sect. 6.* Every man above the age of fifteen years, who shall be found begging without such licence, and shall not wear such badge, exposed to publick view on the back or shoulder, shall be committed to stocks by any justice, authorized to act for the county, city, or town, where such person found begging, and to be so kept in stocks not exceeding three hours for the first offence; and for every subsequent offence not exceeding six hours; and every old persevering offender may be indicted and tried for such offence at the quarter-sessions for the county, city, or town where the party shall have offended, or any adjournment thereof; and, if convicted of such offences by a jury, shall suffer imprisonment in the common prison of the county, city, or town, without bail or mainprize, not exceeding two calendar months; and if after such conviction the person so convicted shall again offend

Every man above 15, begging without licence or badge exposed, set in stocks by a justice 3 hours, subsequent offence 6; persevering indicted at sessions, imprisoned 2 months;

for every new
offence whip-
ped, and 4
months;

females confined
in place ap-
pointed 5 hours,
subsequent
offence 6;
persevering in-
dicted at sessions.

Persons ap-
pointed at sala-
ries to seize and
carry before
next justice;

justices impow-
ered to deter-
mine;

examine on
oath,
and commit,
unless bail to
appear;
justices on view
may seize and
punish;

the crime speci-
fied in the war-
rant:

children under
10, not appren-
ticed or provid-
ed,

their names and
age inserted in
the licence, or
so many, as
thought fit,

taken and con-
veyed to the
committee, and
the rest inserted
in parents
licence;

fatherless chil-
dren under 8
taken up,
conveyed to the
committee;

those under 8 to
the charter
school,
the rest appren-
ticed:

correspondence
between com-
mittees and
charter school
society,

who are to in-
form, when
they have room;

as aforesaid, such person being convicted as aforesaid of such new offence before the justices at quarter sessions for the county where such offence committed, or any adjournment thereof, may be sentenced by said justices to be, and shall be accordingly publicly whipped in any market town in said county, and shall also be again imprisoned as aforesaid, not exceeding four calendar months, and so in consequence of every conviction after the first, as often as the party shall offend; and in the case of females found begging without such licence and badge, every such female shall be confined in any place appointed for that purpose by any justice of the peace of that county, city, or town, for the first offence not exceeding three hours, and for every subsequent such offence not exceeding six hours; and every old and persevering such female offender shall be proceeded against at the sessions as aforesaid.

VII. *sect. 7.* Said corporations respectively may under their common seals appoint such and so many persons in the counties, cities, or towns, within their jurisdictions respectively, at reasonable and moderate salaries, as they think fit, to seize and arrest all such persons whom they shall find begging without such licence and badge, and carry all such persons before the next justice for the county, city, or town, who, on oath made before them respectively that the party has offended as aforesaid, may commit to the stocks, or otherwise, as aforesaid; and the justices at quarter sessions are empowered to hear, try, and determine said offences referred to the sessions, and on conviction, to pronounce such judgments; and the justices, before whom such offenders, whose crimes are referred to the sessions, shall be brought, are authorized to examine one or more witnesses upon oath, and to take written informations to the charge, and on the positive oath of any witness, to commit the party accused to prison, to be proceeded against as aforesaid, unless the party accused can procure bail to appear at the sessions; and all justices are required within their counties, cities, or towns, on their own view and observation, to cause every such person who shall beg without such licence or badge, to be seized and put into and continued in stocks or confinement as aforesaid, to be dealt with for every first and subsequent offence as aforesaid; and also on their view and observation without other evidence to commit such old and persevering offenders to prison, to be proceeded against as aforesaid, specifying in the warrant of committal the crime; and so all justices of the peace are hereby required to do likewise, where these committals are grounded on an information on oath, that the parties committed may be bailed by any other justice of the peace, if he may procure bail before trial, to appear at the next sitting of the quarter sessions: and in every case where a poor person, thought worthy of a licence and badge, shall have one or more children under ten years, not apprenticed, or otherwise provided for, the person, applied to for a badge and licence, shall either insert the names, number, and age of such children in the licence, or at his election shall take such or so many of them, as he shall think fit, from the parent, and convey to the committee of that county, city, or town, and insert the names of the rest in the parents licence: and if any fatherless or deserted poor children under eight, found strolling and begging, it shall be lawful for those appointed to grant licences, to take up such children, and convey them to the committee of that county, city, or town; and the said committees respectively may convey such of said children, who shall be under eight, to such charter school nursery, as shall receive them, and may apprentice the rest: and said committees are required to keep up a correspondence with the incorporated society for protestant charter schools, that they may be informed time after time, when room or accommodation may be had for poor children; and said society are required to give that information to said committees; and the said committee are hereby required to communicate time after time the information, they shall so receive, to the persons

persons who shall be authorized to take up poor children as aforesaid ; and said persons may from time to time, as often as they shall think fit, order all such children, or so many as they think fit, whose names shall have been inserted in licences as aforesaid, to be taken up and conveyed to said committees respectively, that all poor children may as much as possible be prevented from strolling, and be put to trades or industry.

VIII. *sect.* 8. Said corporations required, as soon as they have acquired funds sufficient for building and furnishing houses of industry as aforesaid, to take into those houses so many vagrants, sturdy beggars, and vagabonds, to be kept at hard labour, and so many helpless poor, as their funds shall admit of ; and said corporations required to seize every strolling vagrant capable of labour, who hath no place of abode, and who doth not live by labour and industry, and every person above fifteen, who shall beg publicly without such licence or badge, or after the term of such licence shall be out and not renewed, and every strolling prostitute capable of labour, and to commit said persons last mentioned to divisions allotted respectively for them, in said houses or hospitals, and there keep them to hard labour, and to compel them to work, maintaining them properly, and in case of refusal or ill behaviour to inflict reasonable corporal punishment on offenders, and to keep all said disorderly persons so in restraint for the first time of commitment for any time, not exceeding two calendar months ; and if, being set at liberty, or having escaped, they shall return to their former courses of life, each person so offending shall be kept in restraint after a second commitment not exceeding four calendar months ; and after a third commitment, for any space not exceeding one year ; and after a fourth commitment, not exceeding two years : and if any of said disorderly persons being set at liberty a fourth time, shall return to former course, then for any time the corporation of that county, city, or town, where such offender found so transgressing, not exceeding four years, shall think fit, and so again after expiration of that term : and said corporations respectively are required to make bye-laws and orders for government of every such house or hospital, and to appoint masters and other fit persons and servants to govern and take care of such houses and hospitals at reasonable and moderate salaries and wages ; and may also appoint treasurers to receive such donations and rents, as they shall respectively acquire or become intitled to, at moderate salaries ; and warned and required to expend such donations and rents for the charitable purposes herein expressed with the greatest care and œconomy at the peril of every individual, who shall be personally answerable for any embezzlement or misapplication of, or partiality in the disposal of, any part of the revenues or property of said corporations respectively, which such individuals shall be guilty of, or concur in, by a suit in name of the attorney general, either in chancery, or exchequer, which the said courts are required to hear and determine ; and in every such suit costs shall be awarded against the defendants, if found culpable, as aforesaid ; and in every suit a relator of property and reputation shall be named, against whom costs shall be awarded to defendant, if the suit or complaint shall appear to be groundless : and if any action brought against any person for executing any of the powers, or acting in any of the duties, herein expressed, defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence ; and in every case, where plaintiff in such suit shall fail, the court, in which such suit carried on, shall award costs to defendant ; or if plaintiff unable to pay such costs, the court may order such plaintiff to be whipped in some market-town in the county, where the action laid.

committees to inform persons authorized to take up children ; that all poor children may be prevented from strolling, and put to industry. As many taken in, as the funds admit ; of vagrants, &c. to hard labour, and helpless poor ; vagrants capable of labour seized, above 15 begging without licence or badge, or after licence expired, strolling prostitutes, committed to respective divisions, compelled to work, maintained properly, on refusal or misbehaviour corporal punishment, 1st commitment 2 months ; 2d four ; 3d a year ; 4th 2 years ; afterwards 4 years, and so again by-laws and orders for hospitals, masters, &c. at moderate salaries ; and treasurers ; donations and rents expended with care and œconomy at peril of every individual, embezzlement or partiality sued for in C. or E. in name of attorney general, costs if culpable, a relator of property and reputation, costs if groundless ; general issue ; costs to defendants ; plaintiff, unable to pay, whipped,

Presentment every spring assizes for county of city or town not under 100l. nor above 200l. before 11th November, counties at large not under 200l. nor above 400l. paid to corporations or treasurers without deduction, assessed and collected as county taxes; separate receipts given. Counterfeit or borrowed badge or licence, by 2 justices imprisoned 10 days.

IX. *sect. 9.* In order to create some revenues for said corporations at the out-set, the grand juries of every county, county of a city and town, for ever, may, and are authorized and required at every spring assizes, after the twelfth of February, 1773, to present in every county of a city or town, to be raised by presentment from off the lands and houses in that county, equally and rateably, before the first of November then next, any sum not less than one hundred pounds, nor more than two hundred pounds, and from off the lands and houses of every county at large as aforesaid any sum not less than two hundred pounds, nor more than four hundred pounds, to be paid to the corporations of said counties respectively, or to their treasurers, without any fee or deduction whatsoever, for the charitable purposes aforesaid, and to be assessed and collected as other county taxes; and for the said tax hereby imposed the collectors thereof are hereby required to give to those, who pay it, receipts separate and distinct from those given for other taxes.

X. *sect. 10.* If any person shall go about begging with a badge or licence counterfeited to the likeness or to an imitation of the licences and badges aforesaid, or shall beg with a borrowed licence or badge, or with a licence or badge given or intended for another person, every person so offending, being convicted before two justices, who may hear and determine every such complaint summarily, shall be committed to the common gaol of the county, to remain without bail or mainprize ten days.

Not continued in stocks after 4 from 1 Dec. to 1 Mar. except caught in the act of begging and committed after four; nor after sun-set, except in like instances: clergy on days appointed permitted to preach and recommend the charity, and collections in parishes, paid to the corporations.

XI. *sect. 11.* No person for any of the offences herein shall be continued in stocks after four in the afternoon, from first of December to first of March, excepting where beggars shall in that interval be caught in the act of begging contrary to this act, and committed to stocks after four in the afternoon, or in the evening, for that offence; nor shall any person be continued in stocks for any of the offences herein at any time of the year after sun-set, excepting those instances where beggars caught after sun-set in the act of begging, and committed to stocks for that offence: and the rectors, vicars, and incumbents of all parishes in this kingdom are required to permit such clergymen of the established church, as said corporations respectively shall appoint, to preach sermons in their churches respectively, and in every year, on such days as said corporations respectively shall appoint, to recommend the charitable purposes herein expressed to the congregations assembled, and to all the inhabitants of those parishes, and to permit collections to be made on the days when such sermons shall be preached in those churches, and throughout the said parishes respectively, in consequence of those sermons; and said corporations are required to appoint fit persons to make such collections; and the sums, so collected throughout every county, shall be paid to the corporations of that county, to be applied within that county for the charitable purposes aforesaid.

Possession.

25 G. 2. c. 12. continued 7 years, &c.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 6.* An act 25 G. 2. for more effectual execution of orders of justice for giving and quieting possessions further continued seven years from one June 1768 and to end of the then next session after expiration of said seven years.

Presentment.

For rents of court-houses, gaols, offices of records.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 4. sect. 1.* In every county, in which a certain rent payable for the courthouse, gaol or offices for keeping the records, the respective grand juries

Presentment.

juries at their assises shall present yearly such rents to be raised upon their counties; and the judges of assise shall have power (if they see fit) to confirm such presentments; and the money so presented and confirmed shall be raised and paid to such persons, to whom such rents are or shall be payable, without any deduction whatsoever.

II. *sect. 2.* Grand juries of the several cities in this kingdom at their assises may present such sums, as they shall think proper, for building and maintaining work-houses and houses of correction for disorderly persons within their cities or in some convenient place adjoining to the same, as they shall judge necessary for the purpose; and the judges of assise may, if they see fit, confirm such presentments.

III. *sect. 3.* The sum for building any such workhouse shall not exceed in the whole 200l. and for maintaining shall not in any one year exceed in the whole 20 pounds.

Workhouses,
Not exceeding
200l. for
building,
20l. a year
maintaining.

Prisoners.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 34. sect. 1.* Whereas persons, indicted for high treason and felony, may remove as well their bodies as indictments into the king's bench, if that court shall think fit, and cannot by order of law be remitted; the justices of king's bench shall have full authority and power by their discretions to remand and send down as well the bodies of all such persons as their indictments into the counties, where the said high treason or felony charged in said indictments to be committed or done, and to command all justices of gaol delivery, justices of peace, and all other justices and commissioners of oyer and terminer, to proceed and determine upon all the aforesaid bodies and indictments so removed, after the course of the common law, in such manner as any of them, might or should have done, if said prisoners or indictments had never been brought into the king's bench.

Prisoners and in-
dictments for H.
treason or felo-
ny remanded by
B. R. as if never
removed.

Qualifying.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 16. sect. 3.* All persons, who have been or shall be appointed justices of the peace, who have once qualified, and taken and subscribed or shall take and subscribe the oaths, and have or shall receive the sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe the declaration in such manner and form, place and places, as are directed and appointed by the act 2 Anne, c. 6. *to prevent the further growth of popery*, and all who shall be appointed by any commission, which shall be granted after his majesty's demise by any of his successors kings or queens of this realm, and shall have after issuing the first commission, whereby such persons shall be so appointed in the reign of any such king and queen, taken and subscribed the oaths and sacrament, and declaration as aforesaid, shall not be obliged during the reign of his present majesty or during any future reign, in which such requisites have been performed, to take and subscribe the same oaths for or by reason of such person or persons being again appointed to the said office of justice of peace by any subsequent commission or commissions, which shall be granted during any such reign, and shall not incur any penalty or forfeiture for the not taking or subscribing the said oaths.

Justices of
peace once qua-
lifying pursuant
to 2 Ann. c. 6.
not obliged to
take the oaths
on a subsequent
commission.

II. *sect. 4.* Nothing herein shall extend to any justice, who shall be left out of any renewed or other commission for any county or place, and shall afterwards be inserted in any future commission of the peace for the same.

Qualifying.

Time allowed
to 1 Aug. 1774.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties and incapacities in 2 Anne, c. 6. by neglecting to qualify according thereto, indemnified, freed, and discharged of and from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties by such neglect; and no acts by them, or authority from them, not yet avoided shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such omission, but are declared to be as good and effectual, as if they had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and made and subscribed the declaration, as by said act, any thing in said act to contrary notwithstanding: provided they shall take said oaths, and receive said sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe said declaration in such manner, form, place and places, as by said act on or before 1st August 1774.

Except offices
already avoided.

IV. *sect. 2.* This act shall not extend to restore or intitle any to office or employment already actually avoided by judgment of any court of record, or filled up by any other, but such office or employment shall be and remain in the persons now intitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Justices left out
of commission.

V. *sect. 3.* Nothing herein extends to any justices, who shall be left out of any renewed or other commission of the peace for any county or place, and shall afterwards be inserted in any future commission of the peace for the same county or place.

Neglect to qua-
lity pursuant to
2 Ann. c. 6. in-
demnified.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 29. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties and incapacities in the act to prevent the further growth of popery, mentioned, by neglecting to qualify according to said act, are hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged of and from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties incurred by reason of such omission or neglect; and no act done by them, or any of them, and not yet avoided, shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such neglect or omission, but all such acts are hereby declared and enacted to be, as good and effectual, as if such persons had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and made and subscribed the declaration; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

On qualifying
by 1 August
1774.

VII. *sect. 2.* Provided such persons take and subscribe said oaths, and receive the sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe the declaration, in such manner and form, and in such place and places, as are directed and appointed by said act, on or before the first of August 1774.

Officers prefer-
red and qualify-
ing in Great Bri-
tain not obliged
on arrival here.

VIII. *sect. 3.* No officer or officers preferred in Great Britain, who shall have qualified for such commission or commissions, according to, and within the time limited by the laws made in Great Britain, shall be obliged to qualify in this kingdom, for commissions granted to them in such regiment or regiments, after their arrival in this kingdom, and being put upon this establishment, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to restore
to employment
avoided or filled.

IX. *sect. 4.* This act shall not extend to restore or intitle any person or persons to any office or employment, already actually avoided by judgment of any of courts of record, or already filled up by any other, but such office or employment shall be and remain in the person or persons who is or are now intitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Quarantine.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* All vessels arriving, and all persons, goods, and merchandises whatsoever, imported into any place in Ireland from any place, from whence chief governor with advice of privy council judge probable, the infection may be brought, obliged to make their quarantine in such place, time, and manner, as from time to time directed by chief governor by order made by advice of privy council, and notified by proclamation; and until such quarantine respectively performed and discharged, no such person, goods, and merchandises, or any of them, shall come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on board any other vessel in any place within his majesty's dominions, unless in such cases and by such licence as by such order directed or permitted; and all such vessels and persons, or goods coming or imported in or going and being put on board the same, and all vessels, boats, and persons receiving any goods or persons out of the same, shall be subject to such orders, rules, and directions concerning quarantine and preventing infection, as made by chief governor in council and notified by proclamation.

Performed as by order of C. governor and council notified by proclamation.

II. *sect. 2.* When any country or place infected with the plague, and any orders so made concerning quarantine and prevention of infection and notified, as often as any vessel shall attempt to enter, the principal officer of customs in such port or place, or such person as authorised to see quarantine performed, shall go off, or cause some other by him appointed for that purpose, to such vessel, and at a convenient distance demand of the master or person having charge, who shall on such demand give true account of following particulars; name of the vessel and commander; at what place or places the cargo and every part was taken on board; or the vessel touched at in her voyage; whether such places or any and which were infected with the plague; how long in her passage; how many were on board, when she set sail; whether any and what persons on board during that voyage had been or shall be then infected; how many died, and of what distemper; what vessels he or any of his ship's company with his privy went on board, or had any of their company come on board his in the voyage, and to what place they belonged; and also the true contents of his lading to best of his knowledge. If it appears on such examination or otherwise, that any then on board shall at time of such examination be actually infected, or that such vessel is obliged to perform quarantine, the officers of any ships of war, forts, or garrisons, and all other his majesty's officers whom it may concern, upon notice thereof to them or any of them respectively, and any other persons, whom they shall call to their aid, may and they are required to oblige such vessel to repair to place appointed for quarantine, and use all necessary means for that, be it by firing upon such vessel, or any other force or violence. If any such vessel come from any place visited with the plague, or have any person on board actually infected, and the master or person having charge conceals the same, adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy. If on demand as aforesaid he shall not make true discovery in any other of said particulars, he shall for every offence forfeit 200l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who will sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin.

Questions by custom officer to masters of ships.

Ships forced to perform.

Concealment of the plague by master, felony, death.

Of other particulars, 200l.

III. *sect. 3.* If any master, or other having charge of vessel liable to perform quarantine, having notice thereof, shall himself quit, or knowingly suffer any seaman or passenger to quit, such vessel by going on shore or on board any other ship, boat, or vessel, before such quarantine fully performed, unless in such cases and proper licence as by orders aforesaid, or shall not in convenient time after due notice by proper officer cause such vessel and the lading to be conveyed into places

Master quitting ship before quarantine, or suffering others, 500l. or not conveying to place appointed;

Quarantine.

persons quitting
compelled to
return, and six
months impri-
sonment and
200l.

appointed to perform, he shall for every such offence forfeit 500l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall sue; also if any person so quit such vessel, by going on shore or on board any other vessel contrary to true meaning of this act, all persons whatsoever may by force or violence compel him to return on board; and every such person so quitting such vessel shall for every such offence suffer six months imprisonment, and forfeit 200l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who will sue, the same respective penalties recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin.

Ships, houses or
lazarets pro-
vided.

IV. *sect. 4.* When any place infected, chief governor with advice of privy council may order ships to be provided or houses or lazarets for persons obliged to perform during such time as they continue infected, or till they have performed quarantine respectively, and sheds, tents, or other places proper for depositing, opening, and airing goods and merchandises in any such orders made and notified, to be provided or erected, to continue such time as chief governor thinks proper, and directs in convenient places in any part of Ireland allowed and approved by two or more neighbouring justices for the county under hands and seals either in waste grounds or commons, or, where such not sufficient, in the several grounds of any persons, not being a house, park, garden, orchard, yard, or planted walk, or avenue to an house, paying such rate, rent, or consideration to the persons according to their several interests as agreed on between them, their guardians or trustees, and any two appointed for that purpose by chief governor; in case of any difference concerning such consideration the justices at next general quarter sessions shall and may order the sheriff to impanel a jury, and upon the verdict adjudge, determine, assess, and settle the same; such determination final; and his majesty shall hold and enjoy such ground during all such time and term, as chief governor shall judge necessary for said purposes, paying such consideration as agreed on or assessed and adjudged.

Compelled to
perform.

V. *sect. 5.* Proper officers authorised to put in execution such orders shall compel all persons obliged to perform quarantine, and all goods and merchandises comprised in such orders notified to repair or be conveyed to some of said ships or places according to such orders.

Refusal, or
escape, felony,
death.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any obliged to perform wilfully refuse or neglect to repair in convenient time after due notice by proper officer to place duly appointed, or having been placed there shall escape or attempt escape before quarantine fully performed, the watchmen and others appointed to see it duly performed may by any kind of violence, that the case requires, compel such person to return; and every such person so refusing or neglecting, and also every person actually escaping, as aforesaid, guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy.

Orders enforced,
assistance called.

VII. *sect. 7.* All liable to perform, whether in ships, houses, lazarets, or elsewhere, shall be subject during quarantine to such orders, as they receive from the proper officers authorised; who are empowered and required to assist accordingly.

Persons entering
compelled to
perform;

VIII. *sect. 8.* If any, not infected nor liable to quarantine, presumes to enter any place so appointed, whilst any person infected with the plague or being under quarantine shall be therein, and shall return or attempt to return from thence, unless in such cases and such licence as directed by such orders made and notified, the watchmen or persons appointed to guard or secure may by any kind of violence, the case requires, compel to repair to some place so appointed, there to perform quarantine; and if such person actually escapes out of such place, before fully performed, guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy.

escaping, felony,
death.

Neglect of duty
forfeiture office
and 100l.

IX. *sect. 9.* If officers of customs, or any officers or persons whatsoever, to whom it appertains to execute or assist in executing any such order, guilty of any wilful

Quarantine.

wilful breach or neglect of duty in that behalf, every such officer and person shall forfeit his office or employment in the customs or other office or employment, and be incapable to hold and enjoy the same or to take a new grant thereof, and also forfeit one hundred pounds, to the king and to him who shall sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, information in court of record in Dublin; and if any such officer or person embezzles or knowingly and willingly damages any goods performing quarantine under his direction, treble damages and full costs of suit.

embezzlement,
&c. treble da-
mages and full
costs.
Goods imported
liable as in such
orders.

X. *sect. 10.* When any foreign country or place infected, all such goods and merchandizes, as particularly specified in any order, concerning quarantine and prevention of infection, and so notified, which shall be imported into any part of Ireland from any foreign country or place, shall be liable to such orders.

XI. *sect. 11.* After quarantine duly performed, and proof by oaths of the master or person having charge of, and of two of the persons belonging to such vessel, or oaths by two or more credible witnesses, before customer, comptroller, or collector of the port where quarantine performed, or the next port thereto, or any of their deputies or any justice living near such port, that such vessel and persons respectively have duly performed as aforesaid and are free from infection, such customer, comptroller, or collector, or deputies, together with said justice respectively are required to give certificate thereof; and thereupon such vessel and persons shall be liable to no further restraint or detention on same account.

On oath of two,
a certificate of
health.

XII. *sect. 12.* The officer, before whom oath made, and by whom certificate given, shall demand or take no fee or reward whatsoever.

No fee.

XIII. *sect. 13.* All goods and merchandises, imported in any vessel coming from place infected; or on board which any person found infected, shall after quarantine be opened and aired, as directed by chief governor by such order notified; and after such order duly complied with and proof thereof by oaths of two credible witnesses before the customer, comptroller, or collector of the port, next to such place where such goods opened and aired, or their deputies, and any justice living near, upon certificate and return of such proof to the commissioners of revenue, such goods forthwith discharged from any restraint or detention on same account by order of said commissioners or any two; for which oath, certificate, and order no fee or reward whatsoever demanded or taken.

Goods opened
and aired, -

proof by oath,

certificate, -

commissioners
order.

XIV. *sect. 14.* If any officer or other person demand or take fee or reward for any such oath, order, or certificate he shall forfeit one hundred pounds to his majesty and him who will sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in court of record at Dublin, in which cases costs allowed to either party as in other cases.

No fee,
penalty 100l. -
costs.

XV. *sect. 15.* If officer or person appointed to see quarantine performed as a watchman shall desert from duty when employed on said business, or knowingly and willingly suffer any person, ship, goods, or merchandises to depart or be conveyed out of the place appointed for performance, unless in cases as by licence as directed by same order notified by proclamation as aforesaid, or if any person directed to give certificate of a ship having duly performed her quarantine or airing knowingly gives false certificate, guilty of felony and suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

Deserting duty,
permitting to
depart, &c.

false certificate,
felony death.

XVI. *sect. 16.* If any knowingly or wilfully conceal from the officers of quarantine, or clandestinely convey any letters, goods, wares, or merchandises from any ship under or liable to quarantine or any place where goods performing quarantine, they shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

So concealment
or clandestine
conveyance.

XVII. *sect. 17.* When any part of Ireland, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, or any Part of France, Spain, Portugal, or Low Countries infected with the plague, chief governor by proclamation may prohibit all

Boats under 20
tuns prohibited
by proclamation
from sailing till
security given,
small

Quarantine.

200*l.* penalty, small boats and vessels under twenty tons from sailing or passing out of any port or place of Ireland, until security first given by the master to satisfaction of principal officer of customs or chief magistrate of the place by bond to the king, his heirs or successors, with sufficient sureties in penalty of three hundred pounds, with condition that if such boat shall not go to or touch at any country, port or place, mentioned for that purpose in such proclamation, and if the master or other having charge, and all mariners and passengers, shall during time aforesaid not go on board any other ship or vessel at sea, and if such master or other person shall not permit any persons to come on board at sea from any other ship or vessel, and shall not during time aforesaid receive any goods or merchandises whatsoever out of any other, then such bond shall be void, or to such effect; for making which no fee or reward whatsoever taken. If any boat or vessel, for which security required by such proclamation, shall set sail or pass out of any port or place before such security given, every such boat or vessel, so sailing contrary to true intent and meaning of this act, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture forfeited to the king, and may be sued for, and recovered in court of exchequer, and the master of and every mariner sailing in such boat or vessel, being lawfully convicted upon appearance or default upon oath of one or more credible witnesses by one or more justices where such offender found, shall forfeit twenty pounds; one moiety to the informer; the other to the poor of the parish where such offender found; the same levied by distress and sale of goods by warrant of such justice; and for want of sufficient distress committed to prison without bail or mainprise three months.

bond,

or forfeited,

and 20*l.* by master and mariners,

Proclamation read in churches.

XVIII. *sect.* 18. When chief governors make any order concerning quarantine and prevention of infection, and notify by proclamation, as aforesaid, such proclamation shall be publickly read next Sunday after receipt and the first Sunday every month after, while such order in force, immediately after prayers in all parish churches and other places set apart for divine worship within counties and places specified in such proclamation.

General issue,

XIX. *sect.* 19. Defendants in action or suit for any thing done in pursuance of this act may plead general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence, and that it was done by authority of said act; and if it appears so, and jury find for defendants, and if plaintiff be nonsuited or discontinue after defendant appeared, or if judgment on verdict or demurrer against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy as in other cases by law.

treble costs.

No corruption of blood or forfeiture.

XX. *sect.* 20. No attainder of felony by virtue of this act works any corruption of blood or forfeiture of any goods, chattles, lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

Seven years.

XXI. *sect.* 21. This act and the several clauses and provisos therein shall commence 1st of May 1771, and continue seven years, and from thence to end of then next session and no longer.

Quit-Rents, &c.

3 G. 3. c. 22. continued 10 years, &c.

I. *Stat.* 11 & 12 Geo. 3. *cap.* 19. *sect.* 6. An act the third of his present majesty, for discharging all arrears of quit, crown and composition rents, shall be revived and continue in force, ten years, and from thence to the end of then next session.

I. *Stat.*

Revenue.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 4.* The penalties imposed by 14 & 15 C. 2. on brewers, distillers, vintners, innkeepers, victuallers, and ale-house-keepers for denying entrance and liberty of gauging, or concealing any beer, ale, aquavitæ, or strong waters from the gauger or searcher appointed, shall extend to every common brewer, distiller, vintner, innkeeper, victualler, and ale-house-keeper, whose wife in absence of the husband, or whose principal servant or other person usually intrusted with custody of his stock, in absence of husband and wife, refuse or deny entrance, in same manner as if such refusal had been by him in person. Penalties in 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. sec. 25. extended to wife's or servant's refusing entrance to gauger.

II. *sect. 11.* The acts for better regulating the revenue, passed in the 33 G. 2. & 2 G. 3. & 3 G. 3. & 6 G. 3. and all clauses therein (except such parts as are altered, repealed, or amended by this act) shall continue and be in force two years from 24th of June 1768, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer. 33 G. 2. c. 10. 1 G. 3. c. 7. 3 G. 3. c. 21. 5 G. 3. c. 16. continued 2 years.

III. *sect. 12.* All fines, penalties, and forfeitures by this act or the said four acts (except such as by this or any of said four acts otherwise provided for) recovered, levied and applied in such manner and form, ways and means, and with such powers and authorities as in the 14 & 15 C. 2. as fully and effectually to all intents, constructions, and purposes as if particularly expressed and mentioned in body of this act, with like remedy of appeal to parties who think themselves aggrieved as by said act of excise is provided. Penalties as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. like appeal.

IV. *sect. 13.* This act and the several further provisions hereby for security and improvement of the revenue, shall take place from 24th of June 1768 and not sooner, and continue and be in force until 24th of June 1770, and from the determination of said two years to the end of then next session, and no longer. Continued 2 years, &c.

V. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 13.* An act 33 G. 2. c. 10. 1 G. 3. c. 7. 3 G. 3. c. 21. 5 G. 3. c. 16. 7 G. 3. c. 27. continued until 24th of June 1772 and to end of then next session, and no longer. Continuance of former acts to 24 June 1772, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 13.* After 24th of June 1772 if any person or persons on board any ship, boat or vessel, being within the limits of any port or harbour, or three leagues of any of the shores, of this kingdom, shall with arms forcibly resist or prevent any revenue-officer from boarding or entering to search for exciseable commodities, that may be found therein, or else permitting them shall after such entry make resistance, and by force of arms prevent or hinder such officers from seizing and carrying away any such goods, which by law now in being they have power to seize, in either of said cases such vessel with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition, and apparel, and all prohibited goods found, forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted as after directed. Resisting officers from boarding or seizing, forfeiture of the vessel, &c.

VI. *sect. 14.* If such forcible resistance contrary to intentions and endeavours of the crew or a majority of them, not extended to such case. Unless contrary to the crew.

VII. *sect. 15.* The clauses in 14 & 15 C. 2. (c. 8. sec. 15.) shall extend to all horses and other cattle whatsoever, that shall carry by way of burthen or otherwise any goods or merchandises exciseable, that have not been duly entered, and duties paid according to law. Horses, carrying goods exciseable.

VIII. *sect. 16.* No writ of replevin, deliverance, or recaption shall without leave from the exchequer be executed for any goods or chattles seized by any excise officer for being or intended to be run without payment of duties, or for goods and commodities detained to answer payment of duties due and chargeable thereupon, unless such goods and chattles first acquitted by due course of law. No replevin, &c. executed without leave first from exchequer, &c.

IX. *sect.*

Revenue.

Former acts continued.

IX. *sect.* 17. An act 33 G. 2. c. 10. & 1 G. 3. c. 7. & 3 G. 3. c. 21. & 5 G. 3. c. 16. & 7 G. 3. c. 27. and all clauses therein respectively (except as altered, repealed, or amended by this act or by any or either of said acts) shall continue two years from 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

As to commissioners, perpetual.

X. *sect.* 18. The several clauses in 1 G. 3. c. 7. relative to appointment of commissioners of excise and customs shall remain perpetual as in said act.

All penalties levied and applied as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.

XI. *sect.* 19. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in said five acts last mentioned (except such as by this or any of said acts otherwise provided for) recovered, levied, and applied, as directed by an act 14 & 15 C. 2. *for settling the excise or new impost* as fully as if re-enacted, with like remedy of appeal as by said act of excise provided.

Continued two years, &c.

XII. *sect.* 20. This act and the several further provisions shall continue two years from 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

5 G. 3. c. 8. continued 2 years, &c.

I. *Stat.* 7 Geo. 3. c. 20. *sect.* 5. An act 6 G. 3. *to prevent tumultuous risings and for other purposes* continued from henceforth two years and to the end of the then next session.

To 24 June 1772, &c.

II. *Stat.* 11 Geo. 3. *cap.* 1. *sect.* 8. Said act continued until 24th of June 1772, and to end of then next session.

In certain northern counties, destroying houses, threatening letters, forcible taking arms, shooting with intent to kill, wound, or maim,

III. *Stat.* 11 & 12 G. 3. *cap.* 5. *sect.* 1. If any person or persons in counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, city or county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, or any of them, after 2d of April 1772, maliciously and wilfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy, houses or out-houses, mills, ware-houses, or other houses for trade or manufacture of any person in any of said counties, or knowingly send, deliver, affix in any publick place, or otherwise publish, or cause to be sent, delivered, affixed, or published, any letter or paper signed with a real or fictitious name, or without any name subscribed, for the purpose of extorting money, arms, or other valuable thing, or threatening danger to any person, or his or her property, to deter from letting or taking any lease of land, or tithes, or other property whatsoever, or from collecting or managing tithes, or who shall forcibly or by threats unlawfully take or obtain arms from any of his majesty's subjects, or wilfully and maliciously shoot at any person with intent to wound, kill or maim, altho' such person may not be killed, maimed, or wounded, being lawfully convicted of said offences, shall be deemed and construed guilty of felony without clergy.

Felony without clergy.

Obstructing collecting publick money, 7 years imprisonment, and whipt.

IV. *sect.* 2. If any to number of five or more meet or assemble to prevent or obstruct any collector of publick money, constable, or other person lawfully appointed to collect or receive it, and do or shall by force prevent or obstruct from collecting, or if any person rescue any being lawfully in custody of any constable other for any offences against 29 G. 2. (c. 12.) or 5 G. 3. (c. 8.) or against this act, every person lawfully convicted thereof shall suffer imprisonment in the common goal such time, not exceeding seven years, as the judge before whom tried directs, and also publicly whipped in such manner and places within the county where convicted, and as often, as said judge appoints.

Certificate of indictment.

V. *sect.* 3. For more effectual bringing to justice all who since first of January last have offended against said 29 G. 2. or 5 G. 3. or committed high treason or murder

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

murder, or shall hereafter offend against this act, if any person or persons in said counties or any of them, and not then in actual custody, shall be indicted for any offences aforesaid, after such indictment the clerk of the crown shall forthwith certify under hand and seal and return certificate of such indictment to the principal or under secretary of chief governor, who is required to lay the same before the chief governor and privy council, whereupon it shall be lawful for them to make an order requiring and commanding such offenders to surrender within fifty days to any justice of B. R. or any justice of the peace, that they may be forthcoming to answer the offences, wherewith they so stand charged, according to due course of law; which order shall in ten days from the making be published in Dublin Gazette, and proclaimed by sheriff of the county, wherein the offence by said indictment supposed committed, between the hours of ten and two in the market places on respective market days of six market towns in the county, and a true copy of such order affixed on some publick place in each town. Offenders neglecting or refusing to surrender shall from the day appointed be adjudged and deemed convicted of the offence charged in such indictment, and suffer like pains and punishments as if convicted by verdict; and it shall be lawful for the court of B. R. or justices of oyer and terminer or goal delivery of any said counties, where offence charged by such indictment, upon producing such order under seal of said council, and its being proved duly proclaimed, and copy affixed, as aforesaid, to pronounce judgment, and award that such offenders suffer like pains and punishments, as if duly convicted by verdict before them.

Order in council
for surrender in
50 days,

published and
proclaimed,

on not surren-
dering deemed
convict,

VI. *sect. 4.* All, who shall, after the time so appointed for surrender expired, conceal and abet, entertain, lodge, or succour such person, knowing him so indicted and required to surrender by such order, being lawfully convicted thereof shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding four years in discretion of the judge.

To conceal,
lodge, &c. 4
years imprison-
ment.

VII. *sect. 5.* Nothing herein construed to prevent any judge, justice, magistrate, officer, or minister of justice from apprehending and securing such offender, against whom such indictment found, or information given, and order for surrender made, by ordinary course of law; and if such offender taken and secured in order to be brought to justice, before the time expired, within which required to surrender, no further proceedings shall be had on such order in council against him so taken and secured, but shall be brought to trial by due course of law.

If secured before
the time expires,
brought to trial.

VIII. *sec. 6.* For more impartial trial of all so offending, if any indictments for offences committed since 1st of January last, or which shall be committed, against said acts 29 G. 2. & 5 G. 3. or either, or for high treason or murder since 1st of January last to be hereafter committed, the offenders to be mentioned in such indictments may be proceeded against and tried on such indictments for such offences before such commissioners of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, as shall be assigned by the king's commission under the great seal of Ireland by the good and lawful men of the body of the county of Dublin or county of the city, as respectively shall be appointed in such commission, and at such place within said counties or either as so appointed, and such proceeding shall be valid and effectual in the law, as if the offence done within the county where tried, such indictments in such cases certified unto such commissioners upon writ of *certiorari* to be issued for that purpose, and in all such cases no challenge to array or polls shall lye or be allowed, by reason that the jurors come not from the proper county or place where offence committed, or that the trial is out of the county or place where committed: but nevertheless upon trials of such offences the challenge to any juror for want of freehold in the county, where tried by virtue of this act, shall be allowed.

Indictments in
said counties,
before commissi-
oners in Dublin,

no challenge,
save for want of
freedom in coun-
ty where tried.]

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

No corruption
of blood, or
forfeiture.

Presentment for
expences.

And reimburse-
ment on acquit-
tance not above
20l.

and for damages
sustained by un-
lawful proceed-
ings.

Or in cattle,
burning houses
or effects.

Notice in 24
hours to next
inhabitants,

and information
on oath in 4
days to a magis-
trate,
and bound to
prosecute next
assizes.
Traverse if a-
bove 20l.

if bound for
presentment,
conclusive, and
5l. costs.

Notice forthwith
to constable.

IX. *sect. 7.* No attainder of felony by this act shall work any corruption of blood, loss of dower, or forfeiture of lands, tenements, goods, or chattles.

X. *sect. 8.* Expence of transmission of prisoners to Dublin, witnesses, and other necessary expences of such trials, raised by presentment of grand jury at succeeding assizes off the county at large or barony, or parish, where offence committed at their discretion.

XI. *sect. 9.* If any so tried in Dublin acquitted, grand jury of the county, wherein such offence charged, may, if they think fit, at succeeding assizes present a reimbursement of such sum, as the person so acquitted shall by affidavit make appear has been necessarily incurred by such removal of trial, provided not above twenty pounds.

XII. *sect. 10.* Grand juries of counties aforesaid may, if they think fit, at any assizes hereafter present the whole or such part as they think reasonable of the damages, which shall appear to them to have been sustained by any persons by means of the unlawful proceedings before mentioned from 2d of April 1772, to be levied off the county at large, or barony, or parish, within which the offences, whereby such damage occasioned, have been committed, as they shall order and appoint by said presentment, and payable by such different sums or gales, and at such times as they appoint, apportioned, levied, and collected by same persons and manner, in which money presented for making and repairing publick roads are now apportioned, levied, and collected.

XIII. *sect. 11.* If hereafter in any of said counties any person sustains damage in his property by having cattle maliciously and wilfully maimed or killed, or houses, outhouses, mills, ware-houses, or houses for uses of trade or manufacture, or hay, turf, corn, straw, wood, or other effects wilfully or maliciously burned, or set fire to, or otherwise destroyed or injured, grand jury of the county, where offences committed, may, if they think fit, present the whole or such part of said damage, as they may judge proper, to be levied off the county, or barony or baronies, parish or parishes in such county, within or near to which such offences committed, payable by such different sums or gales, and times, as they appoint in such presentments, all such sums shall be apportioned, levied, and collected by same persons and manner, as money presented for publick roads by the laws now in being.

XIV. *sect. 12.* No person intitled to recover such damage, unless it appears to grand jury and the court, who are to confirm such presentment, that the claimant by himself or servant, or person appointed by him, within twenty-four hours after the mischief so done to his property gave notice to some of inhabitants of the town or village next to the place where offence committed, and within four days after give information by oath of himself or some of his servants, or other persons best acquainted therewith, before some neighbouring magistrate concerning said offence, and become bound himself, or procure such other persons to be, before said magistrate for prosecuting all or any of the persons, who shall appear any way concerned in said offences at next assizes for said county:

XV. *sect. 13.* Persons aggrieved by any such presentment, if the sum to be raised exceed twenty pounds, may at said assizes traverse, which shall be tried at the same or next assizes, as the judge, who shall allow the same, may think fit; and if on the trial the issue found for traversers, such presentment discharged; if against traversers, they shall pay the persons, on whose behalf presentment made, five pounds for costs, and said presentment thereupon conclusive to all parties.

XVI. *sect. 14.* Every person intending to recover satisfaction for such damage shall forthwith give notice in writing to high constable of the barony or petty constable

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

stable of the parish, in which damage sustained, of such his intentions, that such constable may give notice thereof to inhabitants designed to be charged, that they may be provided and have opportunity to bring evidence for themselves, and oppose the making such presentment, or traverse when made.

XVII. *sect. 15.* No such presentment removed by *certiorari*, or the prosecution otherwise delayed than by such traverse, and that for such time only as necessary for the trial; nor shall any such presentment be quashed for any informality; Not removed by *certiorari*, nor quashed for informality.

XVIII. *sect. 16.* This considered as a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such, and shall continue in force from 2d April 1772 two years, and until the end of then next session, and no longer. A publick act, 2 years, &c.

XIX. *sect. 17.* The sheriff of the county, from whence any of said offenders removed to take trial in county or county of city of Dublin, shall advance and pay every such offender before removal from such county five pounds to enable him to defray charges and expences of attendance of his witnesses; which shall be presented by grand jury of such county at next assizes, and levied off the county at large, or barony, or parish, within which the offence, for which such persons indicted, shall be committed, at their discretion, and repaid to such sheriff. Sheriff before removal to pay offender 5l. repaid by presentment.

XX. *sect. 18.* This act and every clause read publickly in open court on the second day of every assizes and first day of every quarter sessions in each and every of said counties. Read at assizes and sessions in said counties.

XXI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 8.* An act the fifth of his present majesty, to prevent tumultuous risings, shall be continued and remain in force seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session. 5 G. 3. c. 8. continued 7 years, &c.

Rosin.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 11.* Imported from the plantations in ships the property of subjects navigated according to law, no duty whatsoever during this act. From plantations duty free.

II. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24 June 1772.

Schools.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 17.* For further encouragement of English protestant schools every archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon dignitary, prebendary, rector, vicar, and ecclesiastical person whatsoever, with content of the archbishop or bishop under hand and seal, and every person seised of an estate for life in possession of any lands with immediate remainder to his issue in tail, may by deed indented demise for any term or number of years or lives with covenants of perpetual renewal any quantity of land to them belonging, not exceeding thirty acres plantation measure to the incorporated society and their successors, reserving a rent not less than the improved yearly value at the time of demise payable to those intitled to the freehold and inheritance. All grants so made shall be good and effectual against successors of such archbishop and other ecclesiastical persons, and all persons claiming or to claim any estate, right, title, or interest in such land by or under any limitation, remainder, or reversion expectant on such estate for life. Ecclesiasticks and tenants for life may demise in perpetuity 30 acres reserving improved value, good against successors and remainders or reversion.

II. *sect. 18.* In case the lands and premisses so demised not applied and made use of for benefit and support of the charter-schools or nurseries, or some of them Void, if not applied to the schools. that

Schools.

that are or shall be erected and established by said society, such demise absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes.

12 G. 1. c. 9.
sec. 6.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sec. 12.* And whereas by the twelfth of George the first, it is enacted, that it should be lawful for the archbishop of Armagh, and his successors, with consent of the respective schoolmasters, testified by their being parties, and signing leases, to demise lands, granted by king Charles I. for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, from the making at most improved rent in trust for the masters of the respective schools: and whereas there are not fit and convenient houses for the residence of such masters, and accommodation of scholars, owing in a great measure to the want of power in such archbishop, with like consent to renew the leases; it shall be lawful for Richard, archbishop of Armagh, and his successors, in trust as aforesaid, from time to time, and at all times, with consent of the respective schoolmasters, testified by their being parties, and signing such lease or leases, to demise, all or any part of the said lands for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, and for no longer term, from the making thereof; upon which lease and leases shall be reserved, and continued, due and payable unto said archbishop his successors, during said term, so much yearly rent or profits, at the peril of the lessees who shall take the same, as the three fourths of the true value of the said lands at the time of making such lease shall amount unto, as the same shall or may hereafter appear upon a legal trial between the successors of such lessor or lessors, if they shall question the same, and the said lessees, or their assignees, by verdict of twelve indifferent persons at the common law; which verdict shall be peremptory to both parties, and their respective successors and assigns, during said term; in which leases shall be contained no power, liberty, or privilege for such lessees or their assignees to commit, or to be punishable of waste.

Archbishop of Armagh with consent of schoolmasters may demise 21 years reserving 3 4ths of true value,

at peril of lessees,

as on a trial at law,

verdict peremptory,

no power to waste.

Fines laid out on schoolhouses.

IV. *sect. 13.* Whatsoever fine or sum of money shall be given for or on account of every or any lease, or renewal of a lease, of any of said lands, shall be paid to said archbishop and his successors, to be laid out by him and them with the consent of the respective masters of such schools in building and repairing houses for residence of such masters, and reception and accommodation of scholars, or otherwise for use and benefit of such schools.

Sheriffs.

1 G. 3. c. 17.
sec. 1. continued
3 years.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* A clause in 1 G. 3. c. 17. sec. 1: whereby so much of 3 G. 2. c. 9. as relates to bills of discovery and obliges all persons to answer without pleading or demurring, continued eight years from first of May 1769, and to the end of the then next session.

To 24 June
1772, &c.

II. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1* Said clause in 3 G. 2. c. 9. revived and continued until 24th June 1772, and to end of then next session.

Soldiers.

6 Anne c. 14, 8.
3 G. 2. c. 10.
amended.
halfpenny per
100 every mile
advanced for
wheel carriages.
repaid by vic-
treasurer,

I. *Stat. 7 G. 3. cap. 14. sect. 1.* No persons forced to take any loading or proceed on march with carriages, until the officer or person requiring pays down in hand to the owners or servants one halfpenny every hundred weight for every mile; which shall be repaid by the vicetreasurer without fee on performing the requisites prescribed by 6 Anne c. 14. & 3 G. 2. c. 10.

II. *sect.*

Soldiers.

II. *sect. 2.* Owners of such carriages not compelled to take any loading till duly weighed at their expence, if they think fit, and the same can be done in a reasonable time without let or hinderance to his majesty's service. Loading may be weighed.

III. *sect. 3.* All clauses, powers, and authorities in said acts, save as hereby repealed and altered, shall remain in force, and be executed and observed according to the true intent and meaning. Said acts in force save as altered.

IV. *Stat. 7 Geo 3. cap. 20. sect. 6.* An act 25 G. 2. for more effectual bringing to justice such as enlist his majesty's subjects in foreign service without licence further continued seven years from first of June 1768, and to end of then next session after expiration of said seven years. 25 G. 2. c. 124. continued 7 years.

Spirits, Strong-Waters.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 9.* There shall be payable to his majesty, his heirs and successors for every licence for selling *aquavita* or any kind of strong water or spirits whatsoever by retail in city of Dublin and within four miles of the Tholsel, as well within franchise and liberties as without, such sum as shall be agreed pursuant to directions of 17 & 18 C. 2; so as none pay less than six pounds yearly, and none compelled to more than ten pounds yearly; and in any other city or town corporate and the liberties such sum as so agreed, so as not less than four pounds yearly and not more than five; and also in any other part of this kingdom, so as not less than three pounds yearly, and not more than five, any law to contrary notwithstanding. Licence to retail as agreed by 17 & 18 C. 2. c. 19. sec. 2.
not under 6l. nor above 10 in Dublin,
other cities and towns 4l. & 5l. other parts 3l. & 5l.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 6. sect. 1.* Whereas in the book of rates annexed to an act 14 & 15 C. 2. for settling the subsidy of poundage spirits perfectly made are rated at twenty shillings the gallon, whereby a duty of twelve pence is imposed on every gallon imported to be sold within this realm, and a rule annexed that commodities of the growth or manufacture of the English plantations, imported into England or Wales and afterwards exported to Ireland, do pay but half part of all such custom and subsidies, and to avoid a moiety of the custom or duty great quantities of rum and spirits from the plantations have been landed in Great Britain and exported to this kingdom not only to the great delay and hazard thereof, but to a great loss to the hereditary revenue, which has been deprived of one half of the duty, altho' such rum and spirits could not have been in contemplation of the makers of said act: for remedy whereof, and that all rum and spirits imported may be subject to the full and whole custom and duty according to the book of rates, the said proviso or rule, and all and every proviso, rule, order, direction, or clause, annexed to, or in, said act, whereby rum and spirits as a commodity of the growth or manufacture of any of his majesty's plantations may or might be exempted from one half of said custom or duty, shall as to rum and spirits hereafter imported as aforesaid be wholly repealed and of none effect; and the same is and are hereby repealed, made void, and of none effect as to all such rum and spirits imported, as though such proviso, rule, order, direction, or clause had never been made. Repeal of 53d rule of 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 9. as to rum and spirits from the plantations.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* No debenture issued, nor drawback, allowance, or repayment made, for any spirits or strong waters whatsoever, when exported or entered outwards, unless shipped in casks or vessels containing fifty gallons gauge, or upwards, and in some ship of one hundred tons burthen or upwards; if other. Exportation in 50 gallon casks, and ships of 100 tons,

Spirits, Strong-Waters.

or forfeited, and drawback repaid, and 20l. each cask.

otherwise, forfeited, and drawback or allowance repaid to collector of the port to be accounted for to his majesty; and all persons, who shipped or caused to be shipped in any vessel under one hundred tons or in less quantities forfeit twenty pounds each cask.

IV. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24th June 1772.

Taylors and Shipwrights.

Permitting clubs of journeymen taylors on conviction before 2 justices by 2 witnesses, 20l. to informer and blue-coat hospital,

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. c. 33. s. 1.* Whereas great numbers of journeymen taylors in and about the city of Dublin and liberties, and in the county who have served apprenticeships, or have been brought up in the art or mystery of a taylor, have lately departed from their services without just cause, and entered into combinations to advance their wages to unreasonable prices, and lessen their usual hours of work, and these disorders principally arise from clubs and societies, where associations are entered into, oaths administered, and other illegal acts committed, every person or persons who shall knowingly permit such clubs or societies to be kept and held in their house and apartments, shall, upon conviction before any two or more justices for the county wherein such persons resident, upon the oath of two or more credible witnesses, forfeit and pay for every such offence twenty pounds, one moiety to the informer, the other to the blue-coat hospital; and if not able to pay such fine, it shall be lawful for said justices, to commit to the common gaol of the county, without bail or mainprize, three months.

or imprisoned 3 months.

All agreements by taylors or journeymen in Dublin or the county to advance wages or lessen work-hours, and oaths to enforce, illegal,

II. *sect. 2.* All contracts, covenants, or agreements, in writing or not heretofore or hereafter made or entered into by or between any persons brought up in, or professing, using, or exercising the art or mystery of a taylor, or journeyman taylor, in making up mens or womens cloaths in the city of Dublin, or liberties, or within the county of Dublin, for advancing their wages, or lessening their usual hours of work, and all oaths to enforce such contracts or agreements, are hereby declared to be illegal: and further, if any taylor or journeyman taylor within the limits aforesaid, shall after the first of June 1772 keep, continue, act in, make, enter into, sign, seal, or be knowingly interest or concerned in any contract, covenant, or agreement, by this act declared illegal, every person so offending, being lawfully convicted upon oaths of two or more credible witnesses before any two justices within their jurisdictions aforesaid, upon information exhibited or prosecution within three months after the offence committed (which oath, as well as every other allowed by this act, the said justices are impowered and required to administer) shall by order of the justices pay a fine of ten pounds; one moiety to the informer, the other to the blue-coat hospital; or if unable to pay be committed either to the house of correction, to hard labour not exceeding three months, or to the common gaol, as they shall see cause, there to remain without bail or mainprize not exceeding three months.

on conviction by 2 witnesses before 2 justices on prosecution in 3 months 10l. to informer and blue-coat hospital,

or committed not above 3 months.

Taylors work-hours in Dublin or the county from 6 to 8 one hour for dinner, and half for breakfast;

III. *sect. 3.* After the first of June 1772 the hours of work for all journeymen taylors, servants, and apprentices to taylors, and other persons employed or retained as taylors in making up men or womens cloaths, or such servants or apprentices within the city of Dublin and the liberties or county of Dublin, shall be from six in the morning until eight at night, excepting only allowed one hour for dinner and half an hour for breakfast in the time aforesaid; and for the said time or hours of work there shall be paid unto every journeyman taylor, or other person employed, or retained as a journeyman taylor, for his work, during the hours aforesaid, the wages and sums following, according to the skill and abilities of such

Taylor's, and Shiptwrights.

such journeyman any sum not less than one shilling and four pence, and not exceeding one and eight pence *per Diem*, except during three weeks, from the publication of any order for a general mourning by the king at arms in Dublin Gazette, and during that space, any sum not exceeding two shillings and six pence.

IV. *sect. 4.* In case any taylor's, or other persons acting as such, or carrying on, using, or exercising the art or mystery of a taylor within the limits aforesaid, shall hire, retain, or employ any journeyman, or other person, not being an apprentice, they shall pay them, according to the skill and abilities of such journeymen after the rates aforesaid, for the full time they shall so hire, retain, and employ them, or agree so to do.

And for more easy recovering said wages, it shall be lawful for any two justices within the jurisdictions aforesaid respectively, and they are hereby required upon complaint upon oath, to summon parties offending, and for non-payment of such wages, or sufficient satisfaction given to the parties aggrieved, to issue their warrant for levying such wages due as aforesaid, by distress and sale of goods, rendering the overplus to the owner; and for want of such sufficient distress to commit to the common gaol, without bail or mainprize, until they shall pay or give satisfaction to the party for the same.

V. *sect. 5.* And in regard it may be reasonable upon some occasions to alter the wages and hours of work; it shall be lawful for the justices of the county of the city of Dublin at general quarter-sessions, and they are hereby authorized and required upon application for that purpose, to take into consideration the plenty or scarcity of the time, provided such scarcity has continued three months, and other circumstances necessary and proper to be considered, and to alter the wages aforesaid, and to order and appoint what wages and allowances shall be paid to journeymen taylor's and servants, retained or employed, in the art and mystery of a taylor within the limits aforesaid from time to time, as such justice think fit, upon application for that purpose; and such justices shall within seven days after such general sessions cause rates and alterations from time to time to be printed, published, and made known, in such manner as to them shall seem meet, at the reasonable expence of any person or persons desiring the same; and after publication thereof all taylor's, and their journeymen and servants, within the limits aforesaid, after such knowledge or information of any such rates or alterations are hereby strictly required to observe the same, under penalty of one hundred pounds, to be forfeited, paid, and applied as aforesaid by every offender for every offence, upon conviction before two justices in their respective jurisdictions, upon oath of one credible witness, or in default of payment it shall be lawful for such justices to commit to the common gaol without bail or mainprize not exceeding six months: provided every prosecution in this particular commenced within thirty days after offence committed.

VI. *sect. 6.* Nothing in this act shall extend to controul or hinder the paying or receiving further or other wages or allowances (not exceeding three pence by the hour in times of general mourning, and two pence at any other times) which shall be agreed upon for working before or after the limited hours; so that such over-work be not any one time less than an hour, and be actually and *bona fide* performed by such journeyman or servant.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any person actually retained or employed as a journeyman taylor, or servant in the art or mystery of a taylor within the limits aforesaid, shall after the first of June 1772, depart from his service before the end of the term for which hired or retained, or until the work, for which he was hired or retained, shall be finished, or, not being retained or employed, shall refuse to enter into work

wages not under 1s. & 4d. nor above 1s. & 8d. per Diem, 2s. & 6d. for 3 weeks from an order for general mourning. Persons hired, not apprentices, paid according to skill and abilities after rates aforesaid;

on complaint or oath for non-payment 2 justices may summon,

distress,

or imprisonment till satisfaction.

On 3 months scarcity and other proper circumstances wages altered upon application at general sessions,

notice of alteration published 7 days,

100l. forfeited on not observing, before 2 justices, one witness, or imprisonment not above 6 months, prosecution in 30 days.

For overwork, nor less than 1 hour, and actually performed, not above 3d. an hour in mourning, 2d. other times,

Departing service before the time or work finished, or refusing employment after request for wages limited, without work

Taylor, and Shipwrights.

cause allowed by
2 justices, rol.
to informer and
blue-coat,

work or employment, after request by any master taylor, for the wages and hours limited and appointed as aforesaid, unless it be for some reasonable or sufficient cause, to be allowed by two justices within the jurisdictions aforesaid respectively, who are hereby authorized and required to inquire into the same, and to summon such person before them) every person so offending, being lawfully convicted as aforesaid, shall pay a fine of ten pounds; one moiety to the informer, the other to the blue-coat hospital; or if unable to pay, sent to the house of correction, to hard labour not exceeding three months.

or committed 3
months.
Allowing more
wages in money
or otherwise,

VIII. *sect. 8.* And for preventing mischiefs by non-observation of this act, or by seducing or enticing journeyman taylor, or servants from one master to another, if any taylor, or other person professing, using, or exercising the art or mystery, within the limits aforesaid, or any other person aforesaid, shall after the first of July 1772 give, allow, or pay any more or greater wages for the hours of work aforesaid to any servant or journeyman in money or otherwise contrary to the intent of this act, every person so offending, being lawfully convicted before two justices, upon oath of one or more credible witness, within three months after the offence, shall forfeit and pay one hundred pounds; one moiety to the informer or prosecutor, the other to the blue-coat hospital; and every such servant or journeyman, taking more or greater wages for the hours of work aforesaid, being convicted as aforesaid, shall pay a fine of ten pounds; one moiety to informer, the other to the blue-coat hospital; or, if unable to pay such fine, such offenders respectively shall be sent to house of correction, to hard labour not exceeding three months; and all retainers, promises, obligations, or securities for any wages, pay, or allowances, contrary to this act, shall be null and void.

on conviction 3
months by 1
witness rol. to
informer and
blue-coat,

rol. by the ser-
vant or journey-
man,
or 3 months
committed,
securities for
more void.

For overwork
excepted.

IX. *sect. 9.* This act, shall not extend to hinder the paying or receiving any more or other wages or allowances, which shall be agreed upon for working before or after the hours of work limited or appointed, or to be limited or appointed as aforesaid.

Appeal to ses-
sions, on 7 days
notice,

X. *sect. 10.* It shall be lawful for any person aggrieved by any order by any two or more justices to appeal to the next general quarter-sessions for the city or county of Dublin respectively, giving seven days notice of such appeal; and such justices in such general quarter-sessions shall finally hear and determine the matter, and have power to award reasonable costs, not exceeding twenty shillings, to either party, as to them shall seem just.

costs not above
20s.

No other pu-
nishment.

XI. *sect. 11.* Any person convicted of any offence against this act, and who shall suffer for the same accordingly, shall not be otherwise punished or suffer for such offence by authority of any law now in force.

On oath of rea-
son to suspect
greater allow-
ance given,
summons to give
evidence, and
on proof of ser-
vice warrant,

XII. *sect. 12.* Any two justices for the county of the city, or county of Dublin respectively may and are required on information on oath, that there is reason to suspect, that any person using or following the business of a master or journeyman taylor within the jurisdictions aforesaid hath given, paid, allowed, or received greater wages or allowances than as aforesaid, at the request of such informant, to issue summons, requiring any person or persons whatsoever, whose attendance such informant shall think necessary for giving evidence in the premises, to attend; and if any person summoned shall not attend, and proof made of service of summons, either personally, or by leaving at the last or usual place of abode, said justices are required (unless a reasonable and satisfactory excuse made for such non-attendance) to issue warrant for apprehending and bringing before them, or some other two or more justices; and if any person, so attending or brought before them, refuse to be examined or give testimony they shall commit to the house

refusing testimo-
ny committed;

of

Taylor's, and Shipwrights.

of correction, until he or she shall submit; provided such person not obliged to not to criminate himself. give evidence, which may tend to criminate himself.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Nothing in this act shall invalidate any of the provisions made Provisions against combinations not invalidated, against combinations amongst manufacturers by any laws now in force, save as aforesaid; and this allowed to be a publick act in all courts, and judges and justice are to take notice thereof as such without specially pleading; and if any person sued a publick act, for acting under authority of this act, such person may plead the general issue, general issue. and give the special matter in evidence.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Every clause herein so far as the same relates to journeymen Extended to journeymen shipwrights of Dublin, taylor's of the city of Dublin, save only as to the hours of work and rates of wages, except as to work hours and wages. shall be of the same force and effect with respect to the shipwrights of the city of Dublin. From 6 till 6.

XV. *sect. 15.* And for declaring, limiting, and appointing the hours of work and rates of wages for journeymen shipwrights after the 1st of June 1772 the hours of work for all journeymen shipwrights and servants employed, or retained as shipwrights, shall be from six in the morning, until six in the afternoon, except only allowed one hour for dinner, and half an hour for breakfast, in the time aforesaid, One hour for dinner, half for breakfast, without esteeming a tide's work only a day's work, when they grave or coat a vessel; and for the said time or hours of work there shall be paid unto every journeyman shipwright, or other person employed, or retained as a journeyman shipwright, for his work, during the hours aforesaid, the wages and sums following, wages not under 2s. nor above 2s. and 6d. a day, enforced by like penalties. according to the skill and abilities of such journeyman, any sum not less than two shillings, and not exceeding two shillings and six pence a day, with the like powers, reservations, and penalties, both as to master and journeyman, in the foregoing act mentioned for enforcing the same.

XVI. *sect. 16.* Any shipwright quitting his work unfinished, unless obliged by sickness or some other fatality, without licence of his employer first had, shall forfeit ten pounds, recovered in the manner herein before mentioned. 10l. on quitting work unfinished without licence of employer.

Tea.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 10.* The clause in 33 G. 2. relative to tobacco 33 G. 2. c. 30. f. 20 repealed. and tea repealed.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 8.* From 25th of December 1771 to 25th of December 1773 inclusive six pence *per* pound for green, four pence black 6d. per l. green, 4d. bohea, &c. bohea and other tea imported, in full satisfaction of all custom, excise, or other duties by any act.

III. *sect. 23.* Ten thousand pounds of the yearly produce applied first Applied, to trustees of linen manufactures; seven thousand three hundred pounds placed to the account of the hereditary revenue; the residue applied with the other duties and aids hereby granted.

Tobacco.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 10.* The recited clause in 33 G. 2. relative to 33 G. 2. c. 30. f. 20. repealed, tobacco and tea; repealed; and all tobacco, which shall be seized and condemned for being illegally imported, sold by the candle according to directions in act of fold by candle, 1-3d to discover-cr. excise; one third of the gross produce to the persons that shall seize or discover, clear

Tobacco.

clear of all expences, costs of suit, or charges whatsoever, the other two-thirds to use of his majesty.

Exported in
packages of
500l. and ships
of 100 tons.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* No debenture issued, nor drawback, allowance, or repayment made when exported or entered outwards, unless in packages containing five hundred weight at least, and in some ship of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, or forfeited, drawback repaid, and twenty pounds each packages forfeited.

Not mixed with
rubbish, &c.

III. *sect. 2.* No drawback, payment, or allowance for any tobacco, mixed with rubbish, dirt, or any thing whatsoever; with intent fraudulently to increase the drawback; persons, who enter or ship or cause to be entered or shipped, for export so mixed, or enter any thing as tobacco for export, which on examination by the proper officer appears not to be tobacco, shall forfeit all such goods and the casks or package and twenty pounds each package.

IV. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24th of June 1772.

Trade and Manufactures.

Dublin society
to apply 7000l.
granted 8 G. 3.
c. 1. and re-
mainder of sums
6 G. 3. c. 1. to
premiums on
certain manu-
factures.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 15. sect. 1.* To direct and regulate the application of seven thousand pounds granted this session and such part of sums heretofore granted as remain unapplied under an act in the last session, the Dublin society may dispose of said sums for encouragement of the silk manufacture as well wholesale as retail, the woollen, leather, iron, steel, copper, brass, paper, glass, and earthen ware manufactures, mixed manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, mohair, or linen thread, gold or silver thread, or laces thereof manufactured, of the manufacture of printing, stamping, and staining of linens or cottons, of acid of sulphur called oil of vitriol, and of saltpetre; such encouragements to be made by premiums on said manufactures when made or sold in such proportion and rate as the society shall direct and appoint.

Save where a
patent, or no
fair competition.

II. *sect. 2.* No premium for any manufacture, for which at time of making the maker had any exclusive patent, or for which premium there might not be a fair competition.

250l. for medi-
cines for the
poor.

III. *sect. 3.* Dublin society may dispose two hundred and fifty pounds towards erecting and establishing a *pharmacopæia pauperum* for dispensing medicines to the poor of Dublin according to a plan by John Wade chemist, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Premiums un-
disposed.

IV. *sect. 5.* If any premium offered shall not be claimed, or the claimants not intitled to receive such sums, disposed as they think fit for encouragement of all or any manufactures or trades aforesaid, unless previously directed by parliament.

Regulations by
the society.

V. *sect. 7.* Said society may make order and regulations for examining the quantity and quality of such goods, as most expedient for the public service, and most likely to prevent frauds in claimants, and finally determine disputes as to the right.

Process served
on the secretary
between 20 Oc-
tober and July,
and 16 days be-
fore return.

VI. *sect. 8.* In every case and so often as necessary to serve the society with process or proceeding of any court of law or equity, the service of the assistant secretary good service of the society, if between twentieth of October and twentieth of July in every year, and sixteen days at least before return of such process.

Treasurers.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 12.* Grand jury of the assizes for county of Tipperary, presentment not exceeding 20l. above usual sum.

Tipperary, presentment not exceeding 20l. above usual sum.

Grand jury of the assizes for county of Tipperary from time to time shall have power, if they think fit, to present in the usual manner for raising any sum not exceeding twenty pounds a year for the treasurer of said county over and above the sum, which the grand jury is now empowered to present for such treasurer; and the judges at such assizes shall and may confirm such presentment.

Trees, Wood.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 11.* Persons holding by fee farm intitled to enjoy all such exemptions, privileges and encouragements, as are granted to tenants for lives renewable for ever by an act last session.

Like privileges to fee farmers as by 6 G. 3. c. 17. to tenants lives renewable.

II. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* Persons, who grub up, saw, or otherwise cut down any tree or trees, not being authorised by owner, shall on conviction before one justice on oath of one credible witness forfeit for every such offence to the owner treble the value according to valuation herein; ash, elm, beech, or sycamore of half inch diameter valued at no less than six pence halfpenny; of one inch one shilling; of two inches two shillings; of three inches two shillings and six pence; of four inches three shillings; of five inches four shillings; of six inches four shillings and six pence; of seven inches six shillings; of eight inches eight shillings; every oak from half inch to eight inches diameter always valued by two appraisers sworn for the purpose; diameter measured at the butt end; said penalty levied by distress and sale of offenders goods; where no distress can be found, committed to common gaol of the county by warrant of such justice not exceeding twelve months without bail or mainprize; persons buying or receiving knowing the same stolen on conviction as aforesaid liable to all said pains and penalties.

To grub, saw, or cut down, treble value to owner, valuation, distress and sale, or imprisonment 12 months, buyer or receiver liable.

III. *sect. 2.* No person shall strip bark from any growing tree unless authorized by the owner, on pain of forfeiting to owner on conviction before one justice on oath of one credible witness treble value of such tree, every such tree from one to eight inches diameter valued according to said valuation; above eight inches valued by two sworn appraisers; no person, except publick and known tanners and dyers and persons possessed of wood, shall keep any bark or rind of trees in their houses or other places, under pain of forfeiting to any informer not exceeding fifty nor less than thirty shillings on conviction as aforesaid, by distress and sale of goods; where none found, committed to the common gaol by warrant of such justice not exceeding six months without bail or mainprize; constable, officer, or other person by warrant of one justice on information on oath may search in all suspected houses and other places for bark or rind.

Barking, like penalty, none but tanners, &c. to keep bark, penalty not above 50 nor under 30s. to informer, or 6 months imprisonment, search for bark.

IV. *sect. 3.* Any constable, officer, or other person by warrant of one justice on information on oath may search in all suspected houses and places for any wood, trees, poles, or timber, if he shall find any in possession of persons suspected to be guilty of said offences, he shall bring before such justice, if such persons make not full and clear proof to satisfaction of such justice that the same were fairly and honestly bought by or given them by owner, they shall be judged, deemed, and convicted of breach of this act, and subject to the several penalties above inflicted for the first offence, and no writing of any person acknowledging receipt of valuable consideration shall be deemed sufficient proof of honest and fair purchase, till the truth of such writing be ascertained.

Wood, trees, or timber, fair purchase proved, and receipts,

Trees, Wood.

Appeal to sessions.

V. *sect. 4.* Persons aggrieved may appeal to next general quarter-sessions, whose determination final.

No duty for wood from the plantations in subjects ships.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 11.* No duty whatsoever during the continuance of this act for any timber, balk, deals, wainscot, or other wood fit for building or manufacture imported from the plantations in ships the property of subjects navigated according to law.

VII. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from twenty-fourth of June 1772.

Tythes.

48 hours notice in writing before time of setting out,

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 1.* Owner of corn, hay, peas, or beans (except in gardens) shall before removing give notice in writing to person intitled to receive tythe, or his known proctor or manager, of the time of setting out such tythes forty eight hours at least before such time; such notice delivered to such person or his known proctor or manager; or, if neither found at his house or usual abode in the parish, to some person living in such house; who is above sixteen years, all, who give such notice, shall without fraud or wilful delay truly and effectually divide set out and deliver such tythes to the persons intitled, who shall attend pursuant to such notice; the receivers may make in stocks or otherwise on the field, where it grew, and where it may remain and be preserved so long as the rest or any part of the rest of the corn, hay, or things shall remain on the field undrawn by the owner.

truly set out and delivered, receiver may stock in the field, pressed with the rest.

On non-residence or an union 48 hours notice on church door.

II. *sect. 2.* If the person intitled to receive, or known manager and proctor, have no place of residence in said parish, or if many parishes united, sufficient to give said notice by affixing on parish church door forty eight hours before the time of setting out; which notice shall continue so affixed from ten in the forenoon till one in the afternoon of the day.

Reputation sufficient, unless title controverted.

III. *sect. 3.* Sufficient for ecclesiastick or lay impropiator in any suit for subtraction of predial tythes to prove he was and is reputed incumbent or impropiator, and had acted as such at or before the time, the right of the tythes accrued without producing or proving other title, unless controverted, and pleaded by party sued that prosecutor is not the true and legal incumbent or impropiator.

Before citation in ecclesiastical court, petition registered, so as no 2d suit,

IV. *sect. 4.* Before any citation for subtraction of predial tithes a petition or complaint in writing shall be lodged in the registry of the ecclesiastical court, in which shall be inserted all the predial tythes then due to the person citing by the person so cited, so as no second suit shall be commenced against the same person for any such predial tythes, which shall have become due before that time; and a copy attested by the register served on the party cited, along with the copy of such citation, which citation shall also contain an intimation to the party, that whether he shall appear or contumaciously absent himself, the judge will proceed in a summary way to hear and finally determine on the day assigned by citation; provided the time assigned for appearance shall not be sooner than thirty days after the date, and the same may be served with such copy of petition in three days after date of citation; as citations are usually served in other cases in said courts; and on return of such citation and intimation, and due proof of service, with such copy of petition as before by oath in writing on the back or annexed thereto, sworn before the judge of the court, said judge may proceed in summary way to hear and determine by witness *viva voce* and such other legal proofs as shall be offered on behalf of either party, and give final sentence either in presence of the party cited and

copy served,

and intimation,

summary hearing,

inti-

Tythes.

intimated, or his proctor, or in pain of his contumacy if he shall absent himself, and adjudge costs to the party prevailing not exceeding one pound six shillings and eight pence. costs not above 1l. 6s. 8d.

V. *sect. 5.* Such petition may be without subscription of advocate or proctor ; no exception admitted for any defect or form, either party may appear without any proctor, if they think fit, the judges and registers required to receive appearances and proofs, and finally hear and determine in the most summary manner without regard to formality of proceedings and regarding only the justice of the case ; judges or registers not to exact or receive any fees whatsoever from either party in such suits for predial tythes ; but in lieu of such fees it shall and may be lawful for the ordinaries of every diocese to grant such sum out of their proxies due to them at their annual visitation to the judge and register of their respective courts, as they in their discretion think a reasonable recompence for such fees, as they would have respectively been intitled to in such suits, if this act had not passed. No advocate or proctor necessary, no exception for form, summary hearing regarding only justice, instead of fees discretionary grant out of proxies.

VI. *sect. 6.* No attachment or committal shall be made by justice of peace ; but where any party condemned in any sum for predial tythes or costs of suit shall refuse or neglect after service of monition from the court, and proof on oath of due service, fifteen days after service to satisfy and pay the sums decreed, the person obtaining sentence, executors or administrators, may sue by civil bill before next judges of assize for the county, where the party against whom sentence resides, or in any other court where civil bill allowed, in such manner as suits by civil bills now allowed to be brought, so as the same do not exceed twenty pounds ; a true copy of such monition under seal of the court and proof on oath of service fifteen days at least before the hearing such civil bill sufficient and conclusive evidence of the sum due ; and the party obtaining decree intitled to such execution and process with usual costs of civil bills. No attachment pursuant to 33 H. 8. c. 12. On proof of service of monition 15 days civil bill, if not above 20l. copy of monition evidence of sum due.

VII. *sect. 7.* All persons intitled to appeal from such sentences in ecclesiastical courts on such terms and manner as heretofore since the act 33 H. 8. Appeal as before.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If the matter appear to such judge of assize of ecclesiastical cognizance, defendant may give in evidence any thing subsequent to the sentence sufficient in law or equity to discharge him of the whole or any part. subsequent matter given in evidence by defendant.

IX. *sect. 9.* Said court shall be a court of equity to defendant to examine plaintiff or his known proctor or manager on oath, on reasonable notice to plaintiff or his proctor that his attendance is expected at the hearing such civil bill. Court of equity to defendant.

X. *sect. 10.* Nothing herein shall give or confirm a right in the incumbent to any species of tythes, to which not already intitled by law or equity. no new right to tythes.

XI. *sect. 11.* Where any quaker refuses to pay, compound for, or set out his great or small tythe, or pay any customary or other rights or dues to any church or chapel, which by law and custom ought to be paid, two justices of the same county (other than such as is patron or any ways interested in said tithes) upon complaint of any person, who by law and custom ought to have, receive, or collect any such tythes, dues, or payments, to summon, and they are hereby required to summon, in writing under hands and seals, such quaker, and after appearance, or on default, service of said summons first duly proved, examine on oath the truth and justice of said complaint, and determine in a summary way, ascertain and state what is due and payable by such quaker to complainant, and by order under hands and seals direct and appoint payment, so as the sum exceed not ten pounds ; if such quaker refuses to pay, said justices by warrant may levy the money by reasonable distress and sale of goods rendering the overplus, such distress, if not redeemed, sold by publick cant to highest and fairest bidder at next market town adjoining the place where distress taken, distrainer first causing notice to be posted up four days Quakers refusing 2 justices may summon, and determine summarily, not above 10l. levy by distress and sale, 4 days notice,

Tythes.

Appeal to judges of assise,

days previous to sale, persons aggrieved by such judgment by two justices may appeal to next judges of assise for the county, who may and shall proceed finally to hear and determine, and reverse or affirm, as on the merit appears just and equitable, if said judges find cause to affirm, shall decree accordingly, and award such costs against appellant levied by reasonable distress and sale in manner aforesaid, as to them seems just and reasonable.

costs against appellant.

No distress till appellant heard.

XII. *sect. 12.* If such appeal made, no warrant of distress granted, till after appeal determined.

No new right.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Nothing herein shall give any remedy to any rector, vicar, or proprietor, for recovering of any species of tythes, to which not already intitled by law and custom.

As to Quakers continued 2 years, &c.

XIV. *sect. 14.* The several clauses and provisoes herein relative to recovery of tythes and other church dues from quakers shall continue two years, and to end of the then next session, and no longer.

No proctor to farm tythes.

XV. *sect. 16.* No proctor in spiritual courts allowed to act as tythe farmer, or take any tythes except of lands of which he is proprietor or occupier.

Continued 2 years, &c.

XVI. *sect. 17.* This act shall be in force two years from 24th of June 1768 and to end of then next session.

To 24 June, 1772, &c.

XVII. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 9.* Said act 7 G. 3. c. 21. continued until 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session.

7 G. 3. c. 21. perpetual.

XVIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 9.* An act the seventh of his present majesty, *to continue and amend an act the thirty-third of Henry the eighth, for tythes,* shall be made perpetual.

Termin.

1 G. 3. c. 17. f. 2. continued to 24 June 1772, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 2.* Whereas an act 7 G. 2. c. 10. was continued by 1 G. 3. c. 11. sec. 2, in which a clause with exception as to rooks and herons is continued to 1st of May 1769, said clause revived and continued until 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session.

17 G. 2. c. 10. f. 8. continued 2 years, &c. with amendments,

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 4.* A clause in an act the seventeenth of George the second, which relates to the giving rewards for the more effectual destroying vermin; and which, with an exception for rooks and herons, was revived and continued by subsequent acts, and is now near expiring, shall be continued and remain in force from the twenty-fourth of June, 1772, for two years; and from thence to the end of then next sessions with the following amendments, *viz.* that an affidavit be produced to the grand jury of the county, in which such vermin was killed or destroyed, sworn before any two justices of the peace for such county, in the following form, which oath such justices are hereby impowered to administer.

affidavit before 2 justices and justices certificate annexed produced to grand jury.

County of I A. B. of in the said county, do swear,
that I have killed within this county, since the last assises held for the same, the following vermin, *viz.* and that all the said kites, scall-crows, or magpyes, were killed between the month of September last past, and the month of March.

Provided

Vermin.

Provided, that a certificate annexed to such affidavit, signed by such justices, shall be produced to such grand jury in the following form :

We A. B. and C. D. justices of the peace for this county; do certify, that E. F. of in this county, hath produced to us the heads of the above mentioned kites, scall-crows, or mag-pyes, and the skins of the above-mentioned otters, martins, wheezles, or rats.

Vestries.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 2. Where consent of incumbent or minister, Held by curate or licensed minister in absence of incumbent, valid. church-wardens, and protestant inhabitants in vestry assembled, or major part of them, required by any law heretofore made, or that shall hereafter, in absence of the incumbent where such vestry held by the curate assistant or other licensed minister, who shall officiate and hold such vestry in place and stead of such absent incumbent, such acts of vestry shall be as good and effectual in law, as if the incumbent had been present.

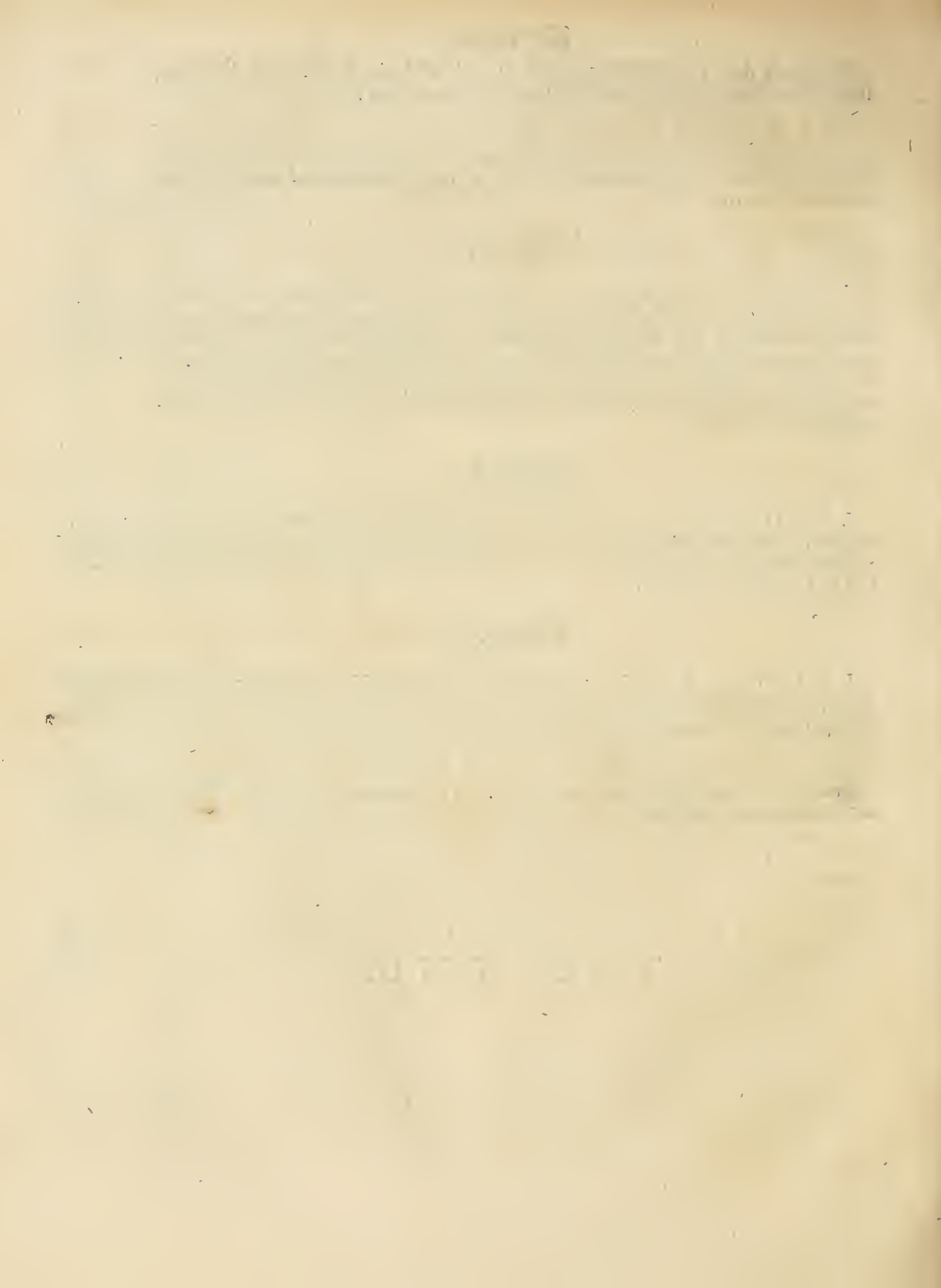
Watch.

I. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 2. A clause in an act tenth of George 10 G. 2. c. 3. as to parish watches continued 2 years, &c. the first, which relates to parish-watches and highways, so far as it relates to parish-watches, shall be revived and continue in force two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session.

Wine.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. c. 27. sect. 1. Commissioners of excise or any three, or collector, or chief officer, where liquors imported as wines, may cause all such liquors so imported, and alledged by the merchant or importer to be damaged, corrupt, or unmerchantable wine, to be staved, spilled, or mixed with salt, as they judge most expedient, any thing in the recited act 33 G. 2. notwithstanding; and thereupon the merchant importing shall be repaid the duties and compensation for freight and other charges as by said act. Staved, spilled, or mixed with salt by commissioners of excise or collectors, duties repaid as by 33 G. 2. c. 10. s. 39.

T H E E N D.



A N
A P P E N D I X
No. 2
TO THE
A B R I D G M E N T
OF THE
Statutes of IRELAND;

CONTAINING

An ABRIDGMENT of the several ACTS passed
in this Kingdom, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of
His present Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King
George the Third.

WITH

A TABLE of the Titles of the STATUTES, shewing under what Heads
they are abridged.

By FRANCIS VESEY, Esq;

D U B L I N :

Printed by the Executors of DAVID HAY, Assignee of the late BOULTER GRIERSON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MDCCCLXXIV.

T A B L E

O F T H E

Titles of the STATUTES,

P A S S E D I N T H E

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of His
present Majesty King *George* the Third.

Shewing under what Heads they are abridged.

*Anno Regni decimo tertio & decimo quarto
Georgii III. Regis.*

C H A P. I.

AN act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great-Britain.

Lace, &c.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting unto his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to pay an interest at the rate of four *per cent. per annum*, for such part of the several principal sums formerly borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the twenty-fifth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and to apply the surplus of the said duties, in such manner, and

(a 2)

for

The T A B L E.

for such purposes, as shall be directed by parliament.

Absentees. Coaches, &c. Cyder. Loan. Tea.

C H A P. III.

An act for granting to his majesty an additional duty upon the several goods and merchandizes therein mentioned.

Duties.

C H A P. IV.

An act to repeal an act, *intituled*, an act for the more effectual punishing wicked and disorderly persons, who have committed, or shall commit, violences, and injuries to the persons or properties of any of his majesty's subjects in the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, city and county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, or any of them; or who shall deliver or publish threatening letters, or who resist or oppose the levying the publick taxes in the said counties, or any of them; and for the more effectual bringing to justice certain offenders therein mentioned.

rioters.

C H A P. V.

An act for granting annuities in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a sum not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds.

Annuities.

C H A P. VI.

An act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper.

Stamps.

C H A P. VII.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in this session of parliament, *intituled*, an act for granting annu-

ities in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a sum not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds.

Annuities.

C A A P. VIII.

An act for continuing and amending several laws now in force, relating to his majesty's revenue, and for the more effectually preventing frauds therein.

Coaches, &c. Distillers. Duties. Licences. Revenue.

C A A P. IX.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for the encouragement of English protestant schools.

Hawkers. Schools.

C H A P. X.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the third year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for the better keeping churches in repair.

Churches.

C H A P. XI.

An act for amending an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for the further encouragement of tillage:

Corn, &c.

C H A P. XII.

An act for continuing and amending three several acts, one passed in the reign of his late majesty king George the second, and the other two in his present majesty's reign, for making the river Lagan navigable, and opening a communication by water between Loughneagh and the town of Belfast; and for enabling the commissioners therein named, to raise money.

The T A B L E.

money by assignment of said duties, for the more expeditious and effectual carrying on said work.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify themselves, pursuant to an act *intituled*, an act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for the more effectual preventing the forging or altering the acceptance of indorsements of bills of exchange, or the numbers or principal sums of accountable receipts for notes, bills; or other securities for payment of money, or warrants or orders for payment of money on delivery of goods.

Forgery.

C H A P. XV.

An act for making perpetual an act, *intituled*, an act to regulate the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XVI.

An act for the more effectual proceeding against persons standing mute on their arraignment for murder, felony, or piracy.

Mute.

C H A P. XVII.

An act for granting to his majesty his heirs and successors, the yearly sums therein mentioned; and for the better support of the foundling hospital and workhouse of the city of Dublin, and for increasing the fund thereof.

Hospitals.

C H A P. XVIII.

An act for the better regulating the office of county-treasurer, and the

duty of the clerks of the crown, in respect of presentments, and to enable the grand-jury of the county of Wicklow, to raise money by presentment, for purchasing of ground or houses adjoining to the court house of said county, for the purpose of building additions to the said court-house.

Treasurers. Wicklow.

C H A P. XIX.

An act for the better and more certain valuation of houses in counties of cities and counties of towns.

Taxes.

C H A P. XX.

An act for amending the laws relative to the lighting and cleansing of several cities, and for establishing of market-juries therein, and for other purposes.

Lights. Markets. Nuisances.

C H A P. XXI.

An act for amending an act passed in the third year of his majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act for the better regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures.

Linen.

C H A P. XXII.

An act for paving the streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, and alleys, within the city and county of the city of Dublin, and other purposes relative to the said city of Dublin, and other places therein particularly mentioned.

Dublin.

C H A P. XXIII.

An act for the better regulation of the admission and practice of attornies.

Attornies.

C H A P. XXIV.

An act for amending two acts passed in the last sessions, the one, *intituled*,

The T A B L E.

intituled, an act for the relief of poor infants, who are or shall be deserted by their parents; the other, *intituled*, an act for preventing the spreading of fires, and for appointing of watches in cities and towns-corporate, and for other purposes.

Infants. Fire.

C H A P. XXV.

An act for amending an act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for confirming the titles, and for quieting the possession of protestants, and for giving time to converts from popery to perform the requisites of conformity prescribed by the laws against popery.

Protestants.

C H A P. XXVI.

An act for enforcing a due execution of the laws relative to turnpike-roads in this kingdom.

Highways.

C H A P. XXVII.

An act to amend an act passed in the eighth year of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for erecting new chappels of ease in the parish of Armagh, and making such chappels, and those that are already erected in said parish, perpetual cures; and for making a proper provision for the maintenance of perpetual curates to officiate in the same, and for other purposes.

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act for amending and continuing an act passed in the third year of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for the more effectual amending and repairing the road leading from the city of Dublin to the bridge of Dunleer; and for the better securing the debts due, or to grow due to the creditors of the said road.

Highways.

C H A P. XXIX.

An act for amending and repairing the road leading from the city of Cork, to the brook which bounds the counties of Cork and Tipperary, near the foot of Killworth mountain, and from thence to the road leading from the town of Clonmell in the county of Tipperary, through the towns of Clogheen, Mitchelstown, and to Doneraile in the county of Cork; and for making additional trustees for the turnpike-road between Kilkenny and Callan.

Highways.

C H A P. XXX.

An act for amending the road from Dundalk to Dunleer, in the county of Lowth.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXI.

An act for continuing, explaining, and amending an act made in the eighth year of the reign of his present majesty George the third, *intituled*, an act for making and repairing the road from the town of Listowell, in the county of Kerry, through the lands of Listowell, Drumin, Skehanireen, Bunegarrah, Killmeany, Curragpholig, Knockenure, Lisfinisky and Binanispig, in the county of Kerry; Atea, Taumpleatlea, Glanagour, Knockfinisk, Carrigkerry, Glanduff, Glannostare, Ballyline, Ardagh commons, Ardagh town, Lishilleen, otherwise Lishereen, Skehanagh, Killscannell and Reens, in the county of Limerick, ending at the forge on the said lands of Reens, at the turn of the road leading to Newcastle from Rathkeal, in the said county of Limerick.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXII.

An act for amending the publick roads.

Highways.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XXXIII.

An act for continuing an act, *intituled*, an act for repairing the road leading from Tubber, near the bounds of the counties of Clare and Galway, to the town of Ennis in the said county of Clare, and from thence to the north liberties of the city of Limerick.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXIV.

An act for making and amending publick roads in the county of Dublin, and for regulating the assessing, applotting, and levying of money in the county of the city of Dublin.

Dublin.

C H A P. XXXV.

An act to enable his Majesty's subjects, of whatever persuasion, to testify their allegiance to him.

Dapists.

C H A P. XXXVI.

An act for amending and continuing an act passed in the ninth year of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for repairing the road leading from the town of Armagh in the county of Armagh, to the town of Newry in the county of Down.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXVII.

An act for preventing frauds in the measurement of lime.

Lime.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

An act to prevent the importation of wines in casks, under the size of thirty-one gallons, except as herein excepted.

Wine.

C H A P. XXXIX.

An act for altering, amending, and making more effectual, the laws for re-

pairing the road leading from the city of Dublin to the town of Kinnegad in the county of Westmeath, and from thence to the town of Mullingar in the same county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Highways.

C H A P. XL.

An act for settling and preserving a publick library in the city of Armagh, for ever, and for enabling the archbishop of Armagh to appropriate parts of a piece of waste ground contiguous to the said city, to certain uses, for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and to make long leases of the remainder.

Armagh.

C H A P. XLI.

An act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes, and to prevent the destructive practice of trawling for fish in the bay of Dublin.

Colliers and Miners. Corn. Drugs. Fish. Clerks. Game. Juries. Possession and foreign Service. Seamen. Tpties. Watch.

C H A P. XLII.

An Act for reviving, continuing, and amending several temporary statutes, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Corporations. Game. Judgments. Hospitals. Vermin. Weights.

C H A P. XLIII.

An act for explaining and amending an act passed in the fifth year of his present majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act for erecting and establishing publick infirmaries or hospitals in this kingdom.

Hospitals.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XLIV.

An act to amend an act passed the last session of parliament, *intituled*, an act for the relief of the insolvent debtors named in the annexed schedules.

Debtors.

C H A P. XLV.

An act to prevent malicious cutting and wounding, and to punish offenders called chalkers.

Chalkers.

C H A P. XLVI.

An act for amending an act made the

last session of parliament, *intituled*, an act for badging such poor as shall be found unable to support themselves by labour, and otherwise providing for them; and for restraining such as shall be found able to support themselves by labour and industry, from begging.

Poor.

C H A P. XLVII.

An act for the better regulation of the baking trade in the city of Dublin.

Bakers.

A N

A B R I D G M E N T

O F T H E

Several Acts passed in this Kingdom

I N T H E

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of His
present Majesty King George the Third.

Absentees.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 16.* All persons, who shall have upon the 25th of December, 1773, or between the 25th of December, 1773, and the 25th of December, 1775, inclusive, any salary, profits of employments, fees, or pensions, shall pay unto his majesty four shillings sterling out of every twenty shillings a year, which they shall receive or be entitled unto by reason of such, over and above the charges and expences of executing the said employments, unless such persons live and actually reside within this kingdom six calendar months at least in each of said years; which tax or duty shall be stopped and deducted yearly out of such salaries, fees, and pensions, by the vice-treasurer, paymaster, and receiver-general, or such persons who are to pay the same; and shall be paid to the vice-treasurers, or deputies, to be accounted for to his majesty; and also shall be stopped by the respective deputies of such persons so absent, and paid by them to the vice-treasurers, or deputies, to be accounted for to his majesty; and such deputies shall within one calendar month after such tax due, give in upon oath an account before the lord chief baron, or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of peace, of the net profits of such employments, for which such deputies are accountable to their principals; which accounts, such persons, to whom the same given upon oath, shall forthwith send to the vice-treasurers, or deputies; and such deputies shall within one calendar month after such account, pay to the vice-treasurer or deputies, the sum due on account of said tax; and in case such deputies of persons so absent neglect to give in upon oath such account, or to pay said tax within times appointed, such deputies, from the time of such omission, shall be incapable of exercising or holding such deputation, and also forfeit one hundred pounds, by bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at Dublin; one moiety to use of his majesty, the other to such persons who sue; in which suit no essoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

4s. per pound on net profits of salaries, &c. between 25 Dec. 1773 and 1775, if absent 6 months each year.

stopped, and accounted for to the king, deputies in one month to account on oath before a baron or 2 justices of peace for net profits, account sent forthwith to vice-treasurer,

payment in one month after, penalty, disabled, and 100l. to king and prosecutor.

A

II. *sect.*

Absentees.

Secretaries and agents to deliver yearly by the last of Feb. to a baron or 2 justices lists of absentees,

or disabled.

Persons exempt from the 4s. per pound.

II. *sect. 17.* The secretaries of the commissioners of revenue, the agents of the regiments upon the establishment, and of the persons intitled to receive any salaries, fees, or pensions upon his majesty's establishment, shall on or before the last of February yearly deliver in upon oath (which oath the chief baron, or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices, are required and empowered to administer) to the best of their knowledge a list or account of such of the officers of revenue, and of said regiments of degree of a colonel (not having a regiment) and of persons intitled to receive any such salaries, fees, or pensions, absent for six calendar months in the year, ending the twenty-fifth of December preceding; and in case such secretaries or agents, refuse or neglect to deliver such lists, they shall be disabled from holding and enjoying said office of secretaries, or being agents.

III. *sect. 18.* This act shall not extend to charge the tax or duty of four shillings a year upon the salary, pension, fees, or profits of employments payable to any of the descendants of his majesty's grandfather, or to the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, principal secretary, or to prince Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, the duke and dutchess of Athol, sir Edward Hawke, or George Charles, if his majesty shall think fit by his sign manual, to exempt any of them from the payment; nor shall the same extend to the officers of regiments, now or hereafter commanded abroad on his majesty's service, to colonels not having regiments, or to any officer under degree of a colonel, to the half-pay officers on the establishment, or the widows of officers.

Annuities.

Amended by c. 7.
Annuities at 6 per cent. paid at the treasury to subscribers for 265000l. at 100l. each, for lives of nominees by subscribers, with additional interest by survivorship, in London, paid by persons appointed, c. 7. *sect. 1.*

to commence 25 Dec. 1773, half yearly, 24 June & 25 Dec.
20 per cent. paid by 1 March 1774, enlarged to 31st by c. 7. s. 6.
40l. by 1 June 1774
40l. by 24 July 1774.
Annuitants named by 24 July 1774.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 5. sect. 1.* If any persons natural-born subjects or foreigners, shall, within the several times, and in manner herein after particularly mentioned, pay into his majesty's treasury in Ireland any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, to be subscribed by them in sums of one hundred pounds each, there shall be paid to such persons so paying and advancing the same respectively, their executors, administrators, or assigns, or to the person or persons legally authorized by them to receive the same, by the hands of the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, his or their deputy or deputies, annuities of six pounds *per annum* for each and every hundred pounds so subscribed and paid, for and during the lives of the persons to be nominated by the persons subscribing and paying the said sum and sums respectively, together with such additional interest as shall accrue by survivorship in manner herein after provided; and that the said annuities shall commence from the 25th day of December 1773, and shall be paid half-yearly in equal portions on every 24th day of June and 25th day of December in every year.

II. *sect. 2.* Twenty pounds, part of each one hundred pounds so to be subscribed, shall be paid into the said treasury on or before the 1st day of March in the year 1774; and forty pounds *per cent.* thereof paid on or before the 1st day of June in the year 1774; and the remaining sum of forty pounds *per cent.* to complete the payment of every such subscription of one hundred pounds paid on or before the 24th day of July in the year 1774; at or before which last mentioned time all and every person and persons, having completed the payment of the sum or sums by him, her, or them subscribed respectively, shall name such person or persons, as he, she, or they shall think proper,

Annuities.

proper, to be the person or persons for and during whose life or lives the said annuity or annuities with the said benefit of survivorship shall be respectively paid; and every subscriber may subscribe and pay as many sums of one hundred pounds each, as he or she shall think fit; and all persons subscribing and paying as aforesaid, may name to the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, his or their deputy or deputies for the time being, one or more life or lives at his, her, or their discretion for the sum or sums by him, her, or them subscribed and paid; so as no more lives than one be named for each distinct sum of one hundred pounds so subscribed and paid; and every person so subscribing and paying, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall receive such annuity or interest as aforesaid, together with such benefit of survivorship as is herein after provided, for every hundred pounds subscribed and paid as aforesaid, during the life so named for every such sum of one hundred pounds respectively; and every such subscriber may name one and the same life for so many of such several and distinct sums of one hundred pounds each, so subscribed and paid, as such subscriber shall think fit; and the several nominees in the said life-annuities shall be divided by the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, his and their deputy and deputies, into three separate classes; the first class to consist of persons of the age of forty years and upwards; the second of twenty years and upwards, but under forty; and the third of persons under the age of twenty years. And the entire interest of the entire sum so to be advanced by persons subscribing in any of the said classes, computing such interest at the rate of six pounds by the hundred by the year, shall go to and be divided among the persons so subscribing, in proportion to the sums by them respectively subscribed and paid, as the nominees in such class shall die, until by benefit of survivorship the annuity payable to each subscriber shall amount to a sum equal to, but never to exceed, the entire principal sum originally advanced and paid by each subscriber; and the remainder of the said interest from time to time, as it shall accrue, shall be applied to the credit of the nation; and to avoid fractional divisions, and the expence and difficulty of keeping long and intricate accounts, no distribution of any sum or sums, so accruing by survivorship in any of the said classes, shall be made to the subscribers in any such class, until such sum or sums, so accrued by the fall of lives in such class, shall be sufficient to pay an additional interest of one half *per cent.* to the several persons, who shall be then entitled to receive the same; and every subscriber, who shall not compleat his subscription within the times and in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum or sums by such subscriber advanced, and the same shall be applied to the credit of the nation; and if any subscribers die, before he, she, or they shall have compleated the payment of the sum or sums so subscribed by him, her, or them respectively as aforesaid, the executors, administrators, or assigns of such subscriber or subscribers may compleat the payment within the time aforesaid.

subscribers as many
100l. as they think fit,

may name one or
more lives,
so as only one each
100l.
annuities with sur-
vivorship during life
of nominee for each
100l.

may name the same
life for several 100l.

3 classes of nominees,

1st, 40 years and
upwards,
2d, 20,
3d, under 20.

divided in propor-
tion to subscription
as nominees in each
class die, till by sur-
vivor each annuity
equal but never to
exceed principal ad-
vanced,
remainder to credit
of the nation.
No distribution by
survivorship, till
sufficient to pay ad-
ditional half *per cent.*

Subscriptions not
compleated, forfeit-
ed.
applied to national
credit.

On death of subscri-
bers, executors may
compleat payment.

III. *sect. 3.* In the office of the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, his or their deputy or deputies, there be provided and kept one or more book or books, in which shall be fairly entered the names of all, who shall be subscribers, and of all persons by whose hands the said subscribers shall pay any of the said sums, and also of the several sums so paid, and the time when the same are respectively paid; the said entry to be made upon payment of the said sums; and also in the said books there shall

Books kept, 1

subscribers names
entered, and sums
paid, by whom, and
when,
and nominees, and
their ages,

Annuities.

referred to without fee,

described so as to ascertain persons;

debentures on completing payment,

with description of nominee, and receipt, annuities paid, whether nominee subscriber or not.

Subscribers, executors, &c. may assign by deed or devise,

so *toties quoties*, not revokeable, entered in 2 months after assignment or death, affidavit of execution produced and filed;

on default of assignment or devise, the interest to executors or administrators.

Guardian or trustee of infant under 12, may pay, and name infant, with approbation of the chancellor, &c.

intituled as subscriber,

trust discharged as to so much, accountable only for annuity.

be entered the several nominees, and the ages of such nominees for whose lives respectively the said annuities shall be payable at the times when the same shall be nominated as aforesaid; to which books it shall be lawful for the respective subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, from time to time, at all seasonable hours, to have resort and to inspect the same without fee or reward; and as well the said several subscribers as nominees shall be described in said books by their names and surnames, additions, places of abode, and other descriptions which shall best ascertain the persons; and every subscriber upon completing the payment of one or more hundred pounds as aforesaid, shall immediately receive from the officers of his majesty's treasury one or more debenture or debentures, in which shall be mentioned and expressed the names and surnames, additions, places of abode, ages, and other descriptions of the nominee or nominees, and also the receipt of the consideration money, for which the subscriber shall receive one or more annuity or annuities, with such benefit of survivorship as aforesaid, during the life or lives of such nominee or nominees, whether such nominee be the subscriber or any other person.

IV. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for any subscribers, their executors, administrators or assigns, at any time during the life or lives of their respective nominee or nominees, by any writing under hand and seal, or by their last will in writing, to assign or devise any one or more such share or shares as aforesaid, payable during the life or lives of such nominee or nominees respectively, as the case may be, to any person or persons, and so *toties quoties*; and no such assignments to be revokeable, so as an entry or memorandum of such assignment or will, be made in books kept for that purpose in the office aforesaid within two months after such assignment or death of the deviser; and upon producing such assignment or the probate of such will in the office aforesaid, to be entered as aforesaid, the party so producing such assignment shall bring therewith an affidavit taken before some person authorized to take affidavits in causes depending in any of the courts at the city of Dublin, or, in case the party assigning shall not reside in Ireland, before any person duly authorized to take the oath of the party, of the due execution of the said assignment, which affidavits shall be severally filed in the said office; which said entry or memorandum the said officers of treasury are hereby required to make accordingly, and to file the said affidavits; and in default of such assignment or devise by deed or will the interest of such subscriber shall go to his executors and administrators for the life of such nominee or nominees, as the case may be.

V. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for any guardian or trustee, having the disposal of the money of any infant under twelve years for the use and benefit of such infant, to advance and pay with approbation of the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or keepers of the great seal for the time being, for the purposes aforesaid, the sum of one or more hundred pounds of the money of such infant, and thereupon, at such time and in such manner as is herein before appointed for the naming of lives, to name the said infant to be a nominee; and such infant upon payment of the said sum or sums shall become a subscriber within the meaning of this act, and be intituled to have and receive during his or her life an annuity with benefit of survivorship in such manner and proportion as any other subscriber; and the said guardian or trustee, as to the said sum or sums so advanced, is hereby discharged, and shall be accountable only to the said infant for such annuity or annual interest, as he shall receive under this act.

Annuities.

VI. *sect. 6.* All subscribers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, upon their demanding any half yearly payment of their respective annuities (unless the nominee appear in person at the time of demanding) shall, whenever the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, or paymaster general, their deputy or deputies, shall think proper to demand the same, produce a certificate of the life of their respective nominee, signed by the minister, or in his absence by the curate of the parish, where such nominee shall be then living, upon the day when the said half yearly payment shall become due, if such nominee shall be then residing in the kingdom of Ireland, which certificate the said minister or curate is hereby required to make without fee or reward; and the said certificate shall be filed in the office of vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver general, who are hereby authorized and required, whenever they find it necessary, to examine upon oath (which oath they are empowered to administer) any person intitled to an annuity, or any other person whatsoever, touching the existence of any nominee or nominees.

Certificate by subscribers of nominee's life, if demanded, unless nominee appears,

signed by the minister or curate, if nominee in Ireland;

filed, examination on oath of nominee's existence.

VII. *sect. 7.* In case any nominee shall at the time of such demand be resident beyond the seas, and any one or more of the barons of the exchequer for the time being shall certify, that upon proof to him or them made (which proof they are authorized and required to take in a summary way) it doth seem probable to him or them, that the said nominee is living (which certificate is to be given, and examinations made, without any fee or charge) the said certificate, being filed as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient warrant for payment of the said annuities half yearly to the respective subscribers, their executors, administrators, or assigns.

If nominee beyond sea, a baron's certificate on summary proof warrant for payment.

VIII. *sect. 8.* In case any person, by intent of this act intitled to receive any annuity as aforesaid, shall neglect or demand the same in manner aforesaid for three years, he or she shall for ever lose and forfeit the same, as if his or her nominee had been dead at commencement of said three years.

On not demanding 3 years, annuity forfeited.

IX. *sect. 9.* That it may appear upon every half yearly payment, unto and amongst what persons and in what proportions the said annuities are to be distributed, in the said Office every half year, within twenty days before the respective days of payment there shall be made up an account of the several nominees, whose deaths are come to knowledge, and of the several subscribers who have made default in making demand as aforesaid.

Half yearly accounts of nominees deaths and subscribers defaults, 20 days before payment.

X. *sect. 10.* If any persons demand payment of any sum for any life not in being, knowing the same expired, the person so making demand shall upon proof thereof forfeit treble the sum so demanded to any of the remaining subscribers in the same class, who will sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin; in which no essoin, protection, wager of law, or any more than one imparlance allowed; and in every suit for said sum the proof of existence of such life at the time of such demand shall lie upon the person so demanding.

On demand knowingly for life not in being, treble to subscriber of same class suing, proof on demandant.

XI. *sect. 11.* If any person shall receive one or more half yearly payments of said annuities after death of any nominee for whose life such annuity payable, it shall be lawful for any subscriber in the class, in which such nominee was named, to require the same to be repaid into the office of the vice-treasurer, paymaster, or receiver-general, deputy or deputies, for benefit of the subscribers in such class; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay in the same within one month after such demand, such person so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit treble the sum so received; by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any courts of record at Dublin, in the name of such subscriber

On payment after nominee's death, repayment for the class, on request of subscriber;

on non payment in a month, treble to subscriber suing.

Annuities.

proof of nominee's existence on the party. subscriber who shall make the demand as aforesaid ; in which action no effoign, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed ; and upon the trial of said action the proof, that the nominee or nominees were living at the time such payment or payments, so required to be repaid, became due and payable as aforesaid, shall lie on the subscriber or person, to whom or for whose benefit the said annuity was so paid.

Nominee's death certified in a month after notice, debentures delivered up in 3 months, if in subscriber's power, penalty 20l. to pro-secutor. XII. *sect. 12.* Subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, within one month next after notice of the death of their respective nominees, shall certify such death to the vice-treasurer, paymaster or receiver-general, deputy or deputies ; and shall also within three months after such notice deliver or cause to be delivered up their debenture, by which they were intitled during the life or lives of such nominee or nominees to receive any annuities as aforesaid, in case such debenture be in their hands or power ; and in default thereof such subscribers, their executors, administrators, or assigns shall forfeit twenty pounds ; by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in manner aforesaid, and to the use of any person who shall sue for the same.

No fee or reward to officers. XIII. *sect. 13.* And for better encouraging persons to advance the said sum not exceeding two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds upon the terms aforesaid, all receipts and issues, and all other things directed by this act to be performed in the office of the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, their deputy or deputies, shall be done and performed by the officers there without demanding or receiving directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity, or reward for the same.

No penalty on officer for payment on forged or false certificate, &c. unless knowingly. XIV. *sect. 14.* Provided always, that in case the vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, their deputy or deputies, shall make payment of any such annuity as aforesaid upon such certificate, as is before directed, such officer shall not incur any penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or be liable to any action of the subscribers for doing thereof, though the said certificate be forged or false, or the said nominee be dead, unless the said officer did know at the time of such payment, that the said nominee was dead, or that the said certificate was forged or false.

Oath or affirmation at or before nomination before a justice where nominee resides. XV. *sect. 15.* All persons residing in Ireland, who shall subscribe one or more hundred pounds towards raising the said sum, not exceeding two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, shall at or before the time of nominating the life or lives, during which they shall be intitled to receive such annual interest with benefit of survivorship, make oath, or being a quaker, solemn affirmation, before some justice of the peace of the county, or county of the city or town, where such persons so nominated shall reside, to the following effect :

The oath,
as to person of nominee,
his abode,
and age.

I A. B. do swear, that to the best of my belief, C. D. of the parish of
in the county of (or county of the city or county of the town
of as the case shall be) *son or daughter of* now living
or lately living in the parish of in the county of (or
county of the city or county of the town of) *the person nominated*
by me for whose life I have subscribed the sum of one hundred pounds (or any
greater sum, as the case shall be) *is under the age of twenty years,* (or is of
the age of twenty, and under the age of forty years, or is of the age of
forty years and upwards, as the case shall be).

And

Annuities.

And if any subscriber nominate his or her own life, such subscriber shall make oath or solemn affirmation before any justice of the peace of the county, or county of the city or town, where such subscriber shall reside, to the effect aforesaid, concerning his or her age respectively; which oath or affirmation, attested by two or more credible witnesses, shall be delivered to the vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver general, or deputies, to be filed in the office, before any debenture issued to such subscriber or subscribers; and if any such subscriber not resident within this kingdom, an affidavit to the like effect, to be made before the principal magistrate or magistrates of the place where the persons so making the same reside, and attested by two or more credible witnesses, shall be delivered to the said vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, to be filed in the said office, before any debenture shall be issued to such subscriber.

Like oath by subscriber's nominees,
2 witnesses thereto,
filed,
before debenture issued.
if subscriber not resident here, like affidavit before the principal magistrate where, &c.

XVI. *sect. 16.* The surplus or exceedings of the aids and duties granted by an act passed in this session, intituled, *An Act for granting unto his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to pay an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, for such part of the said several principal sums formerly borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the twenty-fifth day of December 1773, and to apply the surplus of the said duties in such manner, and for such purposes, as shall be directed by parliament,* over and above what shall be sufficient to discharge the interest therein mentioned and provided for, or so much of such surplus or exceedings as shall be for that purpose necessary, shall be applied towards the payment of the several annuities to be granted to the several subscribers, who shall advance the said sum, not exceeding two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, or any part thereof as aforesaid; and out of the residue five thousand pounds yearly shall be paid by half yearly payments to the Dublin Society for the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and manufactures in this kingdom, and the remaining surplus, if any, to be at the disposal of parliament.

Surplus duties by 13 & 14 G. 3. applied to said annuities;
of the residue, 5000^l half yearly to Dublin Society, remainder at disposal of parliament.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Neither the six-pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to, or be deducted or received by the vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer or officers of this kingdom, for or an account of the said two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, to be raised by life-annuities, with benefit of survivorship, or for or on account of the payment of any of the said annuities; but that all such fees, as shall arise upon the issuing of the said two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, or any part thereof, or upon any payment to be made thereout, shall be duly accounted for and paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

No fees thereout to officers,
such fees duly accounted for to his Majesty.

XVIII. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* Whereas the annuities, payable by an act, intituled, *An act for granting annuities in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a sum not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds,* are to be paid by the vice-treasurer, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies: and whereas it hath been found, since passing said act, that several persons in Great Britain have been discouraged from subscribing on account of the trouble and expence, which may be occasioned by obtaining remittances of their annuities to Great Britain; to remove this discouragement, and to place the subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland upon an equal footing, it shall be lawful for the lord lieutenant, or chief governor, from time to time

Cap. 5. sect. 1.
Recital.
to remove discouragement, and place subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland on equal footing,
to

Annuities.

chief governor may appoint persons to pay the annuities in London without deduction, Irish currency, intent to receive in London declared at compleating subscription.

to appoint one or more person or persons to pay in the city of London the annuities in said act, according to the rate that money is current for in Ireland, for such sums as have been or shall be subscribed, and for which the person, intituled to receive said annuity, shall at the time of compleating his subscription declare his intention of receiving his said annuity in London, which said annuities shall be paid without any deduction, abatement, or charge whatsoever, either for exchange or otherwise.

Remittances out of the duties for punctual payment without charges.

XIX. *sect. 2.* Vice-treasurer, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, shall from time to time out of the duties, rates, impositions, and taxes, granted by an act this session, for payment among other things of the said annuities, remit to the person or persons so appointed, sums of money sufficient for the punctual and regular payment of said annuities in London, at the times mentioned in said act, without any charge, deduction, or abatement whatsoever.

Expences of remittance charged on the duties,

XX. *sect. 3.* Whatever expences incurred by sending or remitting from time to time the said annuities from this kingdom to London, and payment there, shall be charged upon said duties, rates, impositions and taxes, and whatever profit shall be made in way of exchange by remitting said sums, or any of them, shall be brought to credit of the nation.

profit by exchange to national credit.

Appointees may on demand of annuity require certificate of nominee's life, unless in person, signed by the minister or curate,

XXI. *sect. 4.* The person or persons so appointed may, whenever he or they think proper, require from the subscriber or subscribers in London, their executors, administrators, or assigns, unless the nominee appear in person at the time of demanding the annuity, such certificate of the life of their respective nominee, signed by the minister, or in his absence by the curate, of the parish where such nominee shall be living on the day, when the half yearly payment shall become due, in like manner as the vice-treasurer, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies may, where nominee residing in Ireland; and shall from time to time by all lawful means in their power examine touching the existence, and use their best endeavours to discover the deaths of any of the nominees of said subscribers in London; and immediately after such discovery communicate the same to the treasury in this kingdom.

and examine to existence and discover deaths and nominees, and communicate immediately to the treasury, and transmit yearly account of payments, times, and persons,

XXII. *sect. 5.* Such persons so appointed shall once every year transmit to the treasury in this kingdom an account of all such annuities, as they shall pay in pursuance of this act, distinguishing respective times of payment, and the persons to whom paid.

Time for 1st payment enlarged to 31st March, 1774.

XXIII. *sect. 6.* The time for making the first payment by any person, who shall subscribe or has subscribed towards raising the said sum not exceeding two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, shall be enlarged to the thirty-first of March 1774.

Continued to 25th Dec. 1775.

XXIV. *sect. 7.* This act shall continue until the twenty-fifth of December 1775, and no longer.

Armagh.

Premises granted vested in trustees for ever for use of library.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 40. sect. 1.* The house mentioned to have been built by Richard lord archbishop of Armagh, the ground on which it stands, and the court, and all other appurtenances to said house and library belonging, together with ten acres of land in the town-land of Lisnally, settled and vested, and that all lands, tenements, sums, books printed, and manuscripts, and all other things of what kind or nature soever, which shall

at

Armagh.

at any time be given or disposed of, whether personally, or by deed, or will, to use of said library, or office of keeper, vested in the archbishop of Armagh for the time being, Hugh Hamilton dean of Armagh, Arthur Jacob chanter of saint Patrick's, Armagh, Alexander Bisset, chancellor of said cathedral, Francis Hamilton, treasurer, Charles Walter Congrave, archdeacon of Armagh, William Godley, prebendary of Mullagbrack, Henry Leslie, prebendary of Ballymore, Brabazon Disney, prebendary of Loughall, and the prebendary of Tynan when instituted; the same being now vacant, and their successors severally, for the time being, for ever, in trust, for the respective uses, intents, and purposes herein before mentioned, to use of said library, or keeper, for ever, and to such other uses, intents, and purposes, as shall be declared or appointed by the persons giving, granting, or devising the same, and to no other, and the same shall remain in said trustees and their successors, for ever, unalienable, and without being capable of forfeiting, selling, incumbring, or otherwise disposing, otherwise than as herein after mentioned; the said house, and library, and ground for a court thereunto belonging, in Armagh, to remain free from all manner of taxes imposed, or hereafter to be imposed by act of parliament, unless charged expressly and by name, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *sect. 2.* Created a corporation or body politick for the purposes herein contained only, and appointed governors and guardians of said house and library, built and erected by Richard lord archbishop of Armagh; and said governors and guardians authorized to elect two persons of the diocese of Armagh, to be joined with them in the aforesaid trust, as governors and guardians of said house and library; and upon the death or resignation of any such elected governors and guardians, from time to time to elect other fit persons governors or guardians in their room; and said governors and guardians for the time being, in their own names and descriptions, as aforesaid, as by the title of governors and guardians of the library erected by Richard lord archbishop of Armagh, shall have power to take all gifts, grants, and legacies, and be seized, and possessed thereof for ever, to the uses, and under trusts aforesaid, and capable to sue for the same in any court of law or equity; the statute of mortmain, and all other laws, statutes, usages, or customs to the contrary notwithstanding: and they, or any three or more, the archbishop of Armagh for the time being present, but in case of his being sick, or out of this kingdom, or during vacancy, then any five or more of said governors and guardians shall have power to meet from time to time, and as often as occasion, to consider of, and make such reasonable rules and orders for government and management of said house and library, as they think necessary; to which the keeper for the time being shall for ever be subject, and observe, on pain of being suspended from said office or employment, and from the income, profits, and lodgings thereunto belonging, during pleasure of said governors and guardians.

III. *sect. 3.* In case said library keeper shall continue obstinate seven days after being suspended, and will not observe the orders, rules, and directions, said governors and guardians, or any five or more, the archbishop of Armagh for the time being present, shall have power to meet, and deprive and remove the said keeper from said office or employment, and to take from him the income, profits, and lodgings to said office belonging, and another keeper, appointed in like manner as if the keeper so deprived or removed, was naturally dead.

Armagh.

Appointment in the
archbishop.

during good beha-
viour ;

keeper to be a pres-
byter of the church,
and a master ;

on recognizance
500l with 2 sureties
for the books.

His oath.

Books changed,
duplicates sold, and
others bought.

Yearly visitation
thereof.

Notice of meeting.

IV. *sect. 4.* The nomination and appointment of a library-keeper for said library, and successors, and so often as occasion, upon the death of the keeper, surrender, forfeiture, or other avoidance, vested in the archbishop of Armagh for the time being ; and the person so appointed, and none other, shall be library-keeper, and hold that office during his good behaviour, and intitled to the lodgings and apartments in said house allotted, or such parts thereof as said governors and guardians think fit, and to said court belonging, and land aforesaid, and to the salary of said office belonging : provided the person so appointed keeper be a presbyter of the church of England or Ireland as by law established, and shall have taken the degree of master of arts in one of the universities of England or Ireland ; and before his admission to the office, he shall give to said governors and guardians security of five hundred pounds, by recognizance, with sufficient securities, that none of said books shall be lost, or otherwise embezzled, and shall also take the oath following.

I A. B. do swear, that I will use my utmost care and endeavour to preserve all the books and other things which are or shall be committed to my charge by the governors and guardians of the publick library, built and erected in Armagh, by Richard lord archbishop of Armagh, and that I will not, wittingly or willingly, suffer any of the said books during my continuance in the office of library-keeper, to be lent abroad, (unless permitted so to do by an order of the governors and guardians at the general visitation) given away, or embezzled, or to be any wise damaged through my fault ; and that I will, to the utmost of my power, observe all such statutes, rules, and constitutions already made, or which shall hereafter be made, concerning the said office of library-keeper, while the same shall continue in force, and I shall continue in the said office.
So help me God.

Which oath the archbishop for time being, or being absent, or vacancy of that see, any two or more of said governors and guardians shall be empowered to administer.

V. *sect. 5.* Lawful for said governors and guardians, or any three or more, to change any books given to said library, and where duplicates, for other books to be put into said library, or to sell such duplicates, and with the money arising by sale, buy such other books, as they think proper, to be put into said library.

VI. *sect. 6.* Said governors and guardians, or any three or more, whereof the archbishop of Armagh, unless sick, or out of this kingdom, or the see vacant, shall always be one, and in case of such absence or sickness, one of the governors aforesaid, whom said archbishop shall, under his hand and archiepiscopal seal, appoint to be present and of that number, shall, on the day preceding, or next after the general annual visitation of said diocese at Armagh, personally visit every year said library, and inspect the state and condition, and at such visitation make such orders and rules, and give such directions, as to them, or major part, shall seem necessary and convenient ; and said governors and guardians may adjourn said visitations to such further time or times, as they or major part think fit.

VII. *sect. 7.* The archbishop for time being, or in case of his absence or neglect, any two of said governors and guardians directed to give due notice or send summons to each of said governors and guardians, of the time and place intended for meeting for purposes aforesaid, two days at least before.

VIII. *sect.*

Armagh.

VIII. *sect. 8.* Waste land, containing nine acres, one rood, and thirty-seven perches, with all buildings which shall stand thereupon, shall be vested in said archbishop of Armagh, and his successors, for ever, to the intent that said archbishop and his successors, may cause such roads, as he shall think necessary, to be made through said ground from the said city to the roads leading on each end of said ground from said city to different parts of the country, and to parcel out the remainder of said ground into so many divisions as he or they shall think proper, and by deed under his or their hand and archiepiscopal seal, to appropriate such divisions, or so many of them as he or they think fit severally, for use of holding fairs and markets, and such other uses as he and they judge most advantageous to the inhabitants of said city, from thenceforth to remain so appropriated for ever; and to demise and lease by indenture, under archiepiscopal seal, the remainder of such divisions, as also such part of the division to be appropriated for markets as necessary for shambles, from time to time, for any number of years not exceeding sixty, taking such fines upon each demise and renewal, and reserving thereupon such annual rent as he and they think fair and reasonable, such rent to be made payable to said archbishop and his successors.

Waste vested in archbishop and successors to make roads;

for fairs and markets, &c.

and to demise not above 60 years;

taking fines, reserving rent, for said corporation and inhabitants advantage.

IX. *sect. 9.* All such fines and rents shall be applied to such uses and purposes, as shall appear to him and them of most advantage to said corporation and the inhabitants of said city, and for no other whatsoever.

X. *sect. 10.* Said archbishop or his successors, may exchange so much of other land, the estate of said fee, as necessary, for a part of equal value of said waste land, ascertaining the quantities and parts so exchanged, by writing, under hand and archiepiscopal seal, and lodging in the office of the register, such writing, or a duplicate, with a survey of the parts so exchanged, certified under hand and archiepiscopal seal; saving nevertheless to his majesty, his heirs and successors; and all other persons, bodies politick and corporate, their heirs, executors, administrators, and successors, other than said Richard lord archbishop of Armagh, and his executors, administrators, and successors, the said sovereign, burgesses, and corporation, and inhabitants of Armagh, all such right, title, or interest, as they or any of them had, may, or might have, in, to, or in any wise concerning the premises, or any part, parcel, or particular thereof, hereby intended to be vested in aforesaid trustees, severally for the respective uses, intents, and purposes before mentioned, as if this act never made.

Power to exchange said waste for other parts of the fee;

saving right of others.

XI. *sect. 11.* This act deemed in all courts a publick act, and all judges shall take notice thereof without specially pleading.

A publick act.

Attornies.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* Whereas the admission of attornies is of the greatest consequence and concern to the publick, particularly to the suitors; and it has been a frequent practice among the inferior class of attornies, to take apprentices of low education, whose circumstances or condition, frequently induce them to be guilty of mean and improper practices, to dishonour of the profession, great injury and damage of their Clients, and the public; after the 1st day of Trinity term 1774, it shall be lawful for the judges of the king's bench, or any two, and they are hereby required, to appoint the prothonotary of said court, or his deputy, and four of the most reputable practising attornies of said court, to examine all persons applying

2 judges of B. R. to appoint the prothonotary or deputy, & 4 reputable practising

Attornies.

ing attornies of said court, examiners in admission of attornies, during pleasure; not less than 4 examiners at a time.

The like in C. B.

In exchequer.

None admitted, unless besides requisites by 7 G. 2. c. 5. he procures a certificate of 3 examiners;

certificate filed, a copy first read in court.

Notice of applying posted on each court one full term before, with his name, master's, parents, and their residence, if living, and affidavit filed in the court; see 23.

applying to be admitted attornies of said court, and for the other purposes herein mentioned, to continue during pleasure of said court, who are hereby required, if any of said persons shall be displaced, disqualified to act, or disabled to practise, to appoint one or more person or persons in his or their places, so that the number of examiners shall not be less than four attornies at any time.

II. *sect. 2.* After the 1st day of Trinity term 1774, it shall be lawful for judges of common pleas, or any two, and they are required in like manner to appoint the prothonotary, or deputy, and four of the most reputable practising attornies of the same court, to examine all persons applying to be admitted attornies, and for the other purposes herein mentioned, to continue during pleasure of court, who are hereby required, if any of the said persons shall be displaced, disqualified to act, or disabled to practise, to appoint one or more in his or their places, so that the number of examiners shall not be less than four attornies at any time.

III. *sect. 3.* After the first day of Trinity term 1774, lawful for barons of exchequer, or any two, and they are required, to appoint the chief remembrancer, the treasurer or second remembrancer, and clerk of the pleas of the exchequer, or their respective deputies, and four of the most reputable practising attornies of said court, to examine all persons applying to be admitted attornies of said court, and for the other purposes herein mentioned, to continue during pleasure of said court, who are required, if any of the said persons shall be displaced, disqualified to act, or disabled to practise, to appoint one or more in his or their places, so that the number of examiners shall not be less than four attornies at any time.

IV. *sect. 4.* After the last day of Trinity term 1774, no persons applying to be admitted attorney of said courts, or any of them, shall be admitted, unless, over and above, and besides the requisites appointed to be performed by statute 7 G. 2. such person shall first procure a certificate of the said persons so appointed, or three of them, signed by them, setting forth, that they have strictly enquired and examined into the morals and qualifications of the person so applying to be admitted, and that they think him a proper person to be so admitted; which certificate shall be filed in the court, of which such person shall so apply to be admitted, and an attested copy thereof shall be produced and openly read in the said court, previous to his being sworn an attorney therein.

V. *sect. 5.* Every person, who shall so apply to be admitted attorney after last day of Trinity term 1774, shall give notice in writing of his intended application, to be published and posted upon said courts one full term preceding, specifying therein his name and sir name, whom he served, names and additions of his parents, and, if living, where they reside; and such publication of said notice shall be made appear to the person so appointed by the court, or three of them, where such person shall so apply to be admitted an attorney, by affidavit first filed in the proper office of such court or courts, and for filing and attesting the copies thereof two shillings, and no more, shall be paid.

VI. *sect. 6.* And whereas many inconveniencies and mischiefs daily arise, by reason that persons, legally admitted attornies, but who afterwards reside for the most part in the country, do there take apprentices from the lower class, without education or any means of subsisting, and cause them to be sworn attornies of courts, where they never after appear, but become common

Attornies.

common barrators; and several attornies suffer persons not qualified to prosecute and defend suits at law and in equity, in their names; no person whatsoever hereafter bound apprentice to an attorney of any of said courts, shall be admitted an attorney thereof, unless he make appear to the judges of the court, in which he so applies, by affidavit or affidavits filed in the proper office, or an attested copy or copies thereof, (for the filing and copy of which two shillings, and no more, shall be paid) or in such other manner as such judges shall for that purpose appoint or direct, that as well the attorney, to whom he shall so have been bound, shall have served, according to the aforesaid of 7 G. 2. as also that the said person, so applying to be admitted, shall have for three years next before the time of such application attended two terms at least in every year at the four courts in Dublin, or such one of them whereof such attorney is a member.

No apprentice admitted attorney unless shewing the judges by affidavit or other manner as directed, that the attorney, to whom bound, served as by 7 G. 2. c. 5. and that 3 years before he attended the 4 courts 2 terms a year.

VII. *sect. 7.* In case of sickness or unavoidable accidents the judges and barons of said courts respectively shall and may make such allowances and exceptions, as they in their discretion think fit.

Allowance for sickness or accidents.

VIII. *sect. 8.* No person shall be permitted to practise or make use of the name of any attorney of any of the said four courts in Dublin, unless regularly admitted an attorney in some other of said courts; and after the 1st day of Trinity term, 1774, it shall be lawful for the judges and barons of said courts respectively, wherein any person not properly qualified presume to act or practise, or make use of the name of any attorney as aforesaid, by order of court to require any person so making use of the name of any attorney, or otherwise practising without being properly qualified, as also any person permitting his name to be so used, and all and every such other person or persons as said judges or barons respectively think necessary or proper, to appear in open court, and to examine upon oath such person or persons in relation to such practise; and if such unqualified person, or such person permitting his name to be made use of as aforesaid, shall upon such order duly served upon him refuse or neglect to appear, or if after appearance by voluntary confession, or proof by one or more credible witnesses upon oath, it shall appear, that such persons have so acted or practised; or permitted their names to be made use of as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said judges and barons, for every such offence to punish such unqualified persons, or persons so permitting their names to be made use of as for a contempt of such court.

None to practise or use attornies name, unless regularly admitted in some other court; judges may order persons to attend in court, and examine on oath as to practice without being qualified;

not appearing on service of order.

IX. *sect. 9.* This act shall not extend to prevent said judges or barons, or any of them, from examining and enquiring into the character and qualifications of such persons, as apply to be admitted attornies in their courts, or from admitting or refusing to admit such persons in such manner and with discretion, as said judges and barons have heretofore in that behalf lawfully used.

Judges not prevented from examining, admitting, or refusing, as before.

Bakers.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. c. 47. sect. 1.* After the 1st of August 1774, no person shall make or bake for sale, or sell or expose to sale, any bread within the city of Dublin or liberties thereof, or within the liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court and Donore, unless such person shall first register his or her name and place of abode, in some book kept for that purpose by the lord mayor and seneschals of said liberties, within their respective jurisdictions; in which entries respectively shall be also expressed the respective times of making such entries.

No person to bake for sale or sell bread in Dublin or liberties, till registry of name and abode; times of entry expressed.

II. *sect.*

Bakers.

Oath or affirmation
before registry.

II. *sect. 2.* No person shall be registered in manner before directed, unless he or she shall swear, or, being quakers, affirm, in the following manner,

I A. B. do swear, (or solemnly affirm, as the case shall require,) that I will not enter into any unlawful combination whatsoever to raise the price of bread, or of corn, meal, or flour, or into any unlawful combination not to bake, and that I will not knowingly make, bake, or sell, or permit to be made, baked, or sold, for my use, any bread in which any other ingredient or mixture shall be put, save only the genuine flour or meal of the grain, and salt, water, and barm, or yeast, or eggs, or milk.

which oath the lord mayor of Dublin, and said seneschals for the time being respectively, are impowered and required to administer within their jurisdictions.

Penalty 5l.

III. *sect. 3.* If any person do, or shall, after the time aforesaid make or bake for sale, or sell or expose to sale, any bread within the city of Dublin or liberties thereof, or within the liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court and Donore, without having been registered, and having taken the oath or made the affirmation as before directed, he, she, or they, being thereof convicted in manner after mentioned, shall for every such offence forfeit five pounds; to be recovered and applied in manner after directed.

The weight of wheaten or white loaves.

IV. *sect. 4.* No person or persons shall after the time aforesaid, make, or bake, for sale, or sell, or expose to sale, within said city or liberties, any loaf or loaves of wheaten or white bread, save of the respective averdupoise weights after mentioned, loaves of wheaten bread to weigh respectively at least, eight pounds, six pounds, four pounds, and one pound; and loaves of white bread to weigh respectively at the least, six pounds, four pounds, two pounds, and one pound.

If weight deficient,
penalty as by 1 G. 2.
c. 16.

V. *sect. 5.* If any persons shall, after the time aforesaid, make, or bake for sale, or sell, or expose to sale, within the city of Dublin, or the liberties, or within liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court and Donore, any loaf or loaves of wheaten or white bread, deficient in the weights herein before respectively set, they, so offending in the premises, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit the penalties inflicted by an act of the first of George the second.

Bakers name and
weight marked on
every loaf, or pun-
ished as by 1 G. 2.
c. 16.

VI. *sect. 6.* Every person who shall, after the time aforesaid, make or bake for sale, or sell or expose to sale within the city of Dublin or liberties, or liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court, and Donore, any sort of wheaten or white bread, shall from time to time cause to be fairly imprinted or marked on every loaf of such bread, the name of the baker, and also the number of pounds such loaf shall weigh; and every person, who shall so make or bake for sale, or shall sell or expose to sale any loaf or loaves of wheaten or white bread, not so marked, shall, upon conviction, according to the methods prescribed by an act of 1 G. 2. be punished in such manner, and under such penalties, regulations, and allowances, as in said act, in cases where bread deficient in weight.

Real name of baker
not marked 20s.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any person shall make or bake for sale, or sell or expose to sale, within city of Dublin or liberties, or liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court and Donore, any loaf of such wheaten or white bread, on which the real name of the person, who baked, shall not be marked, as aforesaid, being thereof convicted in manner herein mentioned, shall

Bakers.

shall forfeit for every such offence, twenty shillings; to be recovered and applied as herein is mentioned.

VIII. *sect. 8.* It shall be lawful for any person lawfully authorized in day time to seize and take every loaf of wheaten or white bread, at any time or times found not marked, as before directed, and to carry before the lord mayor, in case the same be found within the city of Dublin or liberties thereof, or before the seneschals of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court, and Donore, or the liberties thereof respectively, in case the same be found within their respective jurisdictions; and if the magistrate, before whom any such bread is brought, shall find not marked according to directions before mentioned, all such bread, not so marked, shall be forfeited and given away to the person seizing and informing, or to and amongst the poor of the parish or place in which seized, or in such other manner as the magistrate who shall judge the same to be forfeited, shall direct.

Bread not marked, seized, and carried before the lord mayor or seneschals;

forfeited to informer or poor, or as directed.

IX. *sect. 9.* It shall be lawful for said magistrates within their jurisdictions, at all times hereafter, in day time, to enter into any house, out-house, shop, or other place belonging to any person who shall make or bake for sale, or sell any bread, and there to search and examine into the ingredients they find any such person using in making bread, or which he hath used in making bread, and to view, weigh, and try all bread on any such search found; and if on such search any dough or bread shall be found, in which any such ingredients, not herein allowed to be used, shall be made use of, it shall be lawful for such magistrates respectively to seize such ingredients, dough, and bread, and dispose in such manner as they think fit, and also to commit the person or persons in whose custody they find such ingredients, dough, or bread, to the common gaol, without bail or mainprize such number of days not exceeding twenty, as such magistrates respectively according to their discretion think fit to order and direct.

Magistrates may by day enter places for sale, search, and examine ingredients, view, weigh, and try, and seize if not allowable, and dispose of,

imprison person in whose custody, not above 20 days.

X. *sect. 10.* If any persons wilfully oppose, or obstruct any such search, he, she, or they, being convicted in manner herein mentioned, shall for every such offence forfeit five pounds; to be recovered and applied as herein directed.

Obstructing search,

XI. *sect. 11.* The clerk of the respective markets, or such other person as authorized or appointed for the purpose within the city of Dublin and liberties, and liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, Thomas Court and Donore, shall weekly return and certify upon oath to the lord mayor, and said seneschals respectively, the quantity of wheat, and flour, and meal of wheat, sold each market day in said respective markets, and the respective prices for which so sold: in which certificate shall be expressed the different sorts of flour, whether firsts, seconds, or thirds, and the prices for which the same shall be respectively sold; and said lord mayor, and seneschals respectively shall, from time to time, cause entries to be made of such returns in books kept for the purpose; and to which all persons at reasonable hours may have recourse without fee or reward.

Market clerks to return weekly, and certify on oath, quantity of wheat and flour, and meal of wheat, sold each market day, and prices and sorts,

returns entered,

recourse thereto without fee.

XII. *sect. 12.* If any clerk of said markets, or other person legally authorized to make such certificates and returns, shall wilfully neglect or omit to make such returns and certificates, or knowingly make any false return or certificate, every person so offending, shall, upon conviction, upon oath before said magistrates, within their jurisdictions, forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds, as such magistrate, before whom

On neglect or false return, 5l.

Bakers.

whom convicted, shall think fit to order; which forfeiture shall be applied in manner herein directed.

Weekly return by collector to lord mayor of quantity imported.

XIII. *sect. 13.* The collector of the port of Dublin shall return every week to the lord mayor, an account of the quantity of wheat, flour, and meal of wheat, imported each week into the port of Dublin, with the names of the respective persons importing.

And by factors, &c. on oath, of quantity imported or sent, and sold by them,

XIV. *sect. 14.* Every merchant, factor, or other persons who shall import wheat, flour, or meal of wheat into the port of Dublin, or to whom any meal or flour shall be consigned, or sent from any part of this kingdom, shall return weekly to the lord mayor, upon oath, or affirmation, if quakers, which oath or affirmation said lord mayor is impowered and required to administer, an account in writing of the respective quantities of wheat, meal, and flour of wheat by them imported, or sent to them from any part of this kingdom in each week; and also an account of the quantity of wheat, meal, and flour of wheat, distinguishing the different species of flour by them sold respectively during such week, and at what prices respectively; to which returns the respective merchants, factors, or other persons making the same shall sign their respective names, and the time of making the same; and in case said lord mayor shall suspect the truth of such returns, it shall be lawful to summon such merchant, factor, or other person to attend before him, and to examine touching the truth of such return, upon oath, or being quakers, upon affirmation; and in case any such merchant, factor, or other person shall make a false return, or refuse or wilfully neglect to make such return, or obstruct said lord mayor in making such search, being convicted in manner herein mentioned, shall forfeit for every such offence five pounds; recovered and applied as herein mentioned.

distinguishing species and prices, and sign returns and the times; lord mayor may summon and examine truth of returns; for neglect, or false return, or obstructing search, &c.

Entries of returns and of middle price of wheat kept at tholsel, and resorted to.

XV. *sect. 15.* Said lord mayor shall cause entries of all such returns, and also of the middle price of wheat, having respect not only to the price of all wheat, meal, and flour of wheat, sold in said markets, but also of all wheat, meal, and flour of wheat sold by the merchant, factor, or other person importing, or to whom sent from any part of this kingdom, to be made weekly in books kept at the tholsel or market-house for that purpose, and to which all persons at seasonable hours, may have recourse without paying any fee or reward.

Affize and weight of household bread by the table annexed, respecting middle price of wheat and flour, allowance to baker not under 11s. a quarter.

XVI. *sect. 16.* Said lord mayor and seneschals, shall, from time to time, ascertain within their jurisdictions, the affize and weight of household bread, according to the table of affize hereunto annexed, having respect to the middle price of wheat and middle price of flour, and to make such allowance to the baker as they shall think fit, not less than eleven shillings each quarter.

When affize struck and published as by 1 G. 2. c. 16. bakers acting contrary, subject to penalties therein.

XVII. *sect. 17.* When any affize struck by said lord mayor and seneschals within their jurisdictions, pursuant to directions of this act, and published as directed by an act 1 G. 2. every baker or seller of bread, who shall act contrary to the orders for such affize so struck and published, shall, upon conviction, in manner in said act mentioned, subject to like penalties; recovered and applied in same manner, as inflicted by said act upon persons baking or selling bread contrary to directions of said act.

If bread raised by taking flour into affize, struck on middle price of wheat only;

XVIII. *sect. 18.* In case the lord mayor and seneschals respectively in striking such affize, shall find it will raise the price of bread to take flour into the affize, they shall respectively strike the affize upon the middle price of wheat only; but if they shall find, the price of bread will be lessened by taking

Bakers.

ing flour into the assize, the assize shall be struck according to the middle price both of wheat and the medium price of all kinds of flour brought to the market taken together; and twenty-eight stone and a half of such flour shall be deemed equal to a quarter of wheat.

XIX. *sect. 19.* The several laws now in force relative to the assize of bread, so far only as inconsistent with this present act, repealed; and in case any person sued or otherwise impeached for any thing done in execution of this act; defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict shall pass for defendant, or plaintiff non-suited, or judgment for defendant in such suit, such defendant shall recover treble costs.

XX. *sect. 20.* The several penalties and forfeitures before mentioned, except as herein before otherwise provided, shall be recovered upon conviction by confession, or by the oath, or (if the person be of the people called quakers) by affirmation, of one or more credible witnesses, before said lord mayor, or said seneschals, within their respective jurisdictions; levied by distress upon the goods and chattels of every such offender, by warrant from said lord mayor or seneschals respectively, before whom such conviction shall be, returning overplus: said forfeitures to be distributed amongst the poor, as said lord mayor or seneschals respectively shall direct.

XXI. *sect. 21.* No person shall be prosecuted for any offence against this act, unless such prosecution commenced within three calendar months after.

XXII. *sect. 22.* Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the baking or selling French rolls, in such manner as has been accustomed.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* If any loaf, after it has come out of the oven, shall not be of the proper weight, and it shall appear by oath or oaths of any journeyman, or other credible witnesses, before the lord mayor, the chief magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices of peace, and said seneschals within their respective liberties, that such loaf was, at the time the same was put into the oven, of equal weight with any other loaf of the same kind of bread baked at same time, and in same oven, and which shall appear to have the due and proper weight, such loaf ought to have, there shall be no fine paid for the deficiency of such loaf, in case the same shall be good bread in every other respect; but the same shall and may be forfeited, at discretion of the lord mayor, or chief magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices, and seneschals, within their respective liberties.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* Said recited act, so far as not hereby altered, and also one other act 29 G. 2. intituled, *an act for reviving and amending the several acts therein mentioned*; so far as said acts relate to regulating the price and the size of bread, and regulating the markets, except such parts thereof, as not hereby altered, and also this act, shall be and continue in full force, from first of August, 1774, for two years, and from thence to the end of then next session, and no longer.

if lessened, struck by middle price of wheat and medium of all kind of flour in market together; 28 stone and a half equal to a quarter of wheat.

Laws as to bread assize repealed only where inconsistent with this; general issue, and special matter in evidence; treble costs to defendants on non-suit, &c.

Penalties except otherwise directed, recovered before lord mayor or seneschals; levied by distress; forfeitures to the poor. Prosecution in 3 months.

French rolls excepted.

On oath of loaf being of equal weight with the rest when put into oven, of proper weight, no fine for deficiency if good in other respects;

forfeited at discretion.

1 G. 2. c. 16. and 29 G. 2. c. 11. so far as not altered, and this act, continued 2 years, &c. from 1 Aug. 1774.

Bakers.

A

T A B L E

Of the ASSIZE of BREAD,

In Pounds, Ounces, and Drachms, Averdupoise Weight.

Note, The Ounce is divided into Eight Drachms.

Price of the
Quarter
of Wheat.

HOUSEHOLD LOAF.

			Penny.	4 Penny.	6 Penny.	12 Penny.
l.	s.	d.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.
1	0	0	2 5 1	9 4 2	13 14 4	27 13 0
1	0	6	2 4 1	9 0 6	13 9 0	27 2 0
1	1	0	2 3 2	8 13 2	13 3 7	26 7 6
1	1	6	2 2 4	8 10 0	12 15 0	25 14 0
1	2	0	2 1 6	8 6 6	12 10 2	25 4 4
1	2	6	2 1 0	8 3 2	12 5 6	24 11 4
1	3	0	2 0 2	8 1 0	12 1 4	24 3 0
1	3	6	1 15 4	7 14 2	11 13 13	23 10 6
1	4	0	1 14 7	7 11 4	11 9 3	23 2 6
1	4	6	1 14 2	7 9 2	11 5 5	22 11 2
1	5	0	1 13 5	7 6 6	11 2 0	22 4 0
1	5	6	1 13 1	7 4 2	10 14 4	21 13 0
1	6	0	1 12 4	7 2 0	10 11 0	21 6 0
1	6	6	1 12 0	7 0 0	10 7 0	20 14 0
1	7	0	1 11 4	6 13 6	10 4 6	20 9 4
1	7	6	1 11 0	6 11 6	10 1 6	20 3 4
1	8	0	1 10 4	6 10 0	9 14 7	19 13 6
1	8	6	1 10 0	6 8 0	9 12 1	19 8 2
1	9	0	1 9 5	6 6 2	9 9 4	19 3 0
1	9	6	1 9 1	6 4 4	9 6 7	18 13 6
1	10	0	1 8 6	6 2 6	9 4 3	18 8 6
1	10	6	1 8 2	6 1 2	9 1 7	18 3 6
1	11	0	1 7 7	5 15 6	8 15 4	17 15 0
1	11	6	1 7 4	5 14 2	8 13 2	17 10 4

Bakers.

Price of the
Quarter
of Wheat.

H O U S E H O L D L O A F.

			Penny			4 Penny.			6 Penny.			12 Penny.		
l.	s.	d.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
1	12	0	1	7	1	5	12	6	8	11	0	17	6	0
1	12	6	1	6	7	5	11	2	8	8	7	17	1	6
1	13	0	1	6	4	5	9	6	8	6	6	16	3	4
1	13	6	1	6	1	5	8	4	8	4	6	16	9	4
1	14	0	1	5	6	5	7	2	8	2	7	16	5	6
1	14	6	1	5	4	5	6	0	8	1	0	16	2	0
1	15	0	1	5	1	5	4	6	7	15	1	15	14	2
1	15	6	1	4	7	5	3	4	7	13	3	15	10	6
1	16	0	1	4	5	5	2	4	7	11	5	15	7	2
1	16	6	1	4	2	5	1	2	7	9	7	15	3	6
1	17	0	1	4	0	5	0	2	7	8	2	15	0	4
1	17	6	1	3	6	4	15	0	7	6	5	14	13	2
1	18	0	1	3	4	4	14	0	7	5	1	14	10	2
1	18	6	1	3	2	4	13	0	7	3	4	14	7	0
1	19	0	1	3	0	4	12	0	7	2	1	14	4	2
1	19	6	1	2	6	4	11	0	7	0	5	14	1	2
2	0	0	1	2	4	4	10	0	6	15	2	13	14	4
2	0	6	1	2	2	4	9	2	6	13	7	13	11	6
2	1	0	1	2	0	4	8	2	6	12	4	13	9	0
2	1	6	1	1	7	4	7	4	6	11	2	13	6	4
2	2	0	1	1	5	4	6	4	6	10	0	13	4	0
2	2	6	1	1	4	4	5	6	6	8	6	13	1	4
2	3	0	1	1	2	4	5	0	6	7	4	12	15	0
2	3	6	1	1	0	4	4	2	6	6	2	12	12	4
2	4	0	1	0	6	4	3	2	6	5	1	12	10	2
2	4	6	1	0	5	4	2	4	6	4	0	12	8	0
2	5	0	1	0	4	4	1	6	6	2	7	12	5	6
2	5	6	1	0	2	4	1	2	6	1	6	12	3	4
2	6	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	6	0	6	12	1	4
2	6	6	0	15	7	3	15	6	5	15	5	11	15	4
2	7	0	0	15	6	3	15	0	5	14	4	11	13	0
2	7	6	0	15	5	3	14	4	5	13	5	11	11	2
2	8	0	0	15	3	3	13	6	5	12	6	11	9	2
2	8	6	0	15	2	3	13	0	5	11	6	11	7	4
2	9	0	0	15	1	3	12	4	5	10	6	11	5	4
2	9	6	0	15	0	3	12	0	5	9	7	11	3	6
2	10	0	0	14	6	3	11	2	5	9	0	11	2	0
2	10	6	0	14	5	3	10	6	5	8	1	11	0	2
2	11	0	0	14	4	3	10	0	5	7	2	10	14	4
2	11	6	0	14	3	3	9	4	5	6	3	10	12	6
2	12	0	0	14	2	3	9	0	5	5	4	10	11	0

Bakers.

Price of the
Quarter
of Wheat.

HOUSEHOLD LOAF.

			Penny.	4 Penny.	6 Penny.	12 Penny..
l.	s.	d.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.
2	12	6	0 14 1	3 8 4	5 4 6	10 9 4
2	13	0	0 14 0	3 8 0	5 4 0	10 8 0
2	13	6	0 13 7	3 7 4	5 3 1	10 6 2
2	14	0	0 13 6	3 7 0	5 2 3	10 4 6
2	14	6	0 13 4	3 6 2	5 1 5	10 3 2
2	15	0	0 13 3	3 5 6	5 0 7	10 1 6
2	15	6	0 13 3	3 5 4	5 0 1	10 0 2
2	16	0	0 13 2	3 5 0	4 15 4	9 15 0
2	16	6	0 13 1	3 4 4	4 14 6	9 13 4
2	17	0	0 13 0	3 4 0	4 14 0	9 12 0
2	17	6	0 12 7	3 3 4	4 13 3	9 10 6
2	18	0	0 12 6	3 3 0	4 12 6	9 9 4
2	18	6	0 12 5	3 2 4	4 12 0	9 8 0
2	19	0	0 12 4	3 2 2	4 11 3	9 6 6
2	19	6	0 12 3	3 1 6	4 10 6	9 5 4
3	0	0	0 12 3	3 1 2	4 10 0	9 4 0
3	0	6	0 12 2	3 1 0	4 9 4	9 3 0
3	1	0	0 12 1	3 0 4	4 8 7	9 1 6
3	1	6	0 12 0	3 0 2	4 8 2	9 0 4
3	2	0	0 11 7	2 15 6	4 7 6	8 15 4
3	2	6	0 11 7	2 15 2	4 7 1	8 14 2
3	3	0	0 11 6	2 15 0	4 6 4	8 13 0
3	3	6	0 11 5	2 14 6	4 6 0	8 12 0
3	4	0	0 11 4	2 14 2	4 5 4	8 11 0
3	4	6	0 11 4	2 14 0	4 5 0	8 10 0
3	5	0	0 11 3	2 13 4	4 4 2	8 8 4
3	5	6	0 11 2	2 13 0	4 4 0	8 8 0
3	6	0	0 11 2	2 12 7	4 3 4	8 7 5
3	6	6	0 11 0	2 12 4	4 2 7	8 5 6
3	7	0	0 11 0	2 12 0	4 2 2	8 4 4
3	7	6	0 11 0	2 11 7	4 1 7	8 3 6
3	8	0	0 10 7	2 11 5	4 1 3	8 2 6
3	8	6	0 10 7	2 11 2	4 0 7	8 1 6
3	9	0	0 10 6	2 11 0	4 0 4	8 1 0
3	9	6	0 10 6	2 10 5	4 0 0	8 0 0
3	10	0	0 10 5	2 10 3	3 15 4	7 15 0
3	10	6	0 10 5	2 10 0	3 15 1	7 14 2
3	11	0	0 10 4	2 9 6	3 14 5	7 13 2
3	11	6	0 10 3	2 9 4	3 14 2	7 12 4
3	12	0	0 10 3	2 9 1	3 13 6	7 11 4
3	12	6	0 10 2	2 8 7	3 13 3	7 10 6

Bakers.

Price of the Quarter. of Wheat.			H O U S E H O L D L O A F.											
			Penny.			4 Penny.			6 Penny.			12 Penny.		
l.	s.	d.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
3	13	0	0	10	2	2	8	5	3	12	7	7	9	6
3	13	6	0	10	1	2	8	3	3	12	4	7	9	0
3	14	0	0	10	1	2	8	0	3	12	1	7	8	2
3	14	6	0	10	0	2	7	6	3	11	6	7	7	4
3	15	0	0	9	7	2	7	4	3	11	2	7	6	4
3	15	6	0	9	7	2	7	2	3	11	0	7	6	0
3	16	0	0	9	6	2	7	0	3	10	4	7	5	0
3	16	6	0	9	6	2	6	6	3	10	1	7	4	2
3	17	0	0	9	5	2	6	4	3	9	6	7	3	4
3	17	6	0	9	4	2	6	2	3	9	3	7	2	6
3	18	0	0	9	4	2	6	0	3	9	0	7	2	0
3	18	6	0	9	3	2	5	6	3	8	5	7	1	2
3	19	0	0	9	3	2	5	4	3	8	2	7	0	4
3	19	6	0	9	3	2	5	2	3	8	0	7	0	0
4	0	0	0	9	2	2	5	0	3	7	5	6	15	2

Chalkers.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 45. sect. 1.* If any person or persons on purpose, and of malice, forethought, and by lying in wait, or watching, or waiting for the opportunity, after the 24th of June, 1774, with any knife, or other sharp weapon, shall cut or stab any person or persons in the face, or in any limb or member, or in any part of the body, with intent in so doing to murder, rob, or maim, or to disable or disfigure him, her, or them, the persons so cutting or stabbing, counsellors, aiders, and abettors, knowing of, and privy to the offence as aforesaid, shall be felons, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without the benefit of clergy.

II. *sect. 2.* No attainder of such felony shall extend to corrupt blood, or forfeit dower of the wife, or lands, goods, or chattels of offenders.

III. *sect. 3.* This act shall continue four years from the twenty-fourth of June next.

Churches.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* In every parish or union, or parochial chappelry, a vestry shall be held for making a parish cess or tax, to be applied to repairs of the parish church or chapel, and for other necessary charges belonging to such church or chapel, in the year 1774 on the first Monday, or on the first Tuesday in July, and in every succeeding year in Easter-week, on some day subsequent to the election or nomination of church-wardens; and notice shall be given of the meeting of such vestry on the Sunday preceding after divine service; at which vestry it shall be lawful for the parishioners thus assembled, that are of the communion of the church of Ireland by law established, or the major part of them, to vote for and assemble for the purpose of repairing the church or chapel, and for necessary charges held at Easter after election of church-wardens, notice the Sunday before; voted by major part of parishioners assembled of the communion of the church of Ireland;

Churches.

to repair the church-yard, and precincts, fess on the parishioners at large of each parish, union, and chappelry respectively, such sum and sums yearly, as to them shall seem necessary and proper for the repairs and preservation of the church or chappel respectively belonging to such parish, union, or chappelry, and of the church-yard, entrance, and precincts of the said church or chappel, and for providing, and preserving from time to time, such useful and decent requisites as have been found necessary for the regular performance of divine service according to the established rights and customs of the church of Ireland, and for the providing all such necessities and requisites, as the parishioners of any parish assembled in vestry by the laws now in being are enabled to provide for by a parish cess.

and for necessities, and requisites, as parish cess in vestry by the laws in being.

2 or more parishioners in vestry appointed applotters, annually,

applotment on oath before a justice equally and fairly,

subscribed by applotters, delivered to minister or curate; notice the first Sunday after a general vestry in 10 days to examine, majority of protestants to hear, object, and ascertain;

2 parts made and subscribed one for minister and parishioners, the other for church wardens, who shall levy as by 12 G. 1. c. 9. applied as ordered,

II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for said parishioners of the established church to assembled in vestry, or the major part, to nominate and appoint two or more parishioners of each parish, union, or chappelry respectively, applotters for said parish, union, or chappelry, who shall continue in office to the subsequent election of applotters in every year; and such applotters shall applot said several sums so voted and assessed upon each parish, union, or chappelry respectively, at large, and shall within reasonable time after said applotment declare upon oath before some justice of the county, in which such parish situated, that said applotment is equally and fairly made upon the several parishioners and landholders, according to their respective holdings to the best of their skill and knowledge; which applotment, subscribed by said applotters, shall be delivered to the minister or curate of each parish, union, or chappelry respectively, who, the first Sunday after he shall have received the same, shall after divine service in the morning give publick notice of a general meeting of the parishioners of every such parish, union, or chappelry respectively, in vestry, within ten days after such notice, in order to have the said applotment examined into; at which vestry of the parishioners at large, so summoned, the major part of the protestant inhabitants assembled shall have full power to hear all parties, who shall object to said applotment, and to make such alterations and amendments, as to them seem just and reasonable, and then finally to settle and ascertain the same; and after the same so settled and ascertained, they shall cause two distinct parts or transcripts thereof to be made, each subscribed by the minister, the church-wardens, or two of the applotters, and three of the protestant parishioners then present; one part whereof shall remain with the minister and parishioners, the other delivered to the church-wardens, who shall with all convenient expedition proceed to collect and levy the same, in manner prescribed in an act of 12 G. 1. and the money, when so levied, shall be applied to the uses, for which it was ordered. And in case the said applotment shall not be finally settled and ascertained in the general meeting of the protestant parishioners in vestry assembled as aforesaid, two distinct parts or transcripts shall be made of the applotment delivered in on oath of the annual applotters, each subscribed by the minister, the church-wardens, or two of said applotters, and three protestant parishioners then present; one part whereof shall remain with the minister and parishioners, the other delivered to the church-wardens, who shall with all convenient expedition proceed to collect and levy in manner before directed; and said applotments, subscribed as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence to charge the church-wardens with the several sums in said applotments, in case they shall neglect or refuse to collect any parish cess as aforesaid, or to pay the balance of their accounts,

said appointments evidence to charge church wardens. as by 3 G. 2. c. 11.

Churches.

accounts, stated, as is directed by an act of George the second, intituled, *an act for the better keeping churches in repair.*

III. *sect. 3.* In case of casual and unexpected damage to any church or chapel wherein divine service according to the liturgy of the church established is celebrated, the minister or curate of every parish, union, or chappelry, is authorized and required to summon the vestry after divine service on the Lord's day, two or three days at least before such meeting; at which vestry it shall be lawful for the parishioners thus assembled, of the communion of the church of Ireland by law established, or the major part, to vote for and assess on the parishioners at large of each parish, union, or chappelry respectively such sum as shall be judged necessary for such immediate repairs, or other necessary and unforeseen occasions, provided the same shall not exceed in the whole ten pounds; which sum so voted and assessed, shall be apportioned and levied in same manner as money voted and assessed at the Easter vestry herein before directed to be apportioned and levied.

On casual damage to churches, vestry summoned after service, 2 or 3 days previous, and sum assessed and levied as aforesaid, not exceeding 10l. for immediate repair.

IV. *sect. 4.* Every person, duly elected or nominated a church-warden, after six weeks, computed from the date of the entry of his election or nomination in the vestry book of every parish, union, or chappelry, shall be deemed and taken the legal church-warden of such parish, union, or chappelry, to all intents and purposes of this act; and of the several acts now in force for better keeping churches in repair, although such church-warden neglected or refused to take the usual oath of office in manner prescribed by law; and said election or nomination shall be entered in the vestry-book of every parish, union, or chappelry, signed by the minister or curate, and three parishioners then present, at least; and said act of vestry so signed shall be considered and received as conclusive evidence of such election or nomination, although not signed by said church-wardens, or either of them.

Church-wardens not taking oath of office, deemed legal after 6 weeks from entry of election in vestry-book,

election entered, and signed by minister and 3 parishioners,

conclusive evidence of election.

V. *sect. 5.* Nothing in this act shall extend to take away from the force of an act of George the second, or of any other law or statute now in force, relating to the building or repairing of churches; but the same shall continue in force, as if this act never made, unless where amended and altered by this act.

3 G. 2. c. 11, &c. in force, save as altered.

Clerks.

Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 8. An act thirty-third of George the second, for reviving and amending an act the twenty-third, so far as the same relates to the more easy providing a maintenance for parish clerks, continued to twenty-fourth of June 1780, and to end of then next session.

33 G. 2. c. 11, continued to 24th June, 1780, &c.

Coaches, &c.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 10.* For better collecting said duty chargeable on every person who shall keep any carriages with four wheels (except as before excepted) every person, who after the 25th of December 1773, shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, shall within three calendar months after, or within three calendar months after he or she shall have or keep any such, by writing under his or her hand certify to the collector of excise, in some one of the districts where he or she shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such which he or she shall have or keep (except hackney or stage

Certificates of coaches, &c given to excise collectors in 3 months,

Coaches.

with place of abode, stage coaches, and by coach-makers for sale) with the name of the place and parish of residence or abode at the time; which certificate shall be kept by the collectors, and also entered or registered in an alphabetical book, by them respectively kept for that purpose; and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector or his clerk, delivered, if required, without fee or reward, to the person delivering such certificate; and a number entered on each certificate so registered; and said collectors shall under their hands on or before the 25th of December in every year give a true list of all coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, returned to them in such certificates, with names of persons, and places of abode in such certificates, to the persons appointed by the commissioners of excise, or any three, to collect said duties; and such persons appointed, shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, where the certificate entered, in the same manner as his majesty's revenue from fire-hearths is now by law levied, and shall sign and deliver acquittances without fee or reward, and keep duplicates in a book for that purpose, as acquittances are given and kept for duty of fire-hearths and return the book to such persons, and at the same time, and to be disposed of in same manner, as books containing duplicate of acquittances for duty on fire-hearths; and the duties shall be paid in the districts wherein said carriages entered or registered respectively, and in no other

II. *sect. 11.* If any person shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, chargeable with said duty, not certified as aforesaid, every such person shall for such neglect forfeit twenty pounds; sued for, recovered, levied, and applied, as prescribed by an act in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of king Charles the second, *for the settling of the excise or new impost.*

III. *sect. 12.* Provided, that every person, (except as before excepted) having in keeping or possession any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, belonging to another, shall be charged for every such with said duty as the owner or proprietor is or ought to be charged by this act.

IV. *sect. 13.* Persons impowered to collect and levy said duty on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, shall pay the same to the collectors of the districts where said duties collected and raised; and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts, and pay the same into his majesty's treasury as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

V. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 7.* Small pieces or plates of brass or other metal, shall be prepared by the direction of the chief commissioners of revenue, or any three or more, numbered in arithmetical progression, beginning with one, with such mark or marks thereupon, as said commissioners shall think proper, to distinguish and identify the same; and a sufficient number of said plates, so marked and numbered, shall be sent to the collector of every district, to be delivered out to every person, who has certified or shall certify any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise upon four wheels, or chaise with two wheels, pursuant to an act this session, intituled, *An act for granting unto his majesty a duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks, and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain;* and also pursuant to a further act this session

registered alphabetically,
copies without fee,
numbered,

lists given yearly before 25 Dec. of coaches, and abode, to collectors of the duty.

levied as hearth-money,
acquittances without fee,
duplicates kept and returned,

paid in district where registered.

not certifying coaches, &c. penalty 20l.

as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.

Persons keeping charged as owners.

Said duty paid to collectors of the districts,
distinct accounts kept,
paid to the treasury.

Metal plates prepared by commissioners, numbered, and marked,

sent to collectors to be delivered to persons certifying coaches, as by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 1. i. 2.

Coaches.

tion, intituled, *An act for granting unto his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to pay an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, for such part of the several principal sums formerly borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1773, and to apply the surplus of the said duties in such manner, and for such purposes as shall be directed by parliament*; which plate shall be fixed upon the transom of every such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise. fixed on the transom.

VI. *sect. 8.* If any such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise, shall after the twenty-fourth of June next, be found (except hackney or stage-carriages, and carriages kept by coach-makers for sale) and hackney-chaises, and chaises with two wheels (kept by the maker for sale) without such plate so fixed, the want of such plate shall be deemed sufficient evidence that such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, and chaise upon four wheels; and chaise with two wheels, has not been certified as required by said act; and every owner of such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise, shall without further evidence be liable to penalties inflicted by said acts, upon any person who shall neglect to certify in manner directed by said acts; to be recovered as by said acts directed, unless such owner prove, such coach duly certified pursuant to said acts, and that such plate had been fixed thereupon pursuant to this act. If none, sufficient evidence of no certificate;
proof on owner.

Colliers and Miners.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 9.* A clause in an act of the first of his present majesty, relative to colliers and miners who absent themselves in breach of contract without licence or discharge, afterwards continued with amendment, by fifth of his present majesty further continued to 24th of June 1778, and to end of then next session. Clause in 1 G. 3; c. 17. sect. 17, continued to 24 June 1778, &c.

Corn, &c.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* After the twenty-fourth of June 1774, whenever the prices of middling Irish wheat, at the ports or places where the same shall be exported; shall appear, according to the methods directed by an act of 29th George the second; or as herein after directed by this act, not to exceed one English shilling the stone, the price of middling Irish rye, pease, or beans, twenty-five English shillings the quarter; the price of middling Irish oats, nine shillings English the quarter; every merchant or other person, who shall put on shipboard in British or Irish shipping, the master and two-thirds of the mariners at least being his majesty's subjects, any Irish wheat, meal or flour, rye, pease, beans, oats, or oat-meal, with intent to export beyond seas, except to the Isle of Man, shall, after entering into such bond and performing such other requisites, as directed by said act, have and receive from the collector or officer of such port respectively instead of the allowances by said act; the rates, allowances or premiums following; and no more, for every quarter of wheat, ground wheat, meal, or wheat flour, three shillings and two-pence English; of rye, pease, or beans, ground, or unground, two shillings and four-pence English; of oats ground or unground one shilling and three-pence English; the said measures, except as herein after mentioned, to be ascertained in such manner as directed by said act; which several sums such collector or officer is authorized and required to pay to such exporter upon demand without requiring or taking any cus-

When middling Irish wheat at ports as by 29 G. 2 c. 9, or this act, exceed not 1s. English per stone: rye, peas, or beans, 25s. per quarter, oats 9s. exporter in British or Irish ships (except to Man) the master and 2 thirds subjects, performing requisites, shall receive premium for wheat, meal, or flour, 3s. 2d. per quarter; rye, pease, or beans, 2s. 4d. oats 1s. 3. English.

paid on demand without fee.

Corn, &c.

tom, fee or reward for such corn, meal, or flour, so laden to be exported ; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

4 bushels 224 lb.

the officer may chuse and weigh 2 sacks out of 20, and compute weight by proportioning ;

bounty paid accordingly on his certificate.

Except from Dublin, or between Drogheda and Wicklow.

Continued to 24th June 1779.

5 G. 3. c 19. continued to 24th June 1776, &c.

II. *sect. 2.* After the twenty-fourth of June, the half-quarter or four bushels of wheat, rye, pease, beans, meal, and flour of wheat or rye, so exported, shall contain and be equivalent to two hundred and twenty-four pounds weight : and for greater expedition and ascertaining the quantity thereof the proper officer attending the shipping where shipped off in sacks, may make choice of and weigh two sacks out of any number not exceeding twenty, and so in proportion for any greater quantity, before or after the same shall be put on board, and thereby compute the weight by proportioning the same accordingly ; and the bounty-money thereupon shall be paid to exporter for so much and no more, upon his producing a certificate from the proper officer, attesting the quantity, quality, and weight, according to said computation.

III. *sect. 3.* This act shall not extend to, nor any bounty be paid for, any corn, flour, pease, beans, oats, or oat-meal, exported from Dublin, or any of the creeks or members thereof, nor from any port, harbour, haven, or place from Drogheda southward to Wicklow.

IV. *sect. 4.* Act shall continue in force until the twenty-fourth of June, 1779, and no longer.

V. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 4.* An act fifth of his present majesty, intituled, *An act for the further encouragement of tillage in this kingdom*, continued to the twenty-fourth of June, 1776, and to end of then next session.

Corporations.

Officers, tho' not sworn in presence of a number required by charters, deemed legal, on taking the oaths publicly before two members between 10 & 3.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 42. sect. 3.* Whereas by charters of several boroughs and corporations, a majority of members are required to be present at swearing the portrieve, or chief magistrate, no person, duly elected into any such office, shall be in any ways molested, or prosecuted on account of any objection, because there had not been a sufficient number of burgesses, or other members of such borough or corporation present at the swearing : provided such officer shall have taken the oaths required by law in presence of two of the burgesses or members in the publick market-house, or toll-house, or usual place of holding assemblies of such borough or corporation, between ten in the morning and three in the afternoon ; and such officers shall be deemed legal officers of such boroughs, or corporations : and all corporate acts, done by them, shall have same force and effect as if such officers sworn pursuant to said charters.

Cyder.

Cyder not retailed without licence.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 6.* From the twenty-fifth of December 1773, no persons whatsoever shall sell or tap out by retail any cyder within this kingdom, but only such as licensed according to directions of this act, under such penalty as after is expressed.

Licence by commissioners, and collectors of excise,

II. *sect. 7.* From the 25th of December 1773, it shall be lawful for the chief commissioners of excise, or any three, and the collectors of excise in their districts, from time to time, to issue and grant such licences for selling and tapping

Cyder.

tapping out cyder by retail; and for every such licence one shilling and Fee 1s. 1d. one penny, and no more, shall be paid or demanded as a fee; and if any person shall, after the twenty-fifth of December 1773, sell or tap out cyder by retail without such licence, every such person shall for every time he or she shall so offend, forfeit and pay five pounds. penalty 5l.

III. *sect.* 8. For better ordering and collecting said duty of one penny per gallon upon all cyder sold, or tapped out by retail, it shall be lawful for the gaugers, and officers of excise, within their districts, from time to time, after twenty-fifth of December 1773, to enter in the day-time into the houses, out-houses, store houses, and cellars of every retailer of cyder, and take an account of all cyder found in the possession of such retailer, and to charge with said duty accordingly. Excise officers may by day enter houses and cellars of cyder retailers, take account, and charge 1d. per gallon.

IV. *sect.* 9. After the twenty-fifth of December 1773, every retailer of cyder shall shew to the gauger or officers of excise on demand all stock of cyder then on hand; and in case any such retailer, or his servants (in case such retailer not present when the gauger or officers shall come to such retailer's house to take stock) shall refuse to make declaration, and shew all stock of cyder on hand, every such retailer shall for every such offence forfeit ten pounds; and if such gauger or officers shall, after declaration made, find any cyder in the possession or custody of such retailer, over and above the quantity so shewn and declared, such retailer shall likewise forfeit ten pounds. Retailers to shew stock on hand, refusing, penalty 10l. and 10l. if any surplus found.

Debtors.

I. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 44. *sect.* 1. It shall be lawful for all persons, whose names are inserted in the schedule hereunto annexed, before the twenty-fourth of June 1775, to exhibit petitions to king's bench or common pleas, setting forth the several matters directed to be set forth in petitions of persons mentioned in the schedule annexed to an act the first of his present majesty, *for relief of insolvent debtors*; and the said several persons shall, upon performing the several requisites in said last act directed to be performed by persons in schedule thereunto annexed, be intitled to like benefit and relief, and subject to said punishment in case of delivering a false and untrue account of their estate and effects, or concealing the same, as by said last act directed; and the estates and effects of persons, whose names inserted in schedule hereunto annexed, shall be subject to all terms and provisions in said last act, with respect to estates and effects of persons in schedule thereto annexed. Debtors in schedule may before 24 June 1775 petition B. R. or C. B. as by 1 G. 3. c. 16. on performing the requisites, like relief, and punishment.

II. *sect.* 2. Courts of king's bench and common pleas respectively invested with all like powers, with respect to persons, estates, and effects of the debtors named in the schedule hereunto annexed, as said courts were by said act for relief of persons in the schedule thereunto annexed. Like powers in B. R. and C. B.

III. *sect.* 3. None of the persons, in the schedules hereunto annexed, shall be intitled to any benefit under this act, unless one half in value of the real creditors of such persons respectively sign a certificate, expressing consent to discharge; the truth of which must be proved upon oath, and to full satisfaction of the court to which such petitions preferred. Certificate of consent by half in value of real creditors, on oath.

IV. *sect.* 4. And no person shall take any benefit by this act, who has made a fraudulent conveyance, or given a preference to any creditor, of his (or her) estate, or assignment of goods, either previous to, or after failure, or No fraudulent act or preference by debtor.

Debtors.

who has done, or suffered to be done, any fraudulent act, tending to defraud creditors, and the same shall be made to appear to satisfaction of the court, in which such debtor's petition depending, by examination *viva voce*, or by affidavit, as such court shall direct.

Distillers.

Backs or coolers not altered without written notice to excise officer,

penalty 5l.

Permit with name and residence of consignee,

Spirits, &c. delivered as directed, if otherwise forfeited with the cask.

Vessels licensed, and registered with the name, place, and contents,

certificate thereof,

or forfeited by possessor (except brazier, &c.) with the contents, the wash spilled. Licensed stills of 12 gallons or under for medicinal waters or philosophical experiments excepted.

Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 10. After the twenty-fourth of June 1774, no common distiller of spirits for sale shall alter, or permit or suffer the situation, position, or dipping-place of any back or cooler, by him made use of, to be altered, after the same has been fixed by the proper officer, without first giving notice thereof in writing to the surveyor, or other officer of excise of the district or division, wherein he shall reside, under penalty of five pounds for every such offence, recovered and levied in manner after mentioned.

II. sect. 11. After the twenty-fourth of June 1774, all permits or let-passes for the carriage of spirits or strong waters from one place to another, shall express the christian and fir-name of the persons to whom sent or consigned, and the place of residence, and the spirits or strong waters mentioned in such permit or let-pass shall be delivered as directed in such permit or let-pass, and at no other place or places whatsoever; and if such spirits or strong waters shall be delivered to any other person, except the person mentioned in such permit or let-pass, or his or their known servants, or at any other place or places than those mentioned in such permit or let-pass, or if afterwards carried from the place of the first delivery to any other place without renewal of the permit, then, and in either of the said cases, the spirits or strong waters, and the cask and vessel in which contained, shall be forfeited in same manner as if no permit at any time granted for the same.

III. sect. 12. After the twenty-fourth of June 1774, no person whatsoever shall have or keep in their custody or possession, or shall make use of any still, black-pot, alembick, or other vessel, for making or distilling any spirits or strong waters, before licensed thereunto by one or more of the chief commissioners of revenue of excise, and before the same be set at work, entered and registered in the office of excise of the district, wherein such vessel is intended to be set at work, which entry or registry shall contain the christian and fir-name of the person to whom such vessel shall belong, and the true contents, and the place where such vessel is fixed, or intended to be fixed, and day of month and year when such registry is made; and the officer of excise shall thereupon grant a certificate thereof to the person making entry of the same; and if any still, black-pot, alembick, or other vessel used for making or distilling spirits or strong waters, shall, after the twenty-fourth of June 1774, be found or discovered in the house or possession of any person or persons (except a brazier, or other manufacturer in metal) not entered or registered in manner aforesaid, then every such vessel shall be forfeited and seized, and all the wash and pot-ale found therein shall be spilled; and all low wines and strong waters found therein shall likewise be forfeited.

IV. sect. 13. Nothing herein contained shall extend to such stills, black-pots, or alembicks of the dimension of twelve gallons or under, as have been or shall be licensed by the commissioners of revenue of excise, or any three or more, for distilling certain waters, commonly called medicinal waters,

Distillers.

ters, or for making experiments and discoveries in natural philosophy ; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Drugs.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 3.* An act the first of his present majesty, for preventing frauds in drugs and medicines ; continued to the 24th of June 1781, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

1 G. 3. c. 14. continued to 24 June 1781, &c.

Dublin.

Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 22. sect. 1. Whereas the streets, quays, alleys, yards, courts, squares, bridges, and lanes, in the city and county of city of Dublin, and other places herein after mentioned, are not properly pitched or paved : and the present methods prescribed by law for paving said places, are ineffectual, and it would tend greatly to the free intercourse, health, and safety of inhabitants of said places, and of all persons passing through, if the pavements thereof are properly pitched, paved, and regulated : therefore the lord chancellor, archbishop of Dublin, chief justice of king's bench, and common pleas, chief baron of exchequer, speaker of the house of commons, provost, and vice-provost of Trinity-College, lord mayor, recorder, sheriffs, and representatives of city of Dublin, county of Dublin, the high sheriff of county of Dublin, lord of the manor of Thomas-court and Donore, with the seneschal, seneschal of saint Sepulchre's, dean of Christchurch, and saint Patrick's, and their successors, fifteen aldermen, and fifteen common-council-men of the corporation of Dublin, elected as after mentioned ; with the duke of Leinster, earl of Charlemont, lord viscount Ranelagh, John Beresford, James Fortescue, James Agar, Thomas Adderly, William Burton, Barry Barry, William Colvil, John Dillon, John Burke the younger, William Dean, Joseph Henry, Travers Hartley, David Latouche the younger, John Leigh, John Monck Mason, Redmond Morres, Andrew Caldwell, Charles O'Hara, major Vallancey, Ralph Ward, William Gleadowe, William Dunn, Agmondisham Vesey, sir John Parnell, John Foster, Robert Hellen, Benjamin Houghton, Lodge Morres, Sydenham Singleton, Robert Thorp, Edward Strettel, James Sommerville, Warden Flood, and sir Edward Newenham, and the several persons successively chosen in manner after mentioned, shall hereafter be commissioners for carrying this act into execution.

Commissioners named for executing this act.

II. *sect. 2.* Within ten days after passing this act, the lord mayor shall in the usual manner convene assembly or common council of said city, for electing by ballot fifteen aldermen and fifteen common-council-men as commissioners ; which commissioners, after elected and chosen, shall continue to act till the 24th of June 1777 ; when the lord mayor and board of aldermen, the sheriffs and commons, shall elect to be of the said commissioners so many and such persons, as they are impowered to elect, in the place of the persons so formerly elected ; and such persons shall be, and are impowered to act as, commissioners for three years ; and said commissioners shall by said manner of election be continued and renewed from three years to three years during continuance of this act ; and when any vacancy shall happen either by death, disability, or resignation of any of said persons so elected, the lord mayor and board of aldermen, sheriffs and commons, shall within fourteen days after vacancy elect, in manner before directed,

In 10 days 15 aldermen and common-council elected by ballot commissioners in common council, to act till 24 June 1777.

when others elected, for 3 years, and so on,

on vacancy, election in 14 days ;

some

Dublin.

7 days notice in Gazette, so on death, &c. of other commissioners, survivors, or any 7 on like notice to elect,

with like powers to the elected.

5 divisions in Dublin.

In 10 days after this act, and 1st Thursday February yearly, protestant parishioners in vestry on usual notice to elect 12 each division,

who with 3 aldermen, 3 common council, and other commissioner appointed for 3 years, shall be a committee for executing, superintending works, examining bills, and certifying to commissioners, or objecting to payment, salaries and expences excepted, bill not paid without certificate.

5 to act in committee; on vacancy another elected for the time, the same week on notice by minister next Sunday after notice of vacancy.

On 14 days neglect to chuse committee or officers 9 commissioners may appoint.

some other person, seven days previous notice of election being given in the Dublin Gazette; and when any other of the commissioners herein named, or hereafter to be elected, shall die, be disabled, or resign, it shall be lawful for the surviving commissioners, not being commissioners from office, or elected by the corporation, or any seven or more of them, at any meeting, seven days previous notice being given in Dublin Gazette, to elect a fit person or persons to supply the places of them; and all persons so elected are vested with same powers as the persons in whose stead elected.

III. *sect. 3.* The city of Dublin, and places after mentioned, shall be divided into five divisions, the first to consist of parishes of saint Paul and Michan; the second of saint Thomas, saint Mary's; the third of saint Andrew's Ann's, Mark's, Peter's; the fourth of saint Bride's, Werburgh's, John's, Nicholas within, and Michael's; and the fifth of saint Nicholas without, Audeon's, Catherine's, and James's.

IV. *sect. 4.* Within ten days after this act, and also on first Thursday in February annually afterwards, the protestant parishioners of the parishes above mentioned shall meet in the vestry room or other usual place for transacting publick business of the parish, the usual notice first given by the minister or curate, and elect by ballot twelve in each division; in the first, the parish of saint Paul's shall elect four, and Michan's eight; in the second, the parish of saint Thomas shall elect six; Mary's six; in the third, saint Andrew's shall elect three, Ann's three, Mark's two, Peter's four; in the fourth, saint Bride's shall elect three, Werburgh's three, John's two, Nicholas within two, Michael's two; in the fifth, saint Nicholas without shall elect three, Audeon's four, Catherine's four, and saint James's one; and said persons so elected, with three aldermen and three common-council elected as commissioners, which aldermen and common-council men shall be appointed at same time, and in same manner as those acting as commissioners, and one other commissioner to be appointed by the commissioners to act for three years, shall constitute a committee for carrying this act into execution within their divisions, and for superintending and inspecting all the works carrying on, by this act, within their divisions, and for examining the bills relative thereto, and certifying to said commissioners such bills and allowances as they shall find just, or objecting to the payment of such as they shall find otherwise, (the salaries allowed to officers of the commissioners, and expences of commission excepted) and said commissioners, on receiving such certificates of payment, but not otherwise, shall order said bills to be paid.

V. *sect. 5.* No less than five of said persons so elected, shall be able to transact or execute any business in any committee under this act; and in case of death, disability, or resignation of any persons so elected, said parishioners shall in like manner elect another, who shall continue in office for remainder of the time such person, in whose place elected, was to continue; and the minister or curate of such parish, whenever such death, disability, or resignation shall happen, shall next Sunday, immediately after they have notice of the same, give such notice as aforesaid, and appoint a day in same week for said election.

VI. *sect. 6.* If parishioners of any parishes directed to meet for electing proper persons to act as committee men, or to appoint proper officers for putting this act in execution, neglect to chuse such committee men or officers, fourteen days after the time appointed, the commissioners, or any nine or more, are empowered to appoint such committee men and officers.

VII. *sect.*

Dublin.

VII. *sect. 7.* No person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner or a committee man in execution of this act, during the time he shall directly or indirectly hold any office by virtue of, or enter into any contract relating to the execution of any part of this act; nor during the time he shall be engaged in security for any person holding any office by virtue of, or entering into any contract relating to execution of any part of this act.

No commissioner or committee man to act while holding office or contracting or while security.

VIII. *sect. 8.* No person capable of acting as a commissioner or committee man in the execution of this act, unless he shall in presence of said commissioners, or any seven, at some meeting pursuant to this act take and subscribe the following oath, or being a quaker, make affirmation, which the clerk appointed by said commissioners, is empowered and required to administer, and the same is to be by him fairly entered and preserved in a book kept particularly for that purpose.

Their oath or affirmation before 7 commissioners at meeting.

administered and entered by clerk.

I A. B. do solemnly swear, that I have not, nor during my being a will I hold any office, or enter into any contract relating to the execution of any part of this act, or be engaged in any security for any person holding any office by virtue of or entering into any contract relating to the execution of any part of this act; and that I have not accepted, nor will I accept, directly or indirectly, of any profits, salary, or benefit arising, or to arise from, out, or by means of any office or contract, relating to the execution of any part of this act.

IX. *sect. 9.* Said commissioners, or any seven or more, shall meet at the house of the corporation for inland navigation; and the several committees, or any five or more, shall meet at their vestry rooms, or other place appointed for transacting publick business of some parish within their respective divisions, on the sixth of June next, between ten in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon and proceed to execution of this act; and shall then, and at every subsequent meeting, from time to time, adjourn to meet at any place in said city, or county of said city, as they, the said commissioners, or any seven or more, or committee men, or any five or more, shall think proper or convenient for putting this act in execution: and if there shall not appear at any meeting appointed by said commissioners or committee men, a sufficient number to act, and to adjourn to another day, the clerk shall by publick notice in Dublin Gazette, given at least five days before next meeting, or in case said clerk should happen to die before such notice given, or neglect or refuse to give such notice, any two commissioners shall and may by like publick notice appoint said commissioners and committees to meet at the place, where the last meeting was appointed, within fourteen days next after the day, on which such last meeting was appointed to be held; and said commissioners and committee men shall at their meeting pay their own expences.

7 commissioners to meet at navigation house; committees to meet at vestry, &c. 6th June between 10 and 2, and adjourn to other place in the city or county of city;

if not a sufficient number, the clerk on 5 days notice in Gazette, or 2 commissioners, to appoint Meeting where last in 14 days;

bear their own expences,

X. *sect. 10.* After this act, any five or more of the commissioners, shall be vested with full power and authority to do, execute, perform, and direct all and every the purposes, acts, matters, and things by this act vested in, or directed to be done or performed by said commissioners, except where a greater number required by this act to be present and consenting.

5 may act, except where more required.

XI. *sect. 11.* Said commissioners, or any nine or more, shall and may by writing under their hands and seals at their second or any subsequent meeting, giving fourteen days notice thereof in Dublin Gazette, appoint one or more clerk or clerks, treasurer or treasurers, receiver or receivers of monies

Nine on 14 days notice in Gazette to appoint clerks, treasurers, receivers, surveyors, and other officers,

Dublin.

5 take Security,

9 may remove officers, & appoint others with reasonable salaries;

and ascertain proportion of expence, committees in divisions appoint clerk & supervisor & salaries, take security and remove.

Officers or servants taking reward, except salary, or concerned in bargains. incapable, and forfeit 100l. to prosecutor in 6 months;

payment to receivers appointed;

receipts given,

accounts in writing to 5 commissioners,

to be raised by and for the purposes of this act, and so from time to time to appoint others, as they find necessary or convenient; and also one or more surveyor or surveyors, to view the condition of the several streets, Quays, bridges, squares, courts, alleys, places, and lanes in city of Dublin, liberties thereof, and places herein after mentioned, and to see that the same are properly pitched, paved, and kept in repair; and also such other officer or officers as said commissioners, or any nine or more think necessary; and said commissioners, or any five or more, shall and may take sufficient security for due execution of the respective offices by such persons as the said commissioners, or any five or more think proper; and said commissioners or any nine or more may, from time to time, remove any or either of such officers or other persons, and appoint others in the room of such as shall be removed or die; and shall and may, out of the money raised and levied by this act, make such reasonable allowances to treasurers, receivers, surveyors, clerks, or other officers so appointed, for and in consideration of their offices, and to such other persons as shall be aiding and assisting in and about the execution of this act, and ascertain such proportion of the expence attending the same, as they shall think proper, upon such division of the city as to them shall seem reasonable; and the committees in their divisions may appoint a clerk and supervisor, and take such security for due execution of their offices, as said respective committees think proper; and may remove all clerks and supervisors, and appoint others in room of them as shall be so removed or die, and such salaries and allowances to them in consideration of trouble in executing their offices respectively, as said respective committees think reasonable.

XII. sect. 12. If any person employed as a clerk, treasurer, receiver, surveyor, or any other officer or servant, any ways employed by said commissioners or committee-men, in putting this act, or any the powers thereof in execution, shall exact, take, or accept any fee or reward whatsoever, other than such salaries and rewards as appointed, allowed, and approved of by said commissioners, or any nine or more, or other than the salaries allowed to clerks and supervisors by the committees, and approved of by said commissioners, or any nine or more, for or on account of any thing done or to be done by virtue of this act, or on any account whatsoever relative to the putting this act in execution, or shall any ways be concerned in interest in any bargain made or to be made by the said commissioners or committees, or any of them, for putting this act in execution, every such person so offending, shall be incapable of serving or being employed under this act; and over and above forfeit one hundred pounds to any person who shall sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record within six calendar months after offence committed; in which suit no essoin, protection, or wager of law, nor more than one imparlance allowed; and such persons as are hereby made liable to pay the several rates or sums hereby granted, shall pay the same to such persons as from time to time so appointed to collect and receive for each parish and place, according to the true meaning of this act; and such receiver shall give his receipt for such sum to the person who shall pay; and all such officers and persons so appointed, shall under their hands at such times and manner as said commissioners or any five or more direct, deliver to such commissioners, or such persons as they, or any five or more appoint, true and perfect accounts in writing of all matters and things committed to their charge by this.

Dublin.

this act; and also of all monies received by such officers and persons respectively, by virtue and for purposes of this act; and how much thereof hath been paid and disbursed by order of said commissioners, or by said committees of respective divisions, or for any five or more, and for what purposes; together with proper vouchers for such payments; copies of which accounts shall be delivered to the several committees of divisions; and shall pay all such monies, as shall remain in their hands, to such persons as said commissioners, or any seven or more shall appoint; and all said officers and persons so accounting, shall verify their said accounts upon oath; which oath said commissioners or any two or more are empowered and required to administer; and if any such officer or person shall not make or render, or refuse to verify upon oath any such accounts, or to produce or deliver up the vouchers relating to the same, or to make payment as aforesaid, or not deliver to said commissioners, or any five or more, or to such other persons as they appoint, within ten days after being thereunto required by any five or more of said commissioners, all the books, papers, and writings in his custody or power, relating to execution of this act, or refuse or neglect to pay such monies as upon the balance of any account, shall appear to be in his hands, to said commissioners, or any seven or more, or as they shall direct or appoint; such officer or person shall for every such neglect or refusal respectively forfeit fifty pounds; and in either of the cases aforesaid such commissioners, or any seven or more, may bring, or cause to be brought, any action in the name of such commissioners, or of any two or more, or of their treasurer, against the officer or persons, so neglecting or refusing, for recovery as well of said forfeiture as of the monies in hands of such officer or person respectively.

XII. *sec. 13.* In every case wherein a power is given to said commissioners, or any of them, to bring action for any money, it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any of them, so empowered, to bring the same by way of civil bill, in case such money shall not exceed twenty pounds, in such courts as have or shall have authority to hear and determine civil bills in county, or in the city and county of city of Dublin, within their respective jurisdictions, with like remedy of appeal to the parties respectively, as in other cases provided. And if complaints made by said commissioners, or any five or more, or by such persons as they appoint, of any such refusal or neglect as aforesaid, to any two or more justices of peace for the county or place, wherein such officers or persons, so neglecting or refusing, shall be and reside, such justices are required to summon said persons to appear, and in case of refusal or non-appearance they may and are required by warrant under hands and seals to cause the officers or persons so refusing or neglecting to be brought before them; and upon his and their appearing, or wilfully absconding, to hear and determine the matter in a summary way; and if upon confession of parties, or testimony of any credible witness or witnesses upon oath, which oath such justices are required to administer, it appear to such justices, that any of the monies collected or raised by this act, shall be in the hands of such officers, or persons, such justices may, and are required, upon non-payment thereof, within ten days after conviction, by a warrant, to cause such money to be levied by distress and sale of goods or chattels of such officers, or persons respectively; and if no goods or chattels can be found sufficient to answer and satisfy said money, and charges of distraining and selling; then, and in either of the cases aforesaid, such justices

of money received, and disbursements by order;

with vouchers; copies to committees; payment of surplus to appointees of 7 commissioners; accounts on oath;

not accounting on oath, or delivering up vouchers, or not paying. not delivering to 5 commissioners in 10 days all papers, &c. not paying balance, forfeit 50l.

7 commissioners may sue in their name, or any two, or treasurer's.

By civil bill if not above 20l.

on complaint by 5 of refusal or neglect of officers 2 justices may summon,

warrant on non-appearance,

determine summarily on confession or proof of money in their hands and non-payment in 10 days, warrant to levy by distress and sale;

if no distress, committed till account & payment or composition, and delivery of books, &c.

Dublin.

7 may compound.

Treasurers from
time to time to pay
vol. as received in-
to a bank as by 7
commissioners or-
dered.

7 at a board may
order streets, &c. to
be pitched, paved,
&c.

dig and carry away
materials, raise or
lower, remove posts,
&c. fill up or alter
openings to cellars,
&c. employ labour-
ers, and issue mo-
ney, &c.

Pent-houses, &c. in
Plunket-street ex-
cepted.

5 committee-men at
meeting may con-
tract for paving,

specifying the works,
prices, times, penal-
ties,
signed at board by
them and contrac-
tors,

tices shall commit every such offender to the house of correction, until he give and make a true and perfect account and payment as aforesaid, or shall compound with said commissioners, or any seven or more, and shall have paid such composition in such manner, as they shall appoint; (which composition said commissioners, or any seven or more, are empowered to make) or until he shall deliver up such books, papers, and writings as aforesaid, and give satisfaction in respect thereof to said commissioners, or any seven or more.

XIV. *sect. 14.* So soon as conveniently may be during this act after the person or persons, or either of them, acting as treasurer or treasurers to said commissioners, shall at any time have received one hundred pounds, monies appointed to be received by him or them, by virtue, and for purposes of this act, he and they shall from time to time pay the same into such bank, as to said commissioners, or any seven or more, seem fit, in name, and account of said commissioners, and to be disposed of by order of said commissioners, or any seven or more, for purposes of this act.

XV. *sect. 15.* Said commissioners, or any seven or more, regularly assembled and forming a board in pursuance of this act, shall have full power and authority from time to time to order and direct any publick streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts and alleys, now in being, or hereafter to be made within said city, and county of city of Dublin, and places herein after mentioned, or any part or parts of such streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, and alleys, as well those used by foot passengers, as by carriages, to be pitched, paved, repaired, raised or altered; and also to cause to be dug, carted, and carried out of, or brought into, said streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts and alleys, or any of them, such gravel, stones, and other materials, as they shall judge necessary; and may likewise cause the ground thereof to be raised or lowered; and all posts, rails, signs, steps, bulks, stalls, holes, pits, shew-glasses, shew-boards, jet-out-windows, walls inclosing dung-hills, as also all steps, and doors opening, or leading from the foot-ways or carriage-ways, into vaults, cellars, or other places, to be removed, filled up, or altered; and to employ such artificers, workmen, labourers, carters, and others, and to issue such money on those accounts, and to do all such other acts and things as said commissioners, or any seven or more, so assembled and forming a board, judge necessary.

XVI. *sect. 16.* And whereas Plunket-street has been upwards of seventy years, the only market-place for sale of cloaths for the lower class; no powers granted by this bill to the commissioners or committees, shall extend to the removing pent-houses, shop-windows, or frames, which jet-out in said street, as it will greatly injure said market, and ruin the trade thereof, to the great prejudice and loss of a great number of industrious people.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Said committees, or any five or more of the persons constituting said committees, may from time to time at any of their said meetings, as occasion shall require, contract with any persons for paving all or any of said squares, streets, bridges, quays, courts, alleys, places, and lanes; which contracts shall specify the several works to be done, and the prices to be paid, and the times when said works shall be compleated, and penalties in case of non-performance, and shall be signed by said committees, or any five or more, at such meetings assembled, and forming a board, and by such persons contracting to perform; but previous to the making of

any.

Dublin.

any such contract fourteen days notice shall be given in the Dublin Gazette, expressing their intentions to make such contracts, that any persons willing to undertake, may make proposals, to be offered and presented to said committees at a certain time and place in every such notice mentioned; which contract must be approved of and signed by the commissioners; or any seven or more, otherwise to be null and void; and no contracts shall be made after the present year but between the first of February and first of June.

14 days notice in Gazette to receive proposals;
contracts approved and signed by 7 commissioners;
after this year made between 1st of Feb. and 1st of June.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* Nothing in this act, shall be deemed or taken to make void any contract, covenant, or agreement between landlord and tenant touching or concerning the paving any or any part of said squares; bridges, quays, streets, courts, alleys, places, or lanes, or any of them; but whatever person, who is now by any such contract or agreement obliged to pave or keep in repair any part of said squares, courts, alleys, places, or lanes, or either of them, shall in lieu thereof be obliged to pay the rates hereby directed to be made and assessed, or so much thereof as shall by said commissioners, or any seven or more, at such meetings be deemed just and reasonable, according to the true meaning of such contract, covenant, or agreement, for and during such time as such contract, covenant, and agreement shall remain in force; and in case any dispute shall arise concerning such agreement, said commissioners, or any seven or more, at such meeting shall have power to hear and finally determine.

Not to avoid agreements between landlord and tenant as to paving;
rates assessed paid in lieu, or as by 7 commissioners, deemed just, during such agreement,

disputes as to agreement determined by 7 at meeting.

XIX. *sect. 19.* It shall be lawful for receivers of the rates or assessments appointed by said commissioners, or any such receiver or receivers, or for any persons authorized by said commissioners, or any seven or more, at all convenient times, first having an order under the hands of said commissioners, or any seven or more, for that purpose, to inspect the books or rates made for the watch or poor-house-money in Dublin, in order to ascertain the rates and assessments to be raised by this act; and also to take copies thereof, and make extracts therefrom, and to inspect and take copies or extracts of or from any book kept for that purpose; which inspection, copies, and extracts church-wardens, or other officers, of their respective parishes and places, or other officers, or persons, having the custody of such books and rates, are required to permit and suffer to be made without fee or reward by such receivers, or other persons appointed as aforesaid, on their producing an order under the hands of said commissioners, or any three or more of them, for that purpose; and in case any such church-wardens, or other officers or persons, neglect or refuse so to do, within three days after such order shall be produced and shewn to them, or a copy thereof left at their last or most usual place of abode, they shall for the first offence forfeit twenty shillings, the second forty shillings, and the third and every other, three pounds.

Receivers may, under order by 7 commissioners, inspect books of watch or poor-house money to ascertain rates, take copies and extracts, without fee,

producing order by 3 commissioners; church-wardens, &c. refusing 3 days after order shewn or copy left, penalty 1st offence 20s. 2d 40s. 3d. after.

XX. *sect. 20.* The property of said pavements, iron, timber, furniture, and all other materials and things, made use of for purposes of this act in the several divisions of said city and other places herein after mentioned, shall be, and are vested in the respective committees for time being; and they are severally authorized to bring, or cause to be brought, any action, in name of the clerk of the respective committees, or to prefer, order, and direct the preferring indictments against any person, who shall steal, take, carry away, or embezzle any, or any part of such materials or things; and if any person wilfully or maliciously break up, destroy, or otherwise damage or spoil any of the said materials or things, or any of the works made in pursuance of this

Property of materials vested in respective committees,

who may by action in clerk's name or indictment proceed against those who steal or embezzle, damaging materials or works, on conviction before a justice,

Dublin.

where apprehended, act, or any part or parts thereof; every person so offending, and being convicted by oath of one or more witnesses or witnesses before any one or more justices of the peace for the county, where said offender apprehended, shall, for first offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 40 shillings, nor less than ten, and for the second and every other, not exceeding three pounds nor less than twenty shillings; levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels of every such offender by warrant under hand and seal, of the justices before whom such conviction made; which forfeiture shall be applied for the purposes of this act: and in case the persons so offending and convicted have no goods or chattels, whereupon the same can be levied, it shall be lawful for one or more of such justices, by warrant under hand and seal, to commit to the house of correction, for any space not exceeding two calendar months, nor less than ten days, reckoned from the day of commitment; and persons so incurring, and being convicted of any of said pecuniary penalties, shall not be discharged until he, she, or they shall have paid the sum forfeited, or until the expiration of said respective times.

Five committee men may sell old materials, and apply to this act.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Said committees respectively, or any five or more of the persons constituting, shall have full power to sell and dispose of all or any part of any old materials to such persons, as shall be willing to buy, and to apply the purchase money to purposes of this act.

Pavement taken up for mending pipes or accidental fire, repaired with convenient speed at the expence of those furnishing water for the city, by the contracting paviours;

XXII. *sect. 22.* And whereas the persons, who furnish water to inhabitants of Dublin, are by law now authorized to take up the pavements by their own paviours, who may be guilty of neglects in repairing, when and so often as it shall be necessary to take up any part of the pavements of said squares, streets, bridges, quays, alleys, courts, places, or lanes, which shall be completed by virtue of this act, for amending the pipes, or in cases of accidental fire, by any other persons, the same shall with all convenient speed be repaired at expence of said persons so furnishing water for said city by the paviour or paviours contracting with or employed by them; but if for purposes of this act it shall at any time be found necessary to raise, sink, or any other ways to alter the position of any of the pipes or plugs laid down or placed by any of the said persons, for supplying said city with water as aforesaid, the same shall be paid for out of the monies arising by virtue of this act; and also at all times with as little detriment or inconvenience to said persons, as the circumstances of the case will admit.

but if for purposes of this act, out of the money arising.

Agreement with the grand-canal company confirmed.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* And whereas an agreement hath been entered into between the corporation of city of Dublin and company of undertakers of the grand canal, in the words following. "Resolved, that it be agreed between the subscribers to the grand canal and the city of Dublin, that in consideration of the subscribers supplying the city with such a quantity of water, hereafter to be ascertained, as shall amply supply the several inhabitants thereof, the city shall pay to the said subscribers ten *per cent.* upon the gross produce of the revenue that shall arise to the city from the sale of the said water; the payment of the said ten *per cent.* not to commence until the first day of May 1776; and the subscribers also engaging, that they shall not erect any works upon the navigation, which shall cause any impurity in the water, so as to render it unfit for use." "Resolved, that it be also agreed, that the subscribers, on their part, and the city on theirs, shall use their best endeavours to obtain an act of parliament for ratifying the above agreement as soon as possible." Therefore the said agreement, and every part thereof, shall stand ratified and confirmed.

XXIV. *sect.*

Dublin.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* Four times at least in every year, or oftener if required, an account from the books to be kept by receivers of said rates, duties, and sums of money, as aforesaid, shall be fairly stated, and signed by said receivers, and delivered by them to said commissioners and committees; which commissioners, or any seven or more, are empowered to discharge such receivers of all such monies, as they shall have fairly and truly accounted for.

Four times a year or oftener, if required, receiver's account delivered;
7 commissioners may discharge.

XXV. *sect. 25.* No person shall make, or cause to be made, any alteration in the form of any pavements of said squares, bridges, quays, courts, alleys, streets, lanes, or places compleated by this act, or of any part thereof, or any encroachments therein; or put up any post, rails, signs, step or steps, or erect any bulks or stalls, or place any shew-glasses, shew-boards, or jet-out windows, or make any hole or pits, without the consent and direction of said commissioners, or any seven or more, under hands and seals, upon pain of forfeiting for every such offence five pounds, over and above all expences incurred, or to be incurred, reinstating the same; levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels of every such offender by warrant under hands and seals of any two or more justices for the county, where such offender apprehended, with the charges of such distress and sale, rendering the overplus, if any, to owner of such goods and chattels, when demanded.

No alteration in form of pavement;
no posts &c. erected or placed, or holes made, without consent of 7 commissioners under hand and seal, penalty 5l. above expences; by distress and sale on warrant of 2 justices.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* Every occupier of any house or tenement within said city, and in respect of houses let to inmates, every house owner, shall, once every day, from first of May to the first of October, before eight, and from the first of October to the 30th of April before ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, scrape, sweep, and cleanse, or cause to be swept, scraped, and cleansed, the foot-way all along the front of their respective houses or tenements; or in default thereof shall for every such offence forfeit and pay one shilling; to be levied and applied in such manner, as any of the penalties and forfeitures hereby inflicted are directed.

House occupier, or if let to inmates, owner, once a day from 1 May to 1 Octob. before 8, and from 1 Octob. to 30 April before 10, to sweep front-foot-way, or pay 1s.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any five or more, when they think fit, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the position of any of the leaden or other pipes, which, for conveying water into any house, area, or other place, shall be laid into or from any pipe laid down; or placed by any persons, who furnished the inhabitants of the city with water; the expence whereof shall from time to time be paid out of the money arising by, or appropriated to the purposes of this act and shall always be done with as little detriment and inconvenience to said persons or inhabitants, as the circumstances of the case shall admit.

levied and applied as other penalties, Five commissioners to alter water pipes to houses, out of the money by this act. with as little inconvenience as possible.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* So often as any part of said pavements of said squares, streets, or lanes, or other places, begun to be paved by this act, shall be taken up by any persons for placing, altering, or amending any pipe or pipes; the same shall with all convenient speed be repaired by the paviours contracting with or employed by said commissioners at expence of proprietors of said leaden or other pipes respectively.

Pavement taken up for pipes repaired with speed by contracting paviours, at proprietor's expence.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* When and so often as any part of the pavements of any squares, streets, lanes, courts, alleys, passages, or places, begun to be paved by this act, shall be intended to be taken up by any persons for making, repairing, or altering any vault or drain, or any other purpose whatsoever, the persons so intending to take up such pavement, shall previously to the breaking up or opening, give notice thereof to the surveyors employed by commissioners for putting this act in execution, that the same may with all convenient

Previous notice to surveyors of taking up pavements,

Dublin.

repaired with speed
under their inspec-
tion, first computing
charges,
neglecting notice 24
hours before, pe-
nalty 5 l.
warrant to distrain
and sell,

first to pay expences.

Obstructing this act,
1st offence 20s, 2d,
40s. afterwards 3l.

or committed one
month.

Paved and repaired
according to custom
at expence of pa-
rishes or corpora-
tions.

With whom 7 com-
missioners may com-
pound.

Signs, &c. or other
annoyance placed
at commissioners ex-
pence in front,

removed and placed
as they think conve-
nient;

Spouts, &c. fixed on
front,

for any annoyance,
penalty 5l.
as other penalties.

Property unused,
the same as before.

Five committee men
may occasionally
water streets, &c.

convenient speed be laid down and repaired under inspection of said surveyors; and the charges and expences thereof shall be previously computed by said surveyors; and in case such persons directed to give such notice to surveyors, neglect so to do twenty-four hours at least before such pavements so taken up, such persons shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five pounds; and it shall afterwards be lawful for lord mayor, or other justice of peace of said city, to issue his warrant, under hand and seal, to distrain the goods and chattels of persons offending herein, and said goods and chattels shall be sold, as usual in cases of distress, first to reimburse said commissioners all expences in repairing and laying down pavements so broken up, the overplus to owner.

XXX *sect.* 30. If any person shall obstruct, hinder, or molest any surveyor or other officer, or persons whatsoever, employed to put this act in execution, in the performance or execution of their duty, every such person shall for first offence forfeit twenty shillings; for second forty shillings; for the third, and every other, three pounds; and in case of non-payment sent to house of correction for one month.

XXXI. *sect.* 31. Where any part of the pavements of said squares, streets, and lanes, or other places, have been accustomed or ought to be paved and repaired by any particular parishes, bodies politick or corporate, and not by owners or occupiers of the houses or other buildings adjoining to the pavements, the same shall be paved and repaired at the expence of the respective parishes, bodies politick or corporate, by the paviours contracting with or employed by said commissioners.

XXXII. *sect.* 32. It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any seven or more, from time to time to compound and agree for the same by the year with any such parish or parishes, or bodies politick or corporate, for a certain sum, by the foot or other measure, as said commissioners, or any seven or more, think reasonable.

XXXIII. *sect.* 33. All signs, sign-irons, posts, boards, spouts, gutters, or any encroachment or other annoyance whatsoever, already built, placed, or hung in any of the squares, streets, or lanes, shall be, at the expence of said commissioners, fixed or placed on the fronts of such houses respectively, whereto the same shall belong; or may from time to time be removed and placed in such manner, as said commissioners, or any three or more, think most proper and convenient, to prevent occasioning any obstruction or annoyance; and for the future all irons, boards, spouts, or gutters, shall be placed or fixed on the fronts of the houses, shops, warehouses, or buildings, whereunto they respectively belong, and not otherwise: and if any persons hereafter hang, place, erect, or build any sign, sign-post, or iron, board, spout, gutter, or any other annoyance, or cause the same to be done, in any other manner than as aforesaid, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five pounds, levied and recovered in such manner as penalties are by this act directed.

XXXIV. *sect.* 34. If any or any part of any such sign-iron, or post, board, gutter, or spout shall remain unused after the alteration made thereto, as before directed, the same shall be returned to and be the property of the person, to whom the same belonged before such removal or alteration.

XXXV. *sect.* 35. Said respective committees, or any five or more, shall have full power and authority from time to time to cause all or any part of such squares, streets and lanes to be well watered, as often as occasion, in such

Dublin.

such manner as said committees, or any five or more of the persons constituting respectively, direct, and defray the expences arising thereby out of the out of money raised money raised by or appropriated for purposes of this act.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* Said respective committees, or any five or more, may And order inhabi- order and direct the several inhabitants of the several houses in said squares, tants to number streets, lanes, and other places in this act mentioned, to number their re- houses, spective houses, in such manner as said respective committees, or any five or more, think proper; and may also order and direct to be engraved, and name of the painted, or otherwise described, on stone or wood, fixed on a conspicuous street at each end, part of some house or other building at each end and corner of each square, street, or lane, the name by which said square, street, or lane is usually or properly called or known; and if any person wilfully or maliciously destroy, d: facing the same, pull down, injure, obliterate, or deface any such name or description, or or not numbering. any part thereof, or cause or procure the same to be done, or shall neglect 50 s. to number his house as directed by commissioners, or any five, and be convicted thereof by his or her own confession, or oath of one or more credible witnesses before one or more justices of peace for the county, where such offender apprehended (which oath said justices are empowered to administer). every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay fifty shillings; as other penalties levied, recovered, and applied, as the penalties and forfeitures are by this act directed.

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* For defraying the charges and expences of paving and Assessments twice a repairing said squares, streets, lanes, bridges, quays, and other places, now year, or oftener if being, or hereafter to be made, within said city, and county of city of Dub- needful, by 9 com- lin, and places herein after mentioned, one or more rate or rates, assessment millioners on lands, or assessments, shall twice in every year, or oftener if thought needful by said houses, &c. as ordered by 9 commissioners, or any nine or more, be laid, and assessed by said commissioners, yearly, or any nine or more, of and upon all and every the lands, houses, shops, warehouses, cellars, vaults, or tenements within said city, liberties, and other places herein after mentioned, in such sum and sums as said commissioners, or any nine or more, shall yearly and every year order and direct; so as such rates or assessments do not exceed in the whole one shilling in the pound in not exceeding in 1 any one year of the yearly rent of such lands, houses, shops, warehouses, year 1s. per pound. cellars, vaults, or other tenements, as the same shall have been ascertained of yearly rent as rated for watch; and rated towards maintenance of watch in such parish and place respectively paid annually as for each preceding year; which rates or assessments shall be paid annually by watch rate. such persons, and in such proportion, manner, and form, as rates towards support of the watch are now paid.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* And whereas many houses are let out in lodgings Nine commissioners or tenements to divers tenants, it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or may rate owners of any nine or more, from time to time, and at all times when they meet, to houses let to 2 or more; make a rate in pursuance of this act to rate and assess the owner or owners of such houses or tenements, as shall be let to, or occupied by, two or more tenants; which rate and assessments shall be paid by one or more of paid by one or more the tenants or occupiers of any parts of such houses; and in case any occu- occupiers of any pier or occupiers of any part of such houses or tenements refuse to pay, part; the said rate and assessment shall be levied by distress and sale of the on refusal levied by goods of him, her, or them so refusing, which distress and sale shall be distress and sale, made in such manner as other distresses and sales are by this act directed; deducted out of and such occupier or occupiers of such tenements, are hereby required and rent authorized to pay such sums, as so rated or assessed on the owner or owners, in.

Dublin.

allowed on receipt
of residue,
and tenant dischar-
ged for so much as
it actually paid.

If unoccupied, half
rate paid by owner ;

on non-payment
premisses a security
for arrear.

Every tenant or oc-
cupier liable to the
whole.

Nine commissioners
to assess publick
buildings, dead walls,
&c. fronting to and
having use of streets,
by every square
yard,

paid by church or
chapel wardens for
churches, &c.
for other buildings
by owner or occu-
pier of soil.

On non payment 10
days after demand,
receivers by warrant
of 2 justices with a
constable may enter
and distrain ;

and if no replevin
or payment in five
days, to sell for pay-
ment and charges.

in pursuance of this, act, and to deduct the same out of the rent thereof ; and the owners or proprietors are required to allow such deductions and pay-
ment, upon receipt of the residue of their rents ; and every such tenant, pay-
ing such rates or assessments, shall be acquitted and discharged for so
much as said rates or assessments amounts unto, as if actually paid to such
persons to whom their rent should have been due and payable.

XXXIX. *sect. 39.* In case any of the lands, houses, shops, warehouses,
cellars, vaults, or other tenements, or any parts thereof, within said city,
or county of city, shall at any time after making said rates or assessments be
empty, untenanted, or unoccupied, one half of said rates, assessments, or
the one half of such other rates, as may be assessed by virtue of this act,
shall be paid by the owner or proprietors, and in case of non-payment thereof,
such lands, houses, shops, warehouses, vaults, cellars, or other tenements
shall be a security for, and chargeable with the arrear of such rates and
assessments.

XL. *sect. 40.* That said rates may be more effectually collected, all and
every tenant or tenants, occupier or occupiers of lands, houses, shops, ware-
houses, cellars, vaults, or other tenements, are and shall be liable, and pay
the whole of such rates to receivers, appointed by said commissioners, as
therein is directed.

XLI. *sect. 41.* It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any nine or
more, at discretion, and they are hereby required, when the rates and assess-
ments hereby directed, shall from time to time be made, to rate and assess
all churches, church-yards, and other yards, chappels, meeting-houses, schools,
market-houses, warehouses, walls, and buildings fronting to, and having benefit
of the publick streets, void spaces of ground, and all publick buildings what-
soever, situate, standing, lying, and being within said city and county of
city of Dublin, and other places herein after mentioned, at a rate to be settled
by nine or more of said commissioners, for every square yard belonging to
every such parish-church, church-yard, or other yard, chappel, meeting-house,
school, hall, market-house, warehouse, and other publick buildings whatso-
ever ; the rates or assessments so settled shall be paid for such parish-churches,
chappels, and church-yards, by the respective church or chappel-wardens,
and for such yards, meeting-houses, schools, halls, market-houses, ware-
houses, walls, and other buildings fronting to, and having the use and benefit
of the streets, and all other publick buildings, by the owners, proprietors,
or occupiers of the soil on which such stand.

XLII. *sect. 42.* If any person neglect or refuse to pay sums rated or as-
sessed by this act, for ten days after personal demand thereof, or demand
in writing left at the place of abode or occupation of persons so rated and
assessed, and neglecting or refusing to pay, it shall be lawful for such re-
ceivers, appointed to receive said rates and assessments, by warrant under
hands and seals of two or more justices of peace for the county of Dublin,
and for county and county of the city, as the case may happen (which
warrant said justices are authorized and required to grant) by and with the
assistance of a constable of the parish or place where such neglect or refusal
shall happen, (who is required to be aiding and assisting) to enter into any
part of the premisses within said city and county of city, and places herein
after mentioned, occupied by the persons so rated and assessed, and to dis-
train their goods and chattels ; and if not replevied, or the monies paid
within five days after such distress, together with the costs of distress, as-
certained

certained by any two or more of said justices, then to sell so much and such part thereof, as will be sufficient to pay said rate and assessment, with all costs and charges attending said distress and sale, returning the overplus (if any) to owners of such goods and chattels.

XLIII. *sect. 43.* All money raised by this act, and all monies appropriated, given, or paid, for purposes of this act, shall be vested in said commissioners, and applied for purposes of this act, and for no other use or purposes whatsoever. The money vested in commissioners, applied solely to this act.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* Where any persons so rated and assessed shall quit their dwelling-house, ware-house, shop, vault, cellar, or tenement, in the parish or place wherein such rate or assessment made, before they shall have paid, and afterwards refuse to pay the same when due, and demanded by persons so authorized and appointed to collect and receive, in every such case it shall be lawful for said receivers, and every or any of them, by warrant under hands and seals of any two or more justices for the county where offender apprehended, as the case shall happen (which warrant said justices are required to grant) in any place to distrain the goods and chattels of such persons so neglecting or refusing, and the same to sell, rendering the overplus, if any, after having deducted reasonable charges and expences of distress and sale, to the owner demanding the same, to be ascertained in like manner as costs and charges of other distresses and sales are herein before provided and directed. Quitting houses to evade payment, distrained on two justices warrant in any place, and sale,

XLV. *sect. 45.* And for more effectual and proportional rating other buildings and erections belonging to any land, house, shop, ware-house, cellar, vault, or other tenement, not already rated for the watch, it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any nine or more, and they are required, at such times as the rates and assessments hereby are directed to be made, to rate and assess all other buildings and erections belonging to any such land, house, shop, ware-house, cellar, or vault, or other tenement, situate, standing, lying, and being within said parishes and places comprehended within this act, at the rate not exceeding four-pence every square yard of pavement belonging to such space of ground, building, or other erection, over and above what such land, house, shop, ware-house, cellar, vault, or other tenement, to which such building, or erection belongs, shall by this act be rated at; said rates or assessments to be laid, received, recovered, and applied by this act; and all dead walls and void spaces in said streets shall be respectively rated by said commissioners, or any five or more, according to the annual value which said commissioners shall judge, such grounds would be let for to a solvent tenant; and sums so assessed shall be paid by proprietor of such grounds, until the same shall be built; and when the same shall be built, such new houses shall then be rated as other houses in said street. Buildings not rated for which assessed nor exceeding 4d. per square yard; dead walls and void spaces by 3 commissioners by annual value as to a solvent tenant; paid by proprietor till built, then rated as other houses.

XLVI. *sect. 46.* All persons paying rates and assessments by this act laid, shall be exempted and discharged from charge and expence of paving or keeping in repair the pavements of said squares, streets, or lanes, or any of them; and also from all penalties by reason or means of their neglecting to pave or keep the same in repair. Payment of rates a discharge from paving.

XLVII. *sect. 47.* If any person shall ride, or run, carry, drive or draw, or cause to be run, carried, driven, or drawn, on any foot-ways of any of the squares, streets, lanes, courts, alleys, yards, passages, or places, paved or flagged by virtue of this act, any wheel or wheels, sledge, wheel-barrow, or any carriage whatsoever, such person shall forfeit for first offence ten shillings, Drawing carriage on foot-way, first offence 10s.

Dublin.

2d, 20s.
40s. after.

lings, the second twenty shillings, the third and every other forty shillings sterling.

Five commissioners
may empower to dig
for materials,

except in deer-park,
&c.
satisfying owner,

who may appeal to
sessions,

where settled by
jury.

Seven commissioners
may purchase ground
(not deer-park, &c.)
for materials for
paving,
paying value,

like appeal.

Representatives of
receivers to pay trea-
surers ;

Three commissioners
receipt a discharge ;
payment pleaded or
in evidence,
and allowed out of
effects.

On non-payment 21
days after demand
action by treasurer
in court of record ;
to account for resi-
due.

Seven commissioners
may compound suits
for penalties in con-
tracts ;

not less than the da-
mage with expences.

XLVIII. *sect.* 48. It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any five or more, or any persons by them duly authorized and appointed, to search for, dig, raise, and carry away any gravel, sand, stones, or other materials fit and necessary for repairing and paving streets in the several grounds of any person (not a deer-park, garden, orchard, yard, or planted walk, or avenue to any house) where any such materials may be found, paying such rates to owners or occupiers of the ground, from which the same shall be raised, gathered, and carried away, as said commissioners, or any five or more judge reasonable ; and in case any owner or occupier think himself injured or aggrieved by adjudication of said commissioners, it shall be lawful to appeal therefrom to quarter sessions for the county of Dublin, or county of the city, within their respective jurisdictions, who shall and are, required finally to determine such matter, and to award such reasonable sums for damages to such owner or occupiers as assessed by a jury at such sessions, upon hearing the respective parties and their council, and examination on oath of any witnesses produced on either side.

XLIX. *sect.* 49. It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any seven or more, to purchase any quantity of ground, not a deer-park, garden, orchard, yard, or planted walk or avenue to any house, for searching for, digging, raising, and carrying away any gravel, sand, stones, or other materials, fit and necessary for paving and repairing streets, paying such value to the owners or occupiers, as said commissioners, or any seven or more, shall judge reasonable, with like remedy of appeal as before mentioned, with respect to the digging, raising, and carrying away gravel, sand, and stones, and other materials.

L. *sect.* 50. If any receivers die before they have fully paid and satisfied all money received by this act, the executors or administrators, or other legal representatives, or persons possessing the late estate and effects of any such receivers, shall out of such estate or effects pay said treasurers all such sums by such receivers so received and not paid, or so much thereof as said estate or effects will extend to pay ; and the receipt of three or more of said commissioners shall be a good discharge ; and every executor, administrator, or other person as aforesaid, may to any action, or suit plead or give evidence of payment of the same, and shall be allowed payment of the same out of such estate or effects ; and in case of non-payment twenty-one days after demanded, it shall be lawful for said treasurers, and they are required, in their own names, to commence and bring actions, in any courts of record at Dublin against such executors or administrators, or other persons as aforesaid, for recovery of the same ; and after deducting the expence of recovering, the treasurer shall account for remainder.

LII. *sect.* 51. It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any seven or more, from time to time, to compound and agree with any persons, against whom said commissioners or committees, or any five or more, shall bring, or cause to be brought, any actions, or suits for penalties in any contracts, on account of any breach or non performance of any such contracts, for such sums as they, or any seven or more, think proper ; so as the sum so compounded and agreed for be not less than the injury or damage sustained by the breach or non-performance of such contracts, and all costs, charges, and expences occasioned thereby.

LII. *sect.*

Dublin.

LII. *sect. 52.* All penalties and forfeitures by this act imposed (where the manner of levying and recovering is not hereby otherwise particularly directed) shall be levied and recovered by reasonable and adequate distress and sale of offenders goods and chattels, under hand and seal of a justice of peace, as the case may be, which warrant such justice is impowered and required to grant, upon confession of parties, or evidence of any one or more credible witnesses upon oath (which oath such justice is required to administer) and the penalties and forfeitures, when recovered, after rendering the over-plus, if any be) upon demand to parties whose goods and chattels so distrained and sold, charges of distress and sale being first deducted, shall be paid to the treasurer, and applied towards purposes of this act; and in case sufficient distress cannot be found, and such penalties or forfeitures not paid, it shall be lawful for such justice, and he is required, by warrant under hand and seal to commit such offenders to the house of correction not exceeding two months.

Penalties not otherwise directed, levied by adequate distress and sale by a justice's warrant.

paid to treasurer for purposes of the act, deducting charges, for want of distress committed not above 2 months.

LIII. *sect. 53.* No proceeding touching conviction of any offenders against this act, or any order, matter, or thing transacted in or relating to execution of this act, shall be vacated or quashed for want of form, or removed by *certiorari*, or any other writ or process whatsoever, in any courts of record at Dublin; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proceedings not quashed for form, nor removed by *Certiorari*, &c.

LIV. *sect. 54.* If any person think himself aggrieved by any thing in pursuance of this act, and for which no particular relief already appointed, such person may appeal to any general quarter sessions for the county or place, wherein the cause of complaint shall arise, and within three months after the cause arisen, such appellant first giving twenty-one days notice at least in writing of intention to appeal, and of the matter thereof to the clerk or treasurer to said commissioners, and within two days after such notice, entering into recognizance before some justice of the county or place, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such appeal at said sessions, and abide the order, and to pay such costs as awarded at such quarter sessions; and said justices, upon due proof of such notice, and of such recognizance, shall hear and finally determine the causes and matter of such appeal in a summary way, and award such costs to parties appealing, or appealed, as they think proper; and the determination of such quarter sessions shall be finally binding and conclusive to all intents.

Appeal to sessions in 3 months,

on 21 days notice in writing to clerk or treasurer, and recognizance with 2 sureties in two days after,

costs awarded, determination final.

LV. *sect. 55.* Where any distress made for any money to be levied by this act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the parties deemed trespassers on account of any default or want of form in any proceedings relating thereto; nor deemed trespassers *ab initio* on account of any irregularity, afterwards done by the party or parties distraining, but the person, aggrieved by such irregularity, may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in action on the case.

Distress not unlawful for form, nor parties trespassers,

satisfaction in *Case* for irregularity.

LVI. *sect. 56.* No plaintiff shall recover in any action for any such irregularity, trespass, or other proceedings, if tender of sufficient amends made by or on behalf of the parties, who committed, or caused to be committed, any such irregularity, trespass, or wrongful proceedings, before such action brought; and in case no such tender made, it shall be lawful for defendants in any such actions, by leave of the court before issue joined to pay into court such sum of money as he or they shall think fit; whereupon such proceedings, or order, and judgments shall be had, made, and given in and by

Not if tender of sufficient amends;

if no tender defendant by leave may before issue pay into court.

Dublin.

such court, as in other actions, where defendant allowed to pay money into court.

Fourteen commis-
sioners may mort-
gage for years funds
in each division,
not above one third
of income,

apply the sum in the
division.

Purchase buildings
or ground for pub-
lick use,

paying as agreed
with 14 commis-
sioners,

or recompence as
by a jury,
on summons by 7
commissioners,

12 drawn by ballot
by the clerk,
valuation conclusive
14 may remove such
buildings,

the site and land
laid into the streets,
&c.

deemed part,
paved and cleansed
as others,
and subject to like
powers.

Not to make new
streets or passage.

All possessed or in-
terested may treat
for purchase,

sell and convey,
agreements valid,

bodies corporate,
trustees, &c in-
demnified.

Where streets lie in
several divisions,
paving proportioned
by 9 commissioners.

LVII. *sect. 57.* To raise a sum sufficient in each of said five divisions for purposes of this act, it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any fourteen, to mortgage any part of funds arising from this act, in each of said five divisions, for any number of years; provided the funds so mortgaged, shall not in the whole exceed one third of the annual income in each of said five divisions; and the sum, so raised in each division, shall be applied and disposed of in the division, upon which the same so raised.

LVIII. *sect. 58.* Said commissioners may contract with owner of any house or building, or piece of ground, for purchase for use of the publick, paying for the same out of the monies arising from said rates such sum, as shall be agreed upon between any fourteen of them and such owner; and in case they cannot agree, paying a reasonable recompence, ascertained upon the oath of twelve indifferent men of the city and parishes aforesaid (which oath any two commissioners are impowered to administer) and they, or any seven, are impowered from time to time to issue a summons under hands and seals, requiring an indifferent jury of twenty-four of the city or parishes aforesaid, to attend at such time and place as in such summons; and the commissioners shall at such time and place swear twelve of the twenty-four, who shall be drawn by ballot by the clerk to commissioners; which twelve shall be a jury for ascertaining value of such house or building, whose valuation conclusive to all; and the commissioners, or any fourteen, shall order such house or building to be taken down and removed, and the expences attending taking down shall be paid by the commissioners out of the monies arising from said rates; and the site of such house or building, or of such part of such building, and such parcel of land so purchased, shall be laid into said streets squares, and passages, for widening, enlarging, and rendering more commodious the same, as the commissioners think proper, and ever after be deemed part of said publick streets, squares, and passages, and be paved, repaired, and cleansed, in same manner as the other streets, squares, and passages, in the city and parishes aforesaid, are directed, and shall be subject to all powers herein contained relative to said streets, squares, or other passages in the city and parishes.

LIX. *sect. 59.* Nothing herein shall extend to impower said commissioners, to make new streets or passages; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

LX. *sect. 60.* All persons whomsoever, who are or shall be owners or proprietors of, or possessed of, or interested in, any such buildings or hereditaments, may treat and agree with said commissioners, or any fourteen, for purchase of such buildings or hereditaments, or any part thereof, or for their interest therein, for purpose aforesaid, and may sell and convey the same, as occasion shall require; and all agreements and conveyances, so made, shall be valid to all intents whatsoever; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and all bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, seofees in trust, executors, trustees, and other persons, are hereby indemnified, for what they do in pursuance of this act.

LXI. *sect. 61.* Where any street, quay, alley, square, bridge, or lane shall be within two or more divisions, the commissioners are impowered to proportion the expence for paving the same on the said divisions, in which the same lie, as they or any nine think proper, and to order the paving to be executed

Dublin.

executed under direction of whatever committee said commissioners, or any nine appoint.

LXII. *sect. 62.* The commissioners or committees shall have full power to oblige all inhabitants of quays to keep in proper repair and decent order the walls, that embank the river before their respective houses, and to keep their parapet walls regular and of an even height in such manner, and of such height, as said commissioners, or any nine think fit and safe; and all such walls shall be copied with one even-cut stone of mountain grit; and in default thereof the said commissioners, or committee of division, are empowered to serve the inhabitant with notice in writing, left at his house, requiring him to repair, raise, or lower said wall before his house, and to cope with mountain grit-stone as aforesaid; and in case such inhabitant neglect or refuse to repair, alter, or cope said wall within one month after said notice served, it shall be lawful for said commissioners or committee in such division, as the said default shall so happen, to repair, raise, lower, and cope said wall, and levy the cost by the sale of goods and effects of said inhabitant.

Inhabitants of quays to keep walls before houses in repair, and order parapets regular and even of height as by 9 commissioners; copied with cut stone, on default, notice in writing, on neglect one month, done by the committee division, and cost levied by sale of goods.

LXIII. *sect. 63.* This shall not extend to exonerate the corporation of Dublin, or any persons by any custom or contract, obliged to build, repair, or keep in order the walls on said river; but said corporation and persons shall be compelled thereto by commissioners or committees, in manner before mentioned, as persons inhabiting quays are subject and liable.

Persons, by custom or contract to repair the walls, not exonerated.

LXIV. *sect. 64.* The first payment by virtue of this act shall be made on the 29th of September next.

1st payment 29 Sept.

LXV. *sect. 65.* The powers, vested by this bill in the commissioners, may extend to the liberties of Christ-Church and saint Patrick's, and to Cavendish Row, Palace-Row, Gardiner's-Row, Great George's-Street, Great Britain-Street, Summer Hill, and Temple-Street; and the liberty of Christ-Church annexed to the parish of saint Michael; the liberty of Patrick's to Nicholas Without; and Cavendish-Street, Palace-Row, Gardiner's-Row, Great George's-Street, Great Britain-Street, Summer-Hill, and Temple-Street, annexed to parish of saint Thomas, as to the powers vested in the several protestant inhabitants of the same, for purposes of this act; and the powers vested in commissioners, and several committees, may severally extend to the same, as annexed to the several parishes under the direction of said committees.

Commissioners powers extended to liberties. &c. liberties and streets annexed to parishes, for purposes of this act,

LXVI. *sect. 66.* No powers granted in this bill to commissioners, or committees, shall extend to Sackville-Street, or Marlborough-Street.

Sackville and Marlborough streets excepted.

LXVII. *sect. 67.* All orders and proceedings of said commissioners or committees at meetings shall be entered in books kept for that purpose; and such orders and proceedings, so entered, shall be signed by the clerks at any meeting of said commissioners assembled, or a sufficient *quorum* of them, as the case shall require, except in cases of adjournment; and such orders shall be deemed and taken original orders; which books shall and may be produced and read in evidence in all courts whatsoever.

Proceedings entered, signed by clerks at meeting; said order deemed originals; the books evidence.

LXVIII. *sect. 68.* No act or order of said commissioners or committees valid, unless at publick meeting, which shall consist of either three, five, seven, or nine, as necessary under any part of this act.

Acts or orders at public meeting of sufficient number.

LXIX. *sect. 69.* All powers and authorities of this act, granted to or vested in such commissioners, shall and may from time to time be exercised by the major part of them, as attend at any publick meeting as before mentioned; and all orders and proceedings of major part of such commissioners, present

Commissioners powers by majority at public meeting;

Dublin.

acts of same force as by all. present at such meetings, shall have same force and effect, as if by all such commissioners for the time being.

No suit for any thing done till eight days notice in writing to clerk or treasurer, unless at peril of the party, after sufficient satisfaction, or tender thereof, made to parties aggrieved; or any action instituted or commenced, unless within six calendar months next after the fact committed, for which such action or suit brought; and every action shall be brought, laid, and tried in the county where such matter and things respectively committed or done, and not in any other; and defendants in such actions and suits, may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence at any trials thereupon, and the matter or thing, for which such action or suit so brought, was done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if so done, or if suit brought before eight clear days notice as aforesaid, or sufficient satisfaction made or tendered as aforesaid, or if such suit not commenced within the time before limited, or laid in any other county or place, the jury shall find for defendant; and if verdict for such defendant, or if plaintiff non-suited, or suffer a discontinuance, or if by default, or upon any demurrer, judgment so given for defendant, in any of the cases aforesaid, such defendant shall have treble costs, and such remedy for recovering the same, as any defendant may have for costs in any other cases by law.

on verdict for defendant, non suit, discontinuance, judgment on default or demurrer, treble costs, with usual remedy, LXXI. *sect.* 71. Costs and charges of preparing, drawing, obtaining, and passing this act shall be paid by said commissioners, as soon as may be, out of the first money so received.

Costs of the act first paid. LXXII. *sect.* 72. The commissioners shall be one body corporate by the name of commissioners for paving the streets of Dublin; and have a common seal by them appointed; and they and their successors, elected and associated to them as by this act directed, shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued in all courts of law or equity in any causes or suits by or against them by that name; and may take any securities upon any contracts by them for any purposes herein before or after mentioned, in order to more effectual carrying this act into execution.

Commissioners incorporated and named; a common seal; perpetual succession; sue and sued by that name; take securities or contracts. LXXIII. *sect.* 73. The justices of peace for the county of said city at the time of issuing precept to the sheriffs for holding general quarter-sessions for county of said city shall from time to time issue also a precept to said sheriffs, requiring them to return to said sessions forty-eight of the most respectable citizens of said city, twenty-four of whom to be sworn as a market jury for said city; and said sheriffs are required to summon and return forty-eight such citizens for purposes aforesaid; and said justices shall cause said market jury to be sworn in open court, at said sessions, one by one (to wit) that he will well, truly, and diligently execute the office of a market-juror of the said city without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any person or persons whatsoever. And said market jury for the time being, or any three are required and empowered at seasonable hours to visit the markets, store-houses, working-houses, cellars, and shops in the city or liberties, where provisions or victuals sold or made up; or making up for sale, and to inspect the quality; and in case said jury or any three, at such times find any unwholesome or bad provisions or victuals, or fraudulently or illegally made up, or in hands of any forestallers, regrators, or ingrossers, said jury

if unwholesome or bad, fraudulently made up, or in hands of

24 sworn market jury;

sworn in court one by one;

any 3 at seasonable hours to visit markets, &c. and inspect provisions;

or

Dublin.

or any three are required and impowered to seize said provisions, and the persons exposing to sale, or claiming to be owners, and immediately, or as soon as conveniently can be, to carry, or cause to be carried before the lord mayor, who is required and impowered to hear, determine, and condemn the same, and to dispose of said provisions as he shall think proper, and to fine said persons any sum not exceeding ten pounds; said fine levied by distress and sale of offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under hand and sale of lord mayor; and for want of sufficient distress the party to be committed to the common gaol of newgate, without bail or mainprize for one month, or until said fine paid: and each market juror to be sworn, or any three, shall have full power and authority to execute said office, from time of being sworn, until next market jury sworn at ensuing general quarter-sessions for county of said city; and if any persons molest or interrupt said market jury, or any of them, in execution of their office, being convicted by indictment or information, punished by fine and imprisonment, as to said court, which tries the offence, shall seem fit. And if any person, duly summoned and returned by said sheriffs to serve as a market juror, refuse, neglect, or omit to appear pursuant to said summons, and take the oath aforesaid, or to execute said office, it shall be lawful for the justices at said sessions, and they are required to impose a fine, not exceeding five pounds, on every such person; and the lord mayor is required and impowered to issue warrant for levying said fine by distress and sale of goods and chattels of said person, and to pay over the same, or any other fines imposed under this act, and not particularly applied, to governors of blue-coat hospital, for use of said hospital.

of foretellers, &c. to seize with venders or owners, and carry before lord mayor, who may condemn and dispose, and fine not above 10l. by distress and sale on his warrant, or committed to newgate 1 month, or till payment; market jury to act till next sworn at sessions; if molested, fine and imprisonment on conviction by indictment or information; juror not appearing or acting fined not above 5l. by distress and sale on lord mayor's warrant; paid with unapplied fines to blue coat hospital.

LXXIV. *sect. 74.* Whereas several acts passed in the fourth and sixth years of George the first, and third of George the second, for paving and cleansing the city of Dublin; said commissioners, or any seven or more, vested with full and sufficient power and authority to enforce the execution of said acts by such proper ways and means, as to them seem most proper and convenient.

4 G. 1. c. 11.
6 G. 1. c. 15. and
3 G. 2. c. 13 executed by 7 commissioners.

LXXV. *sect. 75.* After the sixth day of June next, all clauses and provisions in one other act 29 G. 2. intituled, *an act for making more effectual the several acts passed for repairing and amending the streets and highways in and about the city of Dublin*, which relate to breadth of wheels of carts, and waggons drawn by two or more horses, or beasts of draught shall, after passing this act, be construed to extend to, and shall extend to carts, drays, and waggons drawn by one horse or beast of draught only; in same manner as they now extend to those drawn by two or more.

29 G. 2. c. 13. extended to carts, &c. drawn by one horse

LXXVI. *sect. 76.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, and justices, and other persons without specially pleading the same.

A publick act.

LXXVII. *Stat. 13. & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 34. sect. 1.* From and after the 1st of May 1774, such parts of an act 5 G. 3. intituled; *an act for the more effectually amending the publick roads*; which relate to the county of Dublin, except the clause for repealing the acts therein mentioned, shall be repealed and made null and void.

5 G. 3. c. 14 repealed.

LXXVIII. *sect. 2.* All that part of the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, within barony of Upper-cross, which lies to the north of the circular road, including the precincts of the cathedral of St. Patrick's, shall be separated from said barony, and

Liberty of St. Sepulchre's separated from Upper-cross,

Dublin.

and made a distinct barony ;

so of Donore ;

remainder a distinct barony ;

Rathdowne barony.

Presentment for roads to be repaired, or widened not above 31 feet nor under 21 ; presentment for new roads ;

overseers appointed,

wages 1s. per l.

Affidavit for presentment for repair.

and be to all intents and purposes a distinct barony, and called and known by the name of the barony of St. Sepulchre's; and be rated by the treasurer, as containing one thousand five hundred and seventy-two acres, in the apportioning of all money presented to be raised on the county at large. And such parts of the said barony of Upper-cross, as are known by the name of the liberty of Donore, shall be separated from said barony, and be to all intents and purposes a distinct and separate barony, and called by name of the barony of Donore, and rated by the treasurer as containing two thousand eight hundred and ninety acres, in apportioning all money presented on the county at large. And the remaining part of said barony shall be a distinct and separate barony in itself, and called by name of the barony of Upper-cross, and rated by the treasurer as containing nineteen thousand and forty-two acres, in apportioning all money presented on the county at large. And the half-barony of Rathdowne shall be called by name of the barony of Rathdowne.

LXXIX. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for grand juries of county of Dublin, at Easter and Michaelmas terms every year, to present any publick road, in said county, or any part, to be repaired, or any part of any publick road, not of breadth of twenty-one feet in the clear, to be widened to any breadth not exceeding thirty-one feet, nor less than twenty-one in the clear, and also to present any new road to be laid out and made from market-town to market-town, or from market-town to the sea, through any part of said county, except through the deer-park of any person, or through any field or garden enclosed with a wall five feet high at least, built with lime and stone, or bricks, or through any house or offices built with lime and stone, or bricks, or through any dwelling house of twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth, in the clear, or through orchards of six years growth, unless consent of the owner first obtained; and to appoint two or more persons, who can read and write, to oversee, and carry into execution, every such presentment: and further, to present all such sums as appear necessary, to be raised upon any of the baronies of Balrothery, Coolock, Castlenock, Nether-cross, Rathdowne, Newcastle, Upper-cross, saint Sepulchre's, and Donore, to be expended in repairing any publick road, or in widening or making any publick road in such baronies as aforesaid, and in paying wages to overseers appointed as aforesaid, not exceeding one shilling in the pound for each pound presented to be expended by such overseers.

LXXX. *sect. 4.* No money so presented for repairing any road, unless an affidavit, sworn by two credible persons who can read and write, before one of the judges of king's bench at Easter or Michaelmas term, or any two justices for said county, in following form, be first laid before grand jury.

County of } of and
Dublin. } of do swear, that they have lately measured
perches of the road from to between and
all in the barony of in this county, and that it
will require the sum of effectually to repair the said
perches with gravel or stones, being at the rate of by the perch,
which they verily believe is the least the said perches can be effectually
repaired for.

And

Dublin.

And no part of money so presented shall be paid on account of any presentment for repair of any road by the treasurer, until the affidavit of one of the overseers, who can read and write, appointed by the grand jury, sworn before one of the judges of the king's bench, in following form, shall be allowed by grand jury, and judges of said court.

County of } *Whereas the sum of* *was presented at* *term,* Overseer's affidavit.
Dublin. } *in the year* *for said county, to be expended in repairing*
perches of the road from *to* *between*
and *in the barony of* *at the rate of* *by the*
perch, and the sum of *for overseer's wages, at* *pence for*
each pound. And whereas *and* *were appointed over-*
seers of the same. Now I *of* *do swear, that I have*
expended, faithfully and honestly, the sum of *in repairing effectually*
with gravel or stones *perches of the said road, which sum, with my*
wages, at *pence for each pound, makes in the whole the sum of*
and that every part of the said *perches is twenty-one feet wide in the*
clear, within the ditches, drains, or fences, and is sixteen feet wide, with gravel
or stones; and that I expended the said sum of *between the twenty-*
fifth day of March and the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year

Except where the road presented to be repaired, is enclosed with walls built with lime and stones, or bricks, or dwelling-houses twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth in the clear, and is not twenty-one feet wide between the same; in which case instead of the words, [*twenty-one feet wide in the clear, within the ditches, drains, or fences*] shall be inserted these words, [*enclosed on both sides with walls built with lime and stones, or bricks, five feet high, or with dwelling-houses of twenty feet in length, and fourteen feet in breadth in the clear;*] and no part of said money so presented, shall be paid, until those overseers, who shall not have sworn to the expenditure, who can read and write, shall also make oath in form following, after first reciting the presentment.

County of } *I* *or we* *the other overseer or overseers in the*
Dublin. } *above recited presentment, do swear, that we have carefully viewed*
the said road [as it shall happen to be] *so sworn to be repaired by* *since*
the same has been finished, and that to the best of our judgment and opinion, the
same has been sufficiently repaired; and that we believe the money sworn by the said
to have been expended in repairing said road has been faithfully and honestly
laid out.

LXXXI. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for grand jury of county of Dub- Overseers for 600
lin every Easter term to appoint, not exceeding one year, any overseers, perch each yearly
to keep in repair and free from illegal nuisances, any number of perches of at Easter to keep in
any road, not exceeding six hundred perches for each overseer, and also to repair and from nui-
present at Easter or Michaelmas' term every year, any money, not exceed-
ing in the whole, for such six hundred perches, seven pounds ten shillings,
which shall appear by affidavit to the grand jury, and king's bench, to have
been expended in keeping in repair any such road, or in removing illegal
nuisances upon any part of such six hundred perches.

Dublin.

LXXXII. sect. 6. No money shall be so presented for widening any publick road, unless an affidavit, sworn by two credible persons who can read and write, before one of the judges of king's bench, or two justices for said county, in form following, first laid before grand jury.

Affidavit for widening. County of } of and of
Dublin. } do swear, that they have lately measured perches of the
road from to between and all
in the barony of in the said county, and that no part of said
perches is twenty-one feet wide in the clear of ditches, drains, or fences, or enclosed on both sides with walls built with lime and stones, or bricks, five feet high, or dwelling-houses of twenty feet in length, and fourteen feet in breadth in the clear, and that it will require the sum of to widen the said
perches to the breadth of in the clear, and to make fences instead of those that shall be taken down and destroyed in order to widen the same; and that the said sum is a reasonable charge, and is the least that the said work can be effectually done for.

No money shall be paid by the treasurer on account of such presentment, unless an affidavit of one of the overseers who can read and write, sworn before one of the judges of king's bench in form following, allowed by grand jury and king's bench.

Overseer's affidavit County of } Whereas the sum of was presented by the grand jury
Dublin. } of said county at term in the year to be
expended in widening perches of the road from to
between and all in the barony of in said county, and
the sum of for overseers wages, at pence for each pound.
And whereas and were appointed overseers of the
same, now I of do swear, that I have faithfully and honestly
expended the sum of in widening perches of said road,
which sum, with my wages at pence for each pound, makes in the
whole the sum of and that every part thereof is now feet
wide in the clear, of ditches, drains, or fences, and that new fences are made instead of those that have been taken down or destroyed, in order to widen the same.

And no part of said money so presented shall be paid, until such overseers, who shall not have sworn to the expenditure, and can read and write, shall also make oath in form following, after first reciting the presentment.

Overseer's affidavit. County of } I or we the other overseer or overseers
Dublin. } in the above recited presentment, do swear, that we have carefully
viewed the said road so sworn to be widened by since the same has
been finished; and that to the best of our judgment and opinion, the same has been
properly widened, and that the new fences are sufficiently made, and that we believe the money sworn by the said to have been expended in widening
said road, has been faithfully and honestly laid out.

Where a boundary, *LXXXIII. sect. 7.* If any part of any publick road be the boundary
half presented, between any two baronies in said county, or any barony in said county, and
in any adjoining county, or between any barony in said county, and county
of

Dublin.

of city of Dublin, so as that one side of each road is in one barony, the other in another, or in county of the city, it shall not be lawful for any grand jury to present more than half the sum necessary for repairing or widening such road, and half overseer's wages, to be raised on any such barony to which such road the boundary; and in the affidavit, before the money can be presented for repairing or widening, and also in the affidavit by the overseer, who has expended, before the money can be paid, instead of the words [*all in the barony of*] shall be inserted these words, [*which said perches are the mearing between the baronies of and in said county, or between the barony of in said county, and the barony of in the county of or between the barony of and the county of the city of Dublin*] as the case shall happen; and no money be paid by the treasurer on account of such presentment, unless an equal sum presented at the same term for the adjoining barony, if in the same county, or unless it appear by affidavit to king's bench and grand jury, that as much money has been so presented for such barony, shall have been presented for doing the other part of said work by the grand jury of adjoining county or counties, or grand jury of county of city of Dublin.

LXXXIV. *sect. 8.* No person shall enclose, or add to field or enclosure, any part of any publick road, or any spot adjoining, now belonging to, or deemed a part of said publick road; and in case any person shall so take in, enclose, or add, it shall be lawful for any two justices within their jurisdiction, each having a real estate of one hundred pounds a year in said county, on view or oath of one credible witness, by warrant under hands and seals, to order such enclosure, whether wall or ditch, to be pulled down, and to levy the expence, together with forty shillings on offender's goods and chattles.

LXXXV. *sect. 9.* It shall be lawful for grand jury of said county, at Easter or Michaelmas term every year, to present such sums as necessary to lay out and make such new road through said county, or any part, to make fences thereto, not exceeding one shilling each perch of such fence, to be raised either upon said county, and expended in laying out and making such new road, or in making fences and paying wages to overseer, not exceeding one shilling in the pound presented to be expended by such overseer, or upon any barony in said county, and expended in laying out and making any part of such new road or fences within said barony, and in paying wages to overseer after rate aforesaid.

LXXXVI. *sect. 10.* In every presentment for new road, the name of the person requesting inserted; and no such presentment shall be made unless it appear by affidavit, before any two justices for said county, that a map of such new road has been deposited with the treasurer twenty-one days before first day of such term, to be inspected by all whom it may concern, (which map is to be kept by clerk of crown, among the records) and no part of such intended new road is to be made through deer-park, or any field or garden enclosed with a wall five feet high, built with lime and stone, or bricks, or through any house of twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth in the clear; or through any house or offices built with lime and stone, or bricks, or through orchards of six years growth, unless consent of owner or occupier of the land first obtained; and a notice, setting forth that an application is intended to be made next term for a presentment to lay out a road from to distinguishing the several lands,

Dublin.

lands, and baronies or barony through which to be made in said county, and number of perches through each town land, personally served upon or left at the house of each occupier of land through which the same is to be made in said county, twenty-one days at least previous; and another such notice posted upon the door of county-court, and of the four-courts, seven days at least previous to first of such term.

LXXXVII. sect. 11. No money shall be presented for new road, unless an affidavit, sworn by two credible persons who can read and write, before one of the judges of king's bench, or two justices for such county, in form following, first laid before grand jury.

Affidavit for presentment for new road. County of } of and of
Dublin. } do swear that it will require the sum of to make
perches of the new road lately laid out from to
between and all in the barony of in said
county, thirty feet wide in the clear at the least, and sixteen feet wide at the least,
with gravel and stones, being at the rate of by the perch, which
they verily believe is the least the said perches can be effectually made
for.

And no part of money so presented shall be paid on account of such presentment by the treasurer until affidavit of one of overseers, who can read and write, appointed by grand jury, sworn before one of the judges of king's bench, in following form, allowed by grand jury and king's bench.

Overseer's affidavit. County of } Whereas the sum of was presented at
Dublin. } term in the year to be expended in making perches
of the new road from to between and
all in the barony of at the rate of by the perch, and the sum
of for overseer's wages, at pence for each pound. And
whereas and were appointed overseers of the same: now
I of do swear, that I have faithfully and honestly ex-
pended the sum of in making perches of the said new
road, and that the said perches are thirty feet wide at the least in the
clear, within the ditches drains, or fences, and were effectually made sixteen feet
wide at the least, with gravel or stones, in the year which sum with
my wages at pence for each pound, makes in the whole the sum of

And no part of said money so presented, shall be paid, until such of said overseers, who shall not have sworn to the expenditure, and who can read and write, shall also make oath in the form following, after first reciting the presentment.

Overseer's affidavit. County of } I or we the other overseer or overseers
Dublin. } in the above recited presentment, do swear, that we have carefully
viewed the said road, so sworn to be made by since the same has been
finished, and that to the best of our judgment and opinion, the same has been effec-
tually made; and that we believe the money sworn by the said to have
been expended in said road, has been faithfully and honestly laid out.

And

And no money shall be paid by the treasurer on account of any presentment for fences to such new road, unless it appear to grand jury by affidavit of one of the overseers, before one of the judges of king's bench, that the money presented has been faithfully and honestly laid out; and also unless it appear by affidavit of one of the other overseers named, that such fences are to the best of his judgment and opinion effectually made.

LXXXVIII. *sect. 12* Any person aggrieved by any presentment may traverse ^{Traverse,} at same term in which presentment made; and such traverse may be tried ^{tried same term or} at the same term, and if not then, shall be tried the term ensuing, unless ^{the next;} good cause shewed to the contrary; and the jury who try the traverse shall ^{verdict conclusive,} true verdict give, whether any and what damages will accrue thereby to such person, which verdict shall be conclusive to such person; and upon the ^{on payment or de-} sum so found for damages being paid, or deposited with the treasurer, for ^{posit overseers may} his or her use, it shall be lawful for the overseer to proceed and make such ^{proceed;} new road, pursuant to presentment, without interruption of such person; and it shall be lawful for the grand-jury of said county, to present, if they ^{damages presented} think proper, the sum found for damages, to be raised upon the county, or ^{in proportion,} upon the barony or baronies through which the said road shall be made, in proportion to the length it shall be made through each; and the grand jury of said county may also present any old road, or any part, to be stopped, where ^{old road stopped.} any new road to answer the purposes of the old one hath been or shall be made, except such old roads, concerning which suits are now depending either at law or in equity.

LXXXIX. *sect. 13.* A notice shall have been posted upon the door of ^{Notice thereof} the court-house of quarter-sessions, and four-courts, the preceding sessions and ^{posted.} term, of intention of applying for stopping up such old road.

XC. *sect. 14.* It shall be lawful for any person, aggrieved by such ^{Traverse.} presentment for stopping up any old road, to traverse at the same, or next term after, and such traverse shall be tried by a jury; and in case such presentment traversed, or a verdict found for presentment, confirmed.

XCI. *sect. 15.* In every affidavit by overseer, for accounting for any ^{Overseer's affidavit.} money expended on any road, bridge, or other publick work, after 1st of June 1775, shall be added these words, [and that no cart, car, or other carriage, was employed in said work, whose wheels were of less breadth or gage from side to side on the sole when worn, than three inches, and that the straits of the wheels of said cars, carts, or carriages, were not set on ^{Milk cars with nar-} with sprigs, or high-headed nails.] And further, that all persons bringing ^{row wheels,} milk to city or suburbs of Dublin, who shall after the 24th of June 1775, carry or convey the same upon low-backed cars, or any other carriages whatsoever, the wheels of which shall not be three inches at least from side to side at the bottom or sole, when worn, or if the straits or iron with which said wheels are bound, shall be set on with sprigs or high-headed nails, shall forfeit twenty shillings for every time they carry or convey the ^{penalty 20s.} same on such carriages; said penalty to be recovered by any person who shall inform thereof upon oath before a justice of said county, and upon refusal or neglect of paying, such penalty levied by distress and seizure of said car or carriage, milk, and vessel, and horse, or other beast of draught, in the same manner as directed in an act in the present year of his present majesty, intituled, *an act for amending the publick roads.*

XCII. *sect. 16.* It shall be lawful for grand jury of said county, at Easter ^{Presentment for} and Michaelmas term every year to present, that such sums as they think ^{gaol, &c.} necessary, shall be raised upon said county at large, to be expended in building

Dublin.

wages not above
12d. per l.
for rebuilding,
gullets, &c.
and wages,
on affidavit,
estimate annexed,
and for new bridge,
save for those de-
stroyed,
not paid without
overseer's affidavit;
Presentment above
100l. paid on over-
seer's affidavit,
not above two thirds,
security to finish.
Where boundary,
half presented,
and half for adjoining
county;

ing a new session-house, gaol, work-house, or of correction, bridge, or wall necessary to support of any road in said county, and for wages of overseer not exceeding twelve pence each pound, by him expended agreeable to such presentment; and present that such sums of money as they think necessary, shall be raised upon said county at large to be expended in rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing the sessions-house, gaol, work-house, or house of correction, or any bridge, or part of a bridge, or gullet or pipe under any road, or any wall, or part of a wall, necessary to support of any road in said county, or for gravelling or filling over any such, and also for wages of the overseer of such work not exceeding twelve pence each pound, by him expended agreeable to such presentment: provided no money shall be so presented for any abovementioned works, unless it appear by affidavit of two credible persons, who can read and write, before any one of judges of king's bench, or two justices of said county, that the sum is reasonable, and the work necessary, and cannot be effectually executed for a smaller sum, to best of their knowledge: and provided that if the affidavit shall be for building a new sessions-house, gaol, work-house, or of correction, or bridge, or for rebuilding an old one, a plan and estimate shall be annexed to such affidavit, in which the following words shall be also inserted after the words smaller sum, [according to the plan and estimate hereunto annexed;] and no presentment for any new bridge, except to be built in the room of an old one, shall be confirmed by any judge of king's bench, unless it appear, that an affidavit and estimate for such new bridge, had been laid before grand jury of said county last term, and certified by the foreman, but this shall not extend to new bridges presented instead of old ones carried away or destroyed, or require to be built; and the whole sum, or any part, save as after mentioned, so presented for such work, shall not be paid by the treasurer on account of any such presentment, until it appear to the grand jury, and king's bench by affidavit of one of overseers, who can read and write, before one of the judges of king's bench, that said sum hath been faithfully and honestly expended in execution of the work, for which granted by such presentment, to best of his skill and judgment; and until said account allowed by grand jury, and king's bench; and where any presentment exceeding one hundred pounds, granted for building, rebuilding, or repairing the session-house, gaol, work-house, or of correction, or any bridge, king's bench is impowered to order such part of any such presentment to be paid by treasurer to overseer, as sworn expended by him, on his affidavit being allowed by grand jury, setting forth, that as much of the work is done according to presentment, as amounts to sum required; which sum is limited not to exceed two thirds of presentment: provided, the overseer gives security before king's bench, to finish the work pursuant to presentment.

XIII. *sect. 17.* It shall not be lawful for grand jury of said county, to present more than half the sum that shall appear to them, by affidavit of two credible persons, before a judge of king's bench, or two justices of said county, necessary for building, rebuilding, or repairing any bridge, gullet, or pipe, or filling, or gravelling over the same, the boundary between said and any adjoining county, or between said county and county of city of Dublin; and half overseer's wages to be raised upon said county; and no money shall be paid by the treasurer, on account of such presentment, unless it also appear to grand jury, and king's bench, that an equal sum hath been presented for

Dublin.

for said work on adjoining county; and any justice of said county, having freehold in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least within said county, may under hand and seal order any sum not exceeding the sum of five pounds, to be expended in repairing any bridge, shore, session-house, house of correction, or gaol within said county, suddenly damaged, and which ought to be repaired by said county; if it shall appear to him, by affidavit of two credible persons, who can read and write, that the repair cannot be delayed to next presenting term without prejudice to the county, as they verily believe; and said justice may also appoint proper overseers to repair; and grand jury of said county, at next Easter or Michaelmas term, is required to raise by presentment the sum so expended in repairing, upon said county at large, to be paid to overseers so appointed, upon producing such affidavit, and such warrant under hand and seal of said justice; as also an affidavit by one or more of the overseers, before a judge of king's bench, that they have faithfully and honestly expended the sum specified in affidavit, in repairing such bridge, shore, sessions-house, house of correction, or gaol; and any justice qualified as aforesaid, upon affidavit of two substantial householders, who can read and write, may in like manner order any sum not exceeding forty shillings, to be expended in repairing any hole or bad step in any road by a sudden fall of rain or other accident, and may appoint an overseer to repair the same; and grand jury of said county are required to raise at next presenting term upon the barony upon which such road is, the sum so expended, on such overseer's performing requisites as abovementioned overseers of bridges are required, provided no justice shall make above one such order, between one presenting term and another; nor for any road in any barony in which he has not a freehold of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds; and no money shall be paid by treasurer to any overseer appointed by any justice, unless it first appear to grand jury, and king's bench, by affidavit of such justice, that he viewed such bridge, road, shore, sessions-house, house of correction, or gaol, before he gave any order for repairing, and that the repair seemed necessary; and that he viewed the same since repaired, and that the work seemed well executed, and the whole of the money honestly expended, and that he has an estate of freehold in the county, of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds, and that he made only one such order since last Easter or Michaelmas term.

XCIV. *sect. 18.* It shall be lawful for grand jury of said county, at Easter or Michaelmas term, or sessions every year, by presentment to raise on said county any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, for building or repairing of gallowses, or bolts, shackles, stocks, whipping posts, ducking-stools, or pillories, mile-stones, or finger-posts; and also any sum necessary for conveying any prisoner accused of a capital offence, to county gaol, so as the same do not exceed six pence each mile every such prisoner shall be conveyed to such county gaol; and it shall be lawful for grand jury of said county, at Easter or Michaelmas term every year by presentment, to raise on said county such sums as they judge necessary, for recovering publick money from treasurers, collectors or receivers, their executors, administrators, or sureties, or executors or administrators of such sureties; and such sums as necessary to prosecute suits for recovery of any sums presented under this act.

XCV. *sect. 19.* No sum shall be paid by the treasurer upon account of any such presentment, until it appear to the grand jury and king's bench, by affidavit

sudden damage not above 5*l.* by a justice of 100*l.* a year;

on affidavits;

so for bad steps, not above 40*s.*

but one such order;

justice's affidavit.

Presentment yearly not above 20*l.* for gallows, &c.

for conveying prisoners 6*d.* per mile;

for recovering publick money, and for suits.

Dublin.

affidavit of one of the persons to whom such sum granted, sworn before one of judges of king's bench, that such sum hath been faithfully and honestly expended agreeable to presentment.

For foot-paths 3
feet broad within 5
miles;

2s. per perch on ba-
rony;

not through deer-
park, &c.

traverse;

penalty 10s.

appeal to sessions,

Re-presentment for
other work;

affidavit of expendi-
ture not allowed,
after 2 years;
presentment for ar-
rears in respective
baronies.

XCVI. *sect. 20.* It shall be lawful for grand juries of county of Dublin, in Easter and Michaelmas terms every year, to present a foot-path not exceeding three feet in breadth, to be made on either side of any road within five miles of the Tholsel; and also by presentment to raise upon any barony, such sums, not exceeding two shillings *per* perch, as they think necessary to be expended in making or repairing foot-paths, with styles, not less than three feet wide, on any road, or along the side in said barony, subject to such method of account as presentments for publick roads by this act; but said foot-path shall not pass through deer park, or any fields, or garden inclosed by a wall five feet high at least, built with lime and stone, or bricks, or any house or offices built with lime and stone, or bricks, or any dwelling-house of twenty feet in length and fourteen in breadth in the clear, or through orchards of six years growth, unless consent of owner or occupier be first obtained; and that whoever aggrieved, shall be allowed to traverse in same manner as before directed, with regard to making new roads: and if any person shall ride or drive any cattle knowingly, willingly, or unnecessarily on any such foot-path, such person shall, upon conviction by oath of one credible witness before any one justice having freehold of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least within said county, within his jurisdiction, or upon view of such justice, for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten shillings, levied by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, by distress and sale of the cattle, or goods and chattles of offender; one moiety to informer, the other to the justice towards keeping said foot-path in repair; and any person aggrieved by act of any magistrate, shall have power of appealing to next general sessions, there finally determined as in case of servants wages.

XCVII. *sect. 21.* Whenever any sum presented, shall not be expended agreeable to presentment, and accounted for within two years, it shall be lawful for grand jury next presenting term, to re-present such sum then in treasurer's hands, to be expended on some other work in the barony, upon which the former was presented, or in the county, if to be raised on the county at large; and no affidavit accounting for expenditure, shall be received or allowed after two years: and it shall be lawful for grand jury, at Easter and Michaelmas terms every year, to present all such sums as now unpaid, or in arrear, and shall appear to grand jury and king's bench, upon affidavit, to have been actually expended by any overseers appointed by former acts, out of any of said baronies of Balrothery, Coolock, Castlenock, Nethercross, Newcastle, and Rathdowne, to be raised and levied on such district, ward, or denomination as originally required by treasurers warrant to be levied upon, according to county book or table herein mentioned; and to present all such sums as now in arrear, and shall appear to grand jury and king's bench, upon affidavit, actually expended by any overseers appointed by former acts, out of the barony of Uppercross, to be raised and levied on such district, ward, or denomination of the baronies of Uppercross, saint Sepulchre's, and Donore, constituted baronies by this act, as originally required by the treasurers warrant to be levied upon in proportion following; upon the barony of Uppercross as containing twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-one acres; upon saint Sepulchre's as containing four thou-
sand

land six hundred and seventy-eight acres; and upon Donore as containing five thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, according to ancient valuation of said districts; and to present all sums as now in arrear, and shall appear to grand jury and king's bench, upon affidavit, actually expended by any overseers appointed by former acts, out of the county at large, to be raised and levied on such district, ward, or denomination of the county as originally required by treasurer's warrant to be levied upon, all which sums shall be paid to the different overseers who have expended.

XCVIII. *sect. 22.* No arrears uncollected or unpaid longer than five years last, shall be presented; and no more than one half of each sum remaining unpaid under said presentments, shall be presented at any one presenting term; and no ward or constablewick obliged to pay more of said arrears, than they really and truly are in arrear for their respective proportions; it being the true intent and meaning, that each ward or constablewick shall pay and bear its own proportion of said arrears, so far as the same may be presented and raised from time to time; if it appear to any judge, upon due proof by two credible persons upon oath, at any term within one year after any quere on any presentment, by which money granted has been discharged, that the court was deceived by any affidavit for discharging such quere, and that the money was not expended agreeable to presentment, the king's bench may, notwithstanding such quere, discharge, fine or issue process against overseers in such presentment, as if the quere not discharged.

No arrears after 5 years; only half in a term;

each ward to bear a proportion.

Where process against overseer, though quere discharged.

XCIX. *sect. 23.* It shall be lawful for the justices of king's bench, in term, to order warrants, in nature of an execution, to the high sheriff, or other officer lawfully authorized, empowering by sale of goods and chattels, or a sufficient part, or by rents, issues, and profits of lands and tenements of any such treasurer, collector, or other person empowered to collect publick money, or their executors and administrators, or of their sureties, or executors and administrators of such sureties, who shall not have accounted for, and paid, or expended the publick money, and shall be found in arrear for the same, or any part, to raise, levy, and collect such sums for which so in arrear, and pay the same, when levied, to the then treasurer; for collecting which, such high sheriff, or other officer lawfully authorized, shall be intitled to receive two shillings for every pound he shall so collect, levied in manner aforesaid, from such persons against whom such warrant shall issue: and it shall be lawful for the king's bench to enquire of, hear, and determine all and every offence, matter, and cause that shall arise by reason of this statute, and to lay on such reasonable fines as thought meet; which fines shall be levied by the high sheriff, or under sheriff, or collector of any barony, or deputy, as the court shall direct, as all county or barony-taxes are hereby appointed to be levied, and paid to the treasurer, to be expended as grand jury of said county shall direct, after deducting two shillings in the pound for levying.

Warrants of B. R. to levy arrears of publick money;

paid to treasurer.

fee 2s. per l.

finer by B. R.

levied as county or barony taxes,

paid to treasurer, expended as by grand jury, deducting 2s. per l.

Presentment at Easter or Michaelmas in 4 years, for money unpaid by late treasurer;

C. *sect. 24.* Whereas many presentments remain unpaid, from money raised having been secreted and carried away by Charles Alder, late treasurer, it shall be lawful for grand jury of said county, next Easter or Michaelmas, or any future Easter or Michaelmas term, within four years after the first of May 1774, to raise by presentment such sums of money off the several baronies respectively, and off the county at large, as shall appear to them to have been expended by overseers appointed heretofore by presentment, for that purpose, or due by presentment, who by failure of said treasurer have never been paid the money presented for uses aforesaid: provided no more

half each sum one term; applied when recovered as barony or county presentments.

than half each sum remaining unpaid by said Charles Alder shall be presented at any one presenting term within said four years: and it shall be lawful for the grand jury at Easter or Michaelmas term in any year, to present such sums as hereafter recovered from said Charles Alder, his executors or administrators, or his sureties, their executors or administrators, to be expended in works in the barony upon which the former sum was presented, or in the county, if to be raised on the county at large, to such uses as county presentments.

Presentment over and above allowances.

CI. *sect.* 25. No such presentment made or allowed, unless the sum so presented appear due, over and above all payments by said treasurer, and all just allowances whatsoever.

Overseers appointed not receiving publick money.

CII. *sect.* 26. It shall be lawful for grand jury of said county to appoint overseers for building or repairing any sessions-house, gaol, workhouse, bridge, gullet, pipe, or wall, necessary for support of any road, or for making, repairing, or preserving any road in said county; and no treasurer, collector, or other person receiving publick money, shall on any account be named or appointed overseer in any presentment.

On overseer's death inability to attend oath of the others sufficient.

CIII. *sect.* 27. Whenever any overseer shall happen to die, or by sickness or fatality be rendered unable to attend, before presentment is accounted for, on proof thereof by affidavit to grand jury, and king's bench, or oath of survivor, or survivors of them, or of those who are able to attend, shall be sufficient. And whenever the overseer appointed by grand jury for any work presented shall happen to die, before he has accounted, and after a part of the money presented hath been expended by him in the execution thereof, in case an affidavit, sworn by any credible person, who can read and write, before a judge of king's bench, in form prescribed by this act, for the overseer allowed by grand jury and king's bench, in which affidavit, instead of the words [*I have faithfully and honestly expended*] shall be inserted these words [*to the best of his belief and opinion was expended by who is now dead*] the money declared by said affidavit to have been expended, together with wages, if presented, paid by treasurer, any thing here to the contrary notwithstanding: and it shall be lawful for the grand jury, at any of the terms, if it shall appear to them, that any of the overseers have not performed the trust with propriety and fidelity, to discharge such, and appoint in their place such overseers as shall seem expedient; who shall be considered to all intents the same as the persons originally appointed.

Money expended on affidavit;

paid by treasurer, with wages if presented. Overseers discharged, others in their place.

1000: a year at 50l. a term treasurer's salary;

CIV. *sect.* 28 Grand jury of said county, at Easter and Michaelmas terms every year, impowered to present any sum not exceeding fifty pounds each of said terms yearly, to be paid to treasurer of said county, for his salary, in lieu of the twenty pounds yearly, which he now receives; and also, that the treasurer shall, in case the grand jury and king's bench shall not approve of the security given at quarter-sessions, or that no security there given, but not otherwise, upon entering into office, give security by recognizance with two or more sufficient sureties, approved of by grand jury and king's bench, jointly and severally, in ten thousand pounds, conditioned, that such treasurer shall well and truly execute said office, and account for all such publick money as shall come to his hands, when, and as often as required by the grand jury, at every term, or by the justices for said county, at every quarter sessions; and in case said treasurer neglects to give said security, and to produce said securities, he shall vacate his office; and the justices shall next quarter sessions, proceed to election of a new treasurer; but shall not

security by treasurer in 1000l. to account for money,

or a new one elected next sessions;

upon

Dublin.

upon any account appoint again the former one, who has so neglected to give his security; said treasurer shall make up his accounts, upon oath, of all receipts and payments, at Easter and Michaelmas terms every year, and lay them, fairly written, the last day of said terms, or sooner, if required, before the grand jury, to be viewed, allowed, or disapproved of by said grand jury, who shall cause the same to be entered in county book, with such remarks as they think fit; and said treasurer shall not compound for any money to be raised on the publick, nor make any deductions whatsoever for any sum he shall pay to any person, but such as he shall account for; and if the treasurer shall offend herein, or neglect to make up accounts, or to keep an office open every day (Sundays excepted) eight days immediately after each of the terms in every year, from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, within the city or precincts of city of Dublin; or shall, during that time refuse to pay amount of any queries discharged, if demanded, without fee or reward, (if he have publick money to pay) he shall be fined by king's bench, or committed without bail or mainprize to county gaol, at discretion of king's bench; and grand jury of said county, at any of the terms, and not elsewhere, shall appoint proper persons for each barony, resident in said barony, to collect the money presented upon each of the baronies; as also the proportion of such barony so presented on the county at large; and may present not exceeding nine-pence in the pound as wages for collecting the same: said sum presented as wages shall not be raised, unless the persons who so collect, enter into recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, in such sum as approved by grand jury at the term, for the collecting and paying off all such publick money, as they are required to collect, to such treasurer, or his successors, treasurers of said county, on or before the second day of next presenting term, (which recognizances shall be lodged with the clerk of peace, kept amongst records of the county,) and every collector appointed as aforesaid, may, by writing under hand and seal, appoint deputy collectors, for whom he shall be answerable; and in case the grand jury neglect to appoint a collector for any barony, or a collector appointed shall fail to give security required, the high constable of said barony shall, to all intents, be deemed collector within his district; and shall, in like manner, on giving security, and not otherwise, be intitled to receive the sum presented for collectors fees, as wages for his trouble; and the several constables in said county are required to aid and assist collectors, deputy collectors, or high constable in collecting the publick money so presented, as also all persons impowered to levy publick money; which if any constable so required shall refuse or neglect, every such constable shall, upon conviction, by oath of two credible witnesses, before any two justices of said county, within their jurisdiction, forfeit every such offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds; levied, with the charges, by distress and sale of goods of offender, by warrant of any two justices for said county; and all persons impowered to levy or collect publick money, shall and may levy by distress and sale of goods and chattles of such, who refuse or neglect to pay; and after sale of such distress to retain the money, which the person ought to pay, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting one shilling in the pound for levying the same, or one shilling for every warrant.

CV. *sect. 29.* If any collector appointed by grand jury of said county shall happen to die, before he shall have collected the publick money, it shall be lawful for the justices at quarter-sessions, or any adjournment, to appoint another

account on oath at Easter or Michaelmas, laid before grand jury; entered with remarks; no composition, or declaration;

office open 8 days after terms from 9 till 3; treasurer not accounting, or paying queries, discharged, &c. fined or imprisoned.

Resident barony collectors appointed by grand jury, wages not above 9d per l. on recognizance with two sureties to collect and pay treasurer;

may appoint deputies;

on neglect, the high constable collector, and on security intitled to wages. Constables to assist levying publick money;

penalty 10l.

publick money levied by distress and sale.

On collector's death one appointed at sessions on security till grand jury appoint.

another fit and proper person in the place of such collector deceased, upon his giving security to perform the requisites aforesaid, until a collector appointed by grand jury at the terms.

CVI. *sect. 30.* It shall be lawful for the grand jury at Easter or Michaelmas term every year, by presentment to raise such sum as they think fit, not exceeding ten pounds each of said terms, making in the whole twenty pounds a year on said county at large, for a secretary for drawing and entering presentments, and attending such grand jury during the terms; and to present any sum, not exceeding ten pounds at each of the quarter-sessions, to be paid to the clerk of peace, sheriff, and gaoler, for discharging prisoners without fees, who shall be recommended and presented pursuant to an act of parliament now in being; and also any sum not exceeding five pounds at each of said quarter sessions, making in the whole twenty pounds a year, to be paid to the clerk of peace for executing said office.

20l. a year presented for secretary, 10l. each term;
not above 10l. each sessions to clerk, sheriff, and gaoler for discharging without fees;
not above 5l. a session to the clerk.

A constable for each barony yearly,

4 sub-constables,

presentment not above 8l. on certificate of qualifying;

more constables for large parishes.

CVII. *sect. 31.* Grand jury of said county shall every year, at general quarter-session, appoint a proper person high constable for each of said baronies in said county, except saint Sepulchre's and Donore, and also four sub-constables for each such barony, to preserve the peace at sessions and elections, and at all times in said county, and may, if they think proper, at Easter and Michaelmas terms, present any sum, not exceeding eight pounds, to be raised upon such barony, half barony, or division, to be paid to such four sub constables for executing said office, by the treasurer upon producing to him a certificate from the clerk of peace, that they had, at some quarter-sessions or adjournment thereof for said county, since appointment, duly qualified, agreeable to an act second queen Anne, *to prevent the further growth of popery*; and if any lordship, manor, or parish shall be so large, that one constable not sufficient to do the whole office, it shall be lawful to make two or more constables for such lordship, manor, or parish, in such manner as such one constable was formerly appointed, which new constables shall have such and the same power and authority, as any other hath, or by law ought to have.

Affidavits, maps, &c. kept among county records;

copies of presentments and discharged queries delivered to treasurer;
penalty 5l. copies to overseers in ten days after application;
treasurer's warrants in a month to collectors;

paid by second day of next term;

CVIII. *sect. 32.* The clerk of crown, at the term, and of peace, at quarter-sessions, shall file and keep amongst records of said county all affidavits, maps, plans, and estimates, pursuant to this act; and shall within four days after Easter and Michaelmas term, and after the quarter-sessions in every year, deliver to the treasurer, without fee or reward, copies of all presentments at said terms, and of all queries discharged, signed by himself; and for every default thereof, shall forfeit five pounds, recovered by any person who shall sue by civil bill; and the treasurer shall give copies of any such presentments, as he shall receive from the clerk of the crown, to any of the overseers mentioned in such presentment, or to their order on demand, within ten days after such overseer shall so apply to him, without fee or reward; and the treasurer shall, within one month after he shall have received such copies of presentments, issue warrants to the persons who under the provision in this act are to be collectors for levying and collecting the sums raised off each barony, in order to answer the presentment made at such term, which sums every person, to whom such warrant directed, is impowered and required to raise and levy, and to pay the treasurer on or before the second day of next presenting term; and in case any person shall refuse to pay his or her proportion, such person as impowered to collect, shall and may levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattles

of

Dublin.

of such person, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting twelve pence for each pound, for trouble in making such distress: and in every such warrant shall be inserted names of the manors, parishes, or denominations in that portion of the county, which such person is to collect from, as contained in the county book or table mentioned in this act, and also the whole sum to be collected by such person, and the portion each manor, parish, or denomination is to pay.

CIX. *sect.* 33. In case any persons shall bring, or cause to be brought, On replevin, &c. replevins, or other process of law, so as to prevent or obstruct the levying collectors may avow. all or any part of the publick money under this act, the constable, or other collector, who shall distrain, shall be enabled to support such taking in due form of law by avowing on the authority of this act; and such avowant shall not be obliged to give any other matter in evidence on the trial in replevin, other than this act, and that he was so legally authorized to take This act in evidence such distress; and if plaintiffs in replevin, non-suited, or a verdict against sufficient; them, or judgment on a demurrer, they shall pay treble costs; and grand treble costs on non-suit, &c. juries at the terms, shall have a power to appoint such persons as they think most proper, to conduct, prosecute, or defend such suits, as also to pro- grand juries may ap- point to prosecute or defend. secute all treasurers, collectors, high or petty-constables, or any other persons in any sort concerned in collecting or receiving publick money, or any part, or executors and administrators, or their sureties, or their executors and administrators.

CX. *sect.* 34. Every collector, or person empowered to collect, to whom Transcript of war-
such warrant sent, shall, within ten days after receipt deliver, or cause to be rant delivered in 10
delivered, to the seneschal of such manor, if resident therein, or if not, or days by collector to
if no seneschal, then to either of the church-wardens of each parish or de- seneschal, if resident,
nomination, or parcel, of parish or denomination, or precinct of any liberty or church-wardens,
or jurisdiction mentioned in such warrant, or if no such church-wardens, or they do not reside therein, then to minister or curate of each parish, or den- or minister or curate,
omination, or parcel of parish, or denomination in such warrant, or if no or to any principal
seneschal, church wardens, minister, nor curate, or if none of them reside resident,
therein, then to any principal residing inhabitant, whenever required so to when required by 2
do by any two landholders of any such manor or denomination of land, or landholders, or when
whenever he shall find it necessary, a fair transcript of such warrant, signed necessary,
by himself; at the bottom or on the back of which transcript he shall desire desiring applotment;
the sum required by such warrant to be applotted equitably upon said manor, parish, or denomination of land, or parcel of parish, or denomination, or precinct of any liberty or jurisdiction, according to applotment in the county book or table in this act; and the leaving such transcript at the place of abode of, or delivering it to any seneschal, or church-warden, minister or curate, or principal residing inhabitant, shall be attested by oath of the oath of service of
person leaving or delivering, and also by one credible witness; which oath one witness,
any justice of said county is required to administer; and any person, to whom such transcript delivered, is required to post up within six days, on in 6 days notice of
the door of the church, or, if no church in which divine service constantly meeting posted;
performed, on any conspicuous place in said manor, parish, or denomination, a notice signed by himself, setting forth, [that the landholders and inhabitants of
are hereby required to meet at on the
day of to choose two or more persons to
applot the sum of required to be levied upon the said manor, parish, or denomination, by the warrant of the treasurer of this county:]
at

Dublin.

applotters then chosen ;

2 copies of applotment on oath,

one in 30 days delivered to collector, the other to the person posting notice ; penalty 10s. a day, by civil bill at sessions ;

applotment levied accordingly, and 10s. fees, by distress and sale ; if no full applotment in 36 days, levied by former applotment, if none, by the collector on his call ;

applotment delivered, and deposited by treasurer with the records.

Traverse tried immediately, or next term or session ;

re-presentment to other work in the barony or county.

Tried on entry without record.

Table for assessment.

at which meeting, landholders and inhabitants present, shall choose two or more applotters ; and the persons so chosen shall applot the same fully and justly, as soon as they conveniently can ; and, making two fair copies or transcripts of their applotment, shall make oath before any justice of said county, which oath shall be recorded on the back or bottom of each copy or transcript, that they have made the said applotment fully and justly, according to best of their skill, without favour, affection, or malice ; and shall, within thirty days after so chosen, deliver one of said transcripts or copies of applotment, to collector or person empowered to collect, and deposit the other in hands of the person, or of executor or administrator of the person, by whom the notice of meeting had been posted, under penalty of forfeiting every day they shall omit to deliver the same, after said thirty days, ten shillings ; recovered by civil bill at the quarter-sessions, by any person who shall sue ; and the collector or person empowered, on receiving such full and sufficient applotment, is required to levy said money according thereto, and also ten shillings applotment fees, by distress and sale of goods of every person refusing to pay proportion applotted, rendering the overplus, if any, to owner : and in case no full and sufficient applotment returned within thirty-six days after such transcript of warrant left at usual place of abode, or delivered to the seneschal, church-warden, minister, curate, or principal residing inhabitant, and in case there should have been an applotment before made under this act of such manor, parish, or denomination, such collector or person empowered to collect, may and shall levy the same according to such applotment ; but in case there should have been no such applotment made, such collector or person empowered, may and shall applot such sum himself ; and having made oath before any justice for said county, that he hath applotted it justly, to best of his skill, he may and shall collect the same from the landholders of such manor, parish, or denomination, by distress and sale of goods ; and every applotment in consequence of this act shall be delivered by the person, who collected, according to the same, to be deposited by the treasurer among records of the county.

CXI. *sect. 35.* It shall be lawful for any person aggrieved by the presentment, to enter traverse in open court, which traverse shall be tried immediately, or next term or quarter sessions, according as the presentments shall have been made ; and if the jury, who shall try, shall not confirm such presentment, the money, raised by presentment, shall be re-presented by the grand jury to some other work in the barony, in which raised, if a barony charge, or in the county, if presented on the county at large ; provided such traversers give sufficient security, before king's bench, to pay full costs, in case the jury shall confirm presentment, shall not stop the raising of such money agreeable to the presentment.

CXII. *sect. 36.* Such traverse may be tried upon entry of any presentment in crown book, and the traverse taken thereto, without making up any record.

CXIII. *sect. 37.* To prevent any future dispute the following at all times hereafter considered, and declared to be, the real and authentick rule, by which said county is to be assessed, and the treasurer is required to issue his warrant pursuant to the same :

Barony

Dublin.

Barony of Upper-Crofs.

Tallaght, five thousand one hundred and thirty five acres ; Clondalkin parish, two thousand and eighty acres ; Clondalkin town, one thousand and thirty-eight acres ; Rathcoole town, one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres ; Rathcoole parish, one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine acres ; part of Kevin's Without, on the south side of the circular road, one thousand seven hundred and ninety acres ; Ballymore-Eustace, two thousand acres ; Milltown Dunlavin, one thousand four hundred acres ; Ballybogh, eight hundred and forty acres ; Tipper-Cavan, one thousand acres ; Shankill, one thousand and one acres ; Dalkey, one hundred and fifty-eight acres. Total of the barony of Upper-Crofs, nineteen thousand and forty-two acres.

Barony of Nether-Crofs.

Swords, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five acres ; Finglafs, two thousand and twenty-three acres ; Lusk, three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven acres ; Clonmelkin, two thousand three hundred and thirty-three acres ; Portrane, seven hundred and five acres ; town and liberty of Swords, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres. Total of the barony of Nether-Crofs, thirteen thousand six hundred and ten acres.

Barony of Newcastle.

Newcastle, two thousand acres ; Saggart, two thousand acres ; Kilmatalway, one thousand five hundred acres ; Esker, one thousand five hundred acres ; Rathfarnham, one thousand two hundred acres ; Lucan, one thousand two hundred acres ; Kilmainham, one thousand two hundred acres ; Ballyfarmott, five hundred acres ; Palmerstown, seven hundred acres ; Cruah, one thousand eight hundred acres ; Crumlin, one thousand two hundred acres. Total of the barony of Newcastle, fourteen thousand eight hundred acres.

Barony of Balrothery.

Balrothery, three thousand acres ; Balscaddan, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one acres ; Holmpatrick, one thousand and sixty-three acres ; West Lusk, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres ; East Lusk, two thousand five hundred and one acres ; Ballydungan, four hundred and fifty acres ; Naul, one thousand four hundred and eleven acres ; Westpalstown, eight hundred, and eighty-four acres ; Ballymadun, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six acres ; Garristown, two thousand and seventy-two acres ; Hollywood, two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres ; Ballybogh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two acres ; Palmerstown, eight hundred and fifty-one acres ; Dunabate, one thousand five hundred and sixty acres. Total of the barony of Balrothery, twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres.

Barony of Rathdowne.

Monkstown, one thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres ; Donnybrook, six hundred and forty-eight acres ; Tanee, two thousand five hundred and ninety-one acres ; Kill, two thousand and thirty acres ; Killany, five hundred and forty-two acres ; Killgobbin, seven hundred and fifty acres ; Old Conagh, seven hundred acres ; Whitechurch, one thousand five hundred acres ;

Dublin.

acres ; Rathmichael, four hundred and sixty acres : Tallow, one thousand five hundred and thirteen acres ; Kilternan, four hundred and fifty acres. Total of the barony of Rathdowne, twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Barony of Castleknock.

Castleknock, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five acres ; Malahodart, two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight acres ; Killfillaghan, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight acres ; the Ward, seven hundred and twenty-nine acres ; Clonfillagh, one thousand six hundred and fifteen acres ; Cloghnan, three hundred and sixty-two acres ; Chappel-izod, two hundred and ninety-two acres. Total of the barony of Castleknock, ten thousand one hundred and nine acres.

Barony of Coolock.

Killofary, nine hundred acres ; Kilbegh, five hundred acres ; faint Margaret's, one thousand one hundred and forty acres ; Santry, two thousand three hundred and sixty acres ; Cloghran, nine hundred and ninety-four acres ; Mallahyde, six hundred and six acres ; Balgriffin, five hundred and forty acres ; Portmarnock, one thousand and twenty acres ; Howth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two acres ; Rathenny, four hundred and forty acres ; Coolock, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine acres ; Grange-gorman, four hundred and fifty acres : Clontarf, five hundred and thirty-five acres ; Clonturk, eight hundred acres ; Glasnevin, six hundred acres ; Kingsalley, one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine acres ; Balldoyle, four hundred and fifty acres ; Killester, one hundred and fifty acres ; Artain, five hundred and fifty-seven acres. Total of the barony of Coolock, sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-two acres.

Barony of Saint Sepulchre's.

Patrick's-clofe, four hundred and twenty-four acres ; Kevin's Within, three hundred and six acres ; New-street and Poddle, six hundred and forty-two acres ; part of Kevin's Without, to the north of the circular road, two hundred acres. Total of the barony of Saint Sepulchre's, one thousand five hundred and seventy-two acres.

Barony of Donore.

Donore, two thousand eight hundred and ninety acres.

Overseers to raise materials ;

but not on beach, a road or bulwark,

Overseers appointed under this act, impowered to dig for, raise, and carry away any gravel, stones, sand, or other materials, wanted for building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any sessions-house, gaol, work-house, bridge, gullet, pipe, or wall necessary for support of any road, or for making, repairing, or preserving any road, where such overseer shall judge most convenient, whether it be in said county, or in an adjoining county : but it shall not be lawful for the overseers of any road, bridge, or wall, to search for, dig, raise, or carry away any gravel, stones, sand, or other materials, (except such loose gravel, or other stones as may be thrown up in the tide) from any beach or sea shore, which beach or sea shore is a publick road, or a bulwark or defence to any towns, ground, or publick roads adjoining ; and any person convicted thereof on oath of one credible witness, before

one

one justice, within his jurisdiction, shall for every such offence forfeit five shillings, for every cart or car load of such materials so dug, raised, or carried away; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: and it shall be lawful to make drains, to carry off water that may injure any bridge, gullet, pipe, wall, or road, in or through the lands of any person, not a deer park, garden, orchard, haggard, or yard; or in the planted walk, avenue, or lawn to mansion house; and such overseer shall make such satisfaction, recovered by civil bill at quarter-sessions, against such overseer, in case of refusal, to owner or occupier of the land, for what damage may be done by digging, raising, and carrying away such gravel, stones, and sand, or other materials, or making such drains, as assessed by three substantial householders of said county, one named by each of the parties, the third by the next or any neighbouring justice, who shall be sworn by such justice, to be appraisers, and to make a true estimate of such damages, according to best of their skill; if any persons obstruct or prevent such overseers in digging, raising, or carrying away such materials, or making such drains, such person shall, upon conviction, by oath of one credible witness, before one justice for said county, forfeit for every offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds; levied, with the charges by distress and sale of the goods, by warrant of one justice of said county, possessed of a clear yearly estate of one hundred pounds in said county, in lands, tenements, and hereditaments.

Penalty 5s. a load; may make drains, not through deer-park, &c.

damages assessed by 3 householders sworn to be appraisers; recovered by civil bill;

obstructing overseers 5l.

on warrant of one justice of 100l. a year.

CXIV. *sect. 38.* The estimate of such damages as aforesaid, made by the persons appointed, and sworn to by them before two justices of said county, laid before the next grand jury, at Easter or Michaelmas term; who may present such sums as they think proper, not exceeding said estimate, to be raised off the county at large, and paid to such persons by the treasurer; and every such overseer may give notice to owner or occupier of land adjoining the roads he is appointed to oversee, to scour the drains or ditches, or to cut or clip the hedges of the sides of such roads, at a height not exceeding five feet; which if owner or occupier shall neglect ten days after such notice, any justice of said county, possessed of a clear yearly estate of one hundred pounds in said county, in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, may, by warrant, order the overseer to have said drains or ditches effectually scoured, or hedges clipped; and authorize such overseer to levy the expences off the goods and chattels of such owners and occupiers, with such wages to overseer as said justices think fit, not exceeding eighteen pence each day said overseer be necessarily employed in attending and performing such work: provided no such notice be given during hay or corn harvest.

Estimate of damages sworn to before 2 justices laid before next grand jury; presented;

notice to scour drains, and clip hedges to 5 feet;

on 10 days neglect done by overseer on warrant of justice of 100l. a year; expence levied with wages not above 18d. a day; harvest time excepted.

CXV. *sect. 39.* If owner or occupier of any land or house adjoining any publick road, shall, after notice by the overseer, or sub-constable, or any other person, to remove any dunghill, dirt, rubbish, or other nuisance laid upon any part of said road opposite to his land or house, or within twenty-one feet of the centre, or to make sewers or pipes for free passage of water obstructed by any stoppage in the ditch or drain of his land, or passing of cattle into his land or to his house from such road, so as to injure such road, forty-eight hours next after service of such notice personally or at his house or usual place of abode, the overseer, or sub constable, or any other person may complain of the refusal or neglect, to any justice of said county, having freehold in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least, within said county; and thereupon it shall be lawful for said justice, to issue warrant or summons, requiring the party so complained

Not removing nuisance or making sewers 48 hours after notice,

on complaint summons by a justice of 100l. a year, to appear in 6 days;

Dublin.

fined not above 20s.
a day.

to defray the ex-
pence, residue to
poor of the parish.

Building within 16
feet of center, ex-
cept in towns;
dogs within 50 yards
without 5lb. block,

rubbish, stones, or
timber within 21
feet of center,

burning weeds or
bricks 100 yards,
kilns 20 yards,
turf 20 feet of cen-
ter,
injuring bridge,
stones or posts,
pits, signs, may-
bushes,
cars left by night,
winnowing corn,
dead beasts, or the
skins,
boards or irons cross-
ways,
turning water,
scraping gravel,
penalty, 10s.

drawing millstone
without wheels, 40s.

slide cars, boards,
or sticks without
wheels of 3 inches,
5s. and the car, &c.

complained of, to appear at a certain place, within six days after service, to answer said complaint; and said justice shall and may, in presence of said party, or in his absence, if duly summoned, he, she, or they refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed, examine into the matter of said complaint; and if it shall be manifest to said justice, upon such examination, by confession, or upon oath of one credible witness, that said complaint was well founded, it shall be lawful for every such justice, upon every such offence, to fine the owner or occupier, in any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for every day the same or any part thereof shall, after space of forty-eight hours, be permitted to remain, and by warrant to levy by distress and sale of the offender's goods; and the money arising by such sale, over and above said fine, to pay to said owner or occupier; and said fine, said justice shall apply in manner following, first to defray the expence of removing said nuisance, and in making such sewers or pipes, and the residue to the minister and church-wardens of the parish, for the use of the poor.

CXVI. *sect. 40.* Every person who shall build any house, except where a house now stands, or part of a house, within sixteen feet of the centre of any road, except within the city of Dublin, or in market-towns, or keep any cur, mastiff, or bull-dog, at any house within fifty yards of any road without having a block of wood of weight of five pounds at least fastened to the neck, or lay any turf, dung, dirt, straw, rubbish, or scouring of any ditches or drains, or other filth, or any stones, or timber upon any part of any road, or within twenty-one feet of the center, or steep or dry any flax, or burn any weeds or bricks within one hundred yards of any road, or build any lime-kiln within twenty yards, or cut any turf, or make any turf-stack within twenty feet of the center, or shall pull down any part of any bridge, or injure any mile-stone or finger-post, or shall dig any pit, or make any ditch, or put up any sign-post or may-bush within twenty five feet of the center, or shall leave any car or cart between sun-set and sun-rise, on any part of any road through which travellers generally pass, or which lead to any church or church-yard, without leaving a passage of twenty-one feet at least in the clear, or winnow any corn on any part of any road, or alter any road not being authorized by due course of law, or leave the carcase of any dead beast, or skin of any dead beast on any road or within one hundred yards of the center, or shall lead or drive any car or cart with timber, boards, or iron laid cross-ways, which shall project beyond either side, or turn the course of any water upon any road so as to injure it, or scrape the gravel off, shall upon conviction, by oath of one credible witness, before any justice of said county, or seneschal of any liberty, where such offence committed, or upon the view of such justice or seneschal, for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods, by warrant of any one justice for said county; and if any person shall draw any mill-stone on any road, without supporting by a carriage on wheels, such person shall, upon conviction by the oath of one credible witness before one justice for said county, forfeit not exceeding forty shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods, by warrant of one justice for said county having freehold, in lands, tenements, and hereditaments of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least within said county; and if any person shall draw any slide car, or timber, boards, or sticks, without supporting the ends on a carriage on wheels of breadth of three inches at the least, on any road made or repaired with money granted by the grand jury, such person shall, upon conviction,

conviction, by oath of one credible witness, before one justice having freehold of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least within said county, within his jurisdiction, or upon view of such justice, forfeit not exceeding five shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods, by warrant of such justice, and also such slide car, timber, boards, or sticks, to the person who shall seize; and two justices, within their jurisdiction, having each freehold of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least within said county, may by warrant order any house or part of a house, or lime-kiln, hereafter built contrary to intent of this act to be pulled down, or any dog kept contrary to be killed, or any pit or ditch filled up or levelled, or any wall thrown down hereafter made or built contrary to this act, as also the necessary expence attending, levied by distress and sale of goods or chattels; and any person may take and carry away all such turf, dirt, dung, straw, or rubbish, corn, filth, scouring of ditches, or drains, or stones, as he shall find upon any part of any road, or within twenty-one feet of the center, and apply to his own use, and kill any dog kept contrary to this act, without being sued or prosecuted.

2 justices of 100l. a year may order buildings or kilns to be pulled down, &c. dogs killed; any person may carry away rubbish, &c. and kill dogs.

CXVII. *sect. 41.* Every landholder or occupier, who shall lay, cause, or suffer to be laid, upon his land, within three miles of Dublin, or one mile of Swords and Newcastle for manure, or any other purpose, any filth, offals, or blood, scraping of slaughter-houses or shambles, or emptying of privies, without immediately covering with such quantities of lime or earth, as sufficient to prevent any annoyance therefrom, shall upon view of any justice having freehold of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least within said county, within his jurisdiction, or upon information of one credible witness upon oath, forfeit forty shillings for every such offence, levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels, by warrant of such justice, under hand and seal. And to prevent inconveniencies to inhabitants of Dublin, by scavengers laying their dirt, any persons, who shall lay any filth or dirt, so collected from the streets of said city or liberties, nearer than two hundred yards to any road within two miles of the castle, or nearer than twenty-one feet of the center of any road, at a greater distance than two miles from the same, shall, upon view of any justice, or seneschal of said liberties, having freehold or clear yearly value one hundred pounds at least within said county, within respective jurisdictions, or upon information of one witness upon oath, forfeit five shillings for every cart or other load so laid down; levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels, by warrant of any such justice under hand and seal. Provided, where any fields or gardens are nearer than a mile of the publick lamps, the owner or occupier shall be at liberty to lay down within the same so much of scavenger's dirt, as sufficient to manure the same for one year, without incurring the penalty aforesaid.

Laying filth, &c. for manure within 3 miles of Dublin, 1 of Swords and Newcastle, without sufficient lime or earth, 40s.

laying scavengers dirt within 200 yards of a road 2 miles from the castle, or if above 2 miles 21 feet from the center, 5s. a load;

except manure for 1 year for fields or gardens within a mile of the lamps

CXVIII. *sect. 42.* If any person sued, molested, or troubled for putting in execution any of the powers in this act, or doing any act pursuant thereto, such person shall and may plead general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if plaintiffs nonsuited, and judgment against them, upon demurrer or otherwise, or a verdict for defendants, or a dismission upon a civil bill, such defendants shall have treble costs, recovered by such method, as where by law costs given to defendants; and the solemn affirmation or declaration of a quaker shall be adjudged of same force and effect, to all intents, where by this act an oath required, as if such quaker had taken an oath in form prescribed, or in usual form.

General issue, &c.

treble costs on nonsuit, &c.

quaker's affirmation equal to oath,

Dublin.

Justice to act and administer oath ; penalty to informers and the infirmary ;

not paying committed not above 3 months.

Saving liberties of St. Sepulchre's and Donore.

Perjury or forgery punished.

Presentments under the repealed act accounted for.

Table of applotment to be made and presented.

City treasurer to assess thereby in Mar. and Sept.

and insert in warrants the uses, signed by lord mayor ; delivered to church-wardens.

Minister and church-wardens in a month alter warrant to convene vestries for assessing, or fined 50l.

CXIX. sect. 43. Justices of peace are authorized to put this act into execution, and to administer the several oaths before directed, within their respective jurisdictions ; and one moiety of all forfeitures and pecuniary penalties inflicted, and not otherwise applied, shall be paid to informer, with full cost, the other to the treasurer of the county-infirmary, for benefit of such infirmary ; and if any person convicted of any offence, not able to pay the penalty, it shall be lawful for the justice or justices before whom convicted, to send to the work-house, or house of correction of said county, to remain at hard labour for such time as said justices think proper, not exceeding three months.

CXX. sect. 44. Nothing herein shall extend to break in upon, prejudice, or lessen in any manner whatsoever the jurisdiction, powers, franchises, rights, or privileges belonging to, or heretofore exercised by archbishop of Dublin, in and throughout his liberty of Saint Sepulchre's, or by the earl of Meath in his liberty of Donore, and the several parts thereof, which are in said county of Dublin, but they shall be and remain as free and in as full force, to all intents, as if this act never made ; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

CXXI. sect. 45. Every person, guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, or false affirming, or forging or counterfeiting the name of any justice, and convicted by due course of law, shall incur the pains and penalties, by law enacted against wilful and corrupt perjury.

CXXII. sect. 46. All presentments made, or money to be levied, accounted for and paid in consequence of those parts of the act hereby repealed, shall be levied, accounted for, and paid in manner prescribed thereby (or by this act) subject to the rules, provisoes, and regulations therein or herein contained.

CXXIII. sect. 47. After the first of May next the grand jury of king's bench, impannelled and sworn for the county of city of Dublin, shall, and are required, at Michaelmas term every third year, or oftener if necessary, to take an exact account of ministers money chargeable upon the several inhabitants in their several parishes, and from thence form a table of applotment of the proportion, every parish bears to each other : and when so regulated, shall, if they think proper, present the same as a regular and fit table for applotting publick money ; which table, when so formed and presented, shall and is hereby appointed a table for applotting the publick money.

CXXIV. sect. 48. The treasurer of publick money of said city, shall, in March and September every year, by said table, applot and assess on inhabitants of the several parishes in said city and county of city, such publick money as shall be raised by grand juries of king's bench, or quarter sessions ; and insert in warrants said applotment and assessment, and the uses for which respectively raised ; which warrants the lord mayor is impowered and required to sign, and direct and cause the same to be delivered to church-wardens of the parishes of said city, as for time immemorial accustomed.

CXXV. sect. 49. The minister, church-warden and church-wardens of parishes of said city, shall and are required, within one month after receipt of such warrants, in usual manner, to convene a vestry of inhabitants of respective parishes for applotting and assessing upon the solvent inhabitants their proportion of said publick money ; and if said minister, church-warden and church-wardens neglect or refuse to convene such vestry, it shall be lawful for judges of king's bench to fine such minister, church-warden or church-wardens, not exceeding fifty pounds : and in case the minister, church-wardens,

Dublin.

wardens, or parishioners refuse to assemble after due notice given, or, when not assembling or ap-
 assembled, neglect or refuse to applot the proportion, such parish is to bear plotting, parish fined
 of the publick money, it shall be lawful for judges of king's bench to fine 100l.
 such parish not exceeding one hundred pounds.

CXXVI. *sect. 50.* When and so often as said publick money is applotted Church-wardens in
 and assessed, by said vestries, upon solvent inhabitants within their districts, 10 days after vestry
 every church-warden and church-wardens, within ten days after such vestry, to appoint collectors,
 shall direct and appoint one or more persons of said parishes respectively to
 collect the same; and said parishes may allow such persons any sum not ex- allowance 6d per l.
 ceeding six pence in the pound for collecting, to be raised off the inhabitants raised on parish taxes,
 of said parishes, as parish taxes are now raised on said parishes; and constables to assist;
 the constables of said parishes respectively, are required to aid and
 assist such persons in collecting; every such constable refusing, shall, upon refusing, forfeit 10l.
 conviction, by oath of two credible witnesses, before any two justices
 of the county of the city of Dublin, forfeit for every such offence a sum
 not exceeding ten pounds, levied with charges by distress and sale of goods, to informer and poor.
 by warrant of any two such justices; one moiety to informers, the other
 to the minister and church-wardens, for use of poor of the parish in which
 such offence committed.

CXXVII. *sect. 51.* All persons impowered to levy or collect publick mo- Refusing to pay, le-
 ney in county of the city, shall and may, by distress and sale of goods vied by distress and
 and chattels of all such persons, who refuse to pay their proportion, levy the sale;
 same, and after sale of such distress, retain the money said persons ought fee 12d. per l.
 to pay, rendering overplus (if any) to owner, after deducting twelve pence
 in the pound for levying; and said collectors, and the constables, shall
 within their respective limits collect, by warrant under hand and seal of lord collected by lord
 mayor (which warrant the lord mayor is impowered to grant) the several mayor's warrant;
 sums so presented and applotted, and shall pay in the said sums to said
 church-warden or church-wardens, to be paid over to said treasurer, before paid to church-war-
 the term next ensuing the times the publick money shall be so applotted; dens, by them to
 and said treasurer shall every term make up his accounts upon oath, of all treasurers before
 the receipts and payments of said publick money so received and paid by treasurers every term
 him, and return and lay said accounts, fairly written, with affidavit of said to account on oath,
 treasurer at the foot, before one of the judges of king's bench, without fee, and lay before grand
 verifying the truth of such accounts, on the first day of every term, before jury with affidavit,
 grand jury of said city, to be viewed, allowed, or disapproved of by said
 grand jury; and said grand jury shall cause the same to be entered in the entered,
 book of the county of said city, with such observations as they think fit; on default fined
 and for wilful default of such return it shall be lawful for judges of king's 100l.
 bench, to fine such treasurer, not exceeding one hundred pounds.

CXXVIII. *sect. 52.* If any constable shall neglect, or refuse to collect Constables or church-
 the sums so presented or applotted, or to pay in the same to said church- wardens neglecting,
 wardens, or if such church-wardens neglect, or refuse to pay in the sums fined.
 paid unto them by such constables to the treasurer of said city, it shall be
 lawful for judges of king's bench to fine such constables or church-wardens,
 in such sums as to said judges shall seem proper, not exceeding the sums
 such constables or church-wardens shall, by the said warrants of the said lord
 mayor of the said city for the time being be appointed respectively to col-
 lect and receive, and to commit the said several offenders in execution for
 the same.

CXXIX. *sect.*

Dublin.

A publick act.

CXXIX. *sect. 53.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and all other persons without specially pleading.

Duties.

12000 men necessary for defence.

3046 men, officers included, raised by act 1769, continued a year from 1 Jan. 1774 to 31 Dec. 1775, the forces on establishment 15046, to keep 12000 in kingdom, unless invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, and for other expences, additional duties to 25 Dec. 1775,

on beer or ale 2s.
32 Gallons,

272 inches and 1
4th to the gallon ;

small beer 4d.

Strong waters, spirits,
4d. a gallon,

tobacco 3d h per lb
muffin 6d, per yard,
East silks and stuffs
1s. 6d.

wine 4l. per tun,
Brandy, &c. 8d. per
gallon,
foreign spirits above
single in proportion
to duties for single,
coffee, chocolate,
cocoa, 3d. per lb.
herrings except British
1s. per barrel,
molasses, treacle
20s. per 100.
romalls, cottons,
(except British) 6d
per yard,
raw hides exported,
except to Great
Britain 6d.
paper, except British,
imported, 1s.
per ream,

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* Whereas twelve thousand effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, are necessary to be maintained within this kingdom for its defence ; be it enacted, that three thousand and forty-six men, commission and non-commission officers included, raised in pursuance of an act passed in 1769, be continued for two years from the 1st day of January 1774, to the 31st day of December 1775 inclusive ; so as the forces on the establishment may amount to fifteen thousand and forty-six effective men, commission and non-commission officers included. And to enable your majesty to carry into execution your resolutions, to keep within this kingdom for necessary defence, twelve thousand effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, at all times unless of invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, and to defray the other necessary expences of your government ; after the 25th of December 1773 until the 25th of December 1775 inclusive, and no longer, there shall be granted, raised, collected, levied and paid to his majesty, his heirs, and successors, the several rates, additional duties, and impositions after mentioned, for and upon every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel, brewed within this kingdom by any common brewer, or in his vessels, or by any other who shall sell or tap out beer or ale publickly or privately (such gallon to contain two hundred and seventy two cubical inches and one-fourth part of a cubical inch) two shillings to be paid by the common brewer, or by such other who shall brew, sell or tap out, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity ; and for every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale of six shillings the barrel or under, so brewed, four pence, and so proportionably ; for every gallon of *aqua vitæ*, strong waters, or spirits, made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, four pence, to be paid by the first maker or distiller ; every pound weight of tobacco, imported, three pence half penny ; every yard of muslin imported, six pence ; every yard of all silks and stuffs, made or manufactured in Persia, China, or the East Indies, imported one shilling and six pence ; every tun of wine imported four pounds ; and so proportionably ; every gallon of brandy, strong waters, and spirits perfectly made, and of spirits made and distilled of wine not above proof, imported, eight pence, and so proportionably ; every gallon of foreign spirits (above the quality of single spirits) an additional duty shall be paid, and charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for single spirits of the same denomination, according to the comparative degree of strength such spirits imported bear to single of same denomination ; every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts, imported, three pence ; a tax of one shilling per barrel upon all herrings imported ; additional twenty shillings sterling on every hundred weight of molasses and treacle ; additional six pence per yard upon all foreign stuffs called romalls, and all manufactures of cotton, cotton and linen mixed, whether plain, painted, or stained, imported from any parts beyond seas (except the manufacture of Great Britain ;) an additional six pence every raw and untanned hide exported, except to Great Britain ; additional one shilling every ream of writing or printing paper (except

Duties.

(except manufacture of Great Britain) additional six pence *per* yard, over and above the present duties, on all damask towelling, or napkins, of flax or hemp imported from any other place than Great Britain, at or under a yard wide; one shilling on all such goods from six to eight quarters wide; and two shillings, from eleven to twelve quarters.

damask towelling, except from Great Britain, yard wide or under, 6d.
6 to 8 quarters 1s.
11 to 12, 2s.

II. *sect. 2.* The six pence *per* pound, and all other fees to the vice-treasurer, paymaster or receiver-general, upon issuing or payment of any sum out of the aids herein before particularly mentioned, shall be received by *them* for the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the time aforesaid, and duly accounted for as a further additional aid hereby given and granted for further support of his majesty's government.

Fees accounted for as additional aid.

III. *sect. 3.* The several further additional rates, duties, and impositions herein after mentioned, shall be granted, raised, levied, and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, from the 25th of December 1773, to the 25th of December 1775 inclusive; a further additional duty of four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence *per* ton for and upon all French wines; of six pounds *per* ton all wines of the growth of Portugal, and four pounds eleven shillings *per* ton all Rhenish, and all other wines (except Spanish) imported, over and above all other duties now payable, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity; a further additional six pence *per* gallon, all brandy, geneva, and other spirits imported, except of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar colonies in America, over and above all other duties now payable; a further additional duty upon all teas imported, purchased at the India company sales for an higher price than four shillings British *per* pound, at the rate of one penny *per* pound weight every six pence British paid over and above four shillings British at the sales, the price of the teas inserted in the cockets, and further ascertained by reference to sale-books of the company; copies whereof, or of such parts as shall relate to the teas so imported, attested by the principal, or deputy accountant of the company, the commissioners of the revenue are required to procure from time to time for the purposes above mentioned, and shall be admitted as evidence in all prosecutions upon this act; a further additional six pence *per* pack for and upon all painted or playing cards, manufactured or vended in this kingdom between the 15th of December 1773, and the 25th of December 1775, over and above all other duties now payable; further additional ten shillings every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep in his or her possession, being in number not more than one; and twenty shillings every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, any person shall keep exceeding that number, except hackney and stage coaches, and coaches kept by coachmakers for sale; also additional ten shillings on all chaises with two wheels, which any person shall keep in his or her possession (except hackney chaises, and chaises by makers for sale) from the 25th of December 1773, to the 25th of December 1774 inclusive, over and above all other duties now payable; a further additional ten shillings every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep in his or her possession, being in number not more than one, and twenty shillings exceeding that number (except hackney and stage coaches, and coaches and other such carriages with four wheels as aforesaid, by coachmakers for sale;) and also an additional ten shillings on all chaises with two wheels, which any person shall keep (except hackney, and chaises

Further additional duties to 25 Dec. 1775.
French wine 4l. 13s. 4d. *per* ton
Port 6l.
other wines, except Spanish, 4l. 10s.
above all other duties,
so proportionably,
spirits, except growth of the colonies, imported, 6d. *per* gallon;
teas purchased at company sales, 1d. *per* lb. every 6d. above 4s.
the price in cockets, and a reference to the books;
attested copies evidence;
cards 6d. *per* pack;
coaches, &c. 10s. 20s. if above one;
hackney, stages, and for sale excepted,
chaises 10s.
to 25 Dec. 1774.
coaches 10s.
20s. if above one,
chaises 10s.
by

Duties.

10 25 Dec. 1775.

by makers for sale) over and above all other duties now payable, from the 25th of December 1774, to the 25th of December 1775 inclusive.

Certificates in three months given to collectors of excise, with place of residence,

IV. *sect.* 4. And for the better collecting said duty, every person, who from the 25th of December 1773, shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, or chaises with two wheels, shall, within three calendar months after the 25th of December 1773, or after he or she shall have or keep any such, by writing under his or her hand certify to the collector of excise in some one of the districts, where he or she shall reside or dwell within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, and chaise with four wheels, and chaise with two wheels, which he or she shall have or keep, (except hackney or stage coaches, and coaches kept by coachmakers for sale) and (except hackney chaises, and chaises with two wheels, by makers for sale) with the name of the place and parish of residence or abode at the time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by the collectors of the districts, and also entered or registered in an alphabetical book for that purpose; and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector or his clerk, shall be delivered, if required, without any fee or reward, to the person delivering such certificate; and a number shall be entered on each certificate so registered: and said collectors respectively shall under their hands on or before the 25th of December every year, give a true list of all coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and all chaises with two wheels, from time to time returned to them respectively in such certificates, with names of the persons and places of abode mentioned in such certificates, to the persons appointed by the commissioners of excise, or any three of them, to collect and receive said duties; and such persons appointed by the commissioners of excise, or any three of them, to collect and receive said duties on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and chaises with two wheels, shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, where the certificate entered, in the same manner as his majesty's revenue arising from fire-hearths is now by law levied, collected, and received; and shall sign and deliver acquittances without fee or reward; and keep duplicates thereof in a book for that purpose, in manner as acquittances are given and kept for the duty of fire hearths; and shall return the book, containing the duplicates of such acquittances, to such persons, and at the same time, and disposed of in same manner as containing duplicates of acquittances for duty on fire-hearths; and the duties aforesaid shall be paid in the respective districts, wherein said carriages entered or registered respectively, and in no other.

kept by collectors, and registered alphabetically, copy given if required, numbered;

lists given yearly to persons appointed;

levied as hearth-money, acquittances given,

duplicates kept, and returned; duties paid in respective districts.

Not certifying coaches, &c. penalty 20l.

recovered and applied as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.

Possessor charged as owner.

V. *sect.* 5. If any person shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, or chaise with two wheels, chargeable with said respective duties, not certified as aforesaid, every such person shall for such neglect forfeit twenty pounds; to be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied in such manner and form, and by such ways and methods, as are prescribed and appointed by an act in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of king Charles the second, *for the settling of the excise or new impost upon his majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the book of rates therein inserted.*

VI. *sect.* 6. Provided nevertheless, that every person (except as before) having in his keeping or possession any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise

Duties.

chaise with four wheels, or chaise with two wheels, belonging to another, shall be charged with the said duty, as the owner or proprietor thereof is or ought to be charged by this act.

VII. *sect.* 7. The persons authorized to collect and levy the said duty on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and chaises with two wheels, shall pay the same to the said collectors of the several districts, where said duties collected and raised: and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay the same into his majesty's treasury, as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

1 d. duty paid to collector of district, separate accounts kept, paid into the treasury.

VIII. *sect.* 8. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall extend to charge any person who shall keep and certify to the said collector of excise in manner above-mentioned any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, with the said additional duty of ten shillings chargeable upon chaises with two wheels; nor to charge any cabriolet or garden chair; or to oblige such person to make any entry of any such chaises with two wheels, or cabriolet or garden chair.

Garden chairs, &c. excepted.

IX. *sect.* 9. All additional and further additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, levied, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the time aforesaid, over and above all other duties payable by an act in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Charles the Second, *for settling the excise or new impost*; or of one other act, 14 & 15 C. 2. *for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tonnage and other sums of money, unto his royal majesty, his heirs and successors, the same to be paid upon merchandizes imported and exported into or out of the kingdom of Ireland, according to the book of rates hereunto annexed.*

Said duties levied and paid above all other by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8 & 9.

X. *sect.* 10. The six-pence *per* pound, and all other fees, payable to the vice-treasurer, receiver or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer of this kingdom, upon issuing or payment of any sum out of the aforesaid duties hereby newly granted (that is) of four pounds thirteen and four pence *per* tun upon all French wines; six pounds *per* tun on all wines of the growth of Portugal; four pounds eleven shillings *per* tun for all Rhenish, and all other wines, except Spanish; six-pence *per* gallon on all brandy, geneva, and all other spirits, except of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar colonies in America; the duty on all teas imported; the six pence *per* pack upon all painted or playing cards; the duties on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, or chaises with four wheels, or chaises with two wheels, shall be received by said vice-treasurer, &c. for use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, and duly accounted for.

All fees received and accounted for to the king.

XI. *sect.* 11. If the said wines, and other goods and merchandizes, upon which said additional and further additional duties, are charged upon the importation, shall, after payment, or security for the same, be again exported by any merchant subject of this realm, or any other of his majesty's dominions, within twenty-four calendar months, or by merchant strangers within twelve after the importation, and due proof first made by certificate from the proper officer of due entry and payment of the said duties, or security, and that all other requisites have been performed, by law required, where the duties of excise are to be repaid by the before mentioned act, intituled, *an act for settling the excise or new impost upon his majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the book of rates therein inserted*; then said additional, and further additional duties, shall without any delay or reward, if paid, be repaid

Drawback on export by subjects in 24, strangers in 12 months on certificate of requisites performed,

Duties.

in one month after demand.

paid or allowed unto such merchant so exporting, within one month after demand; or, if paid, the security for said duties shall be vacated or discharged, as to so much thereof as so exported; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties on coffee, chocolate and cocoa to the hemp and flax manufacture; on raw hides to raising flax-feed.

XII. *sect. 12.* The additional rates and duties on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts, and all monies arising thereby, shall be paid to the trustees of the hempen and flaxen manufactures, to be applied to encourage and support said manufactures and the trade thereof; and said duties on raw and untanned hides, and all money arising thereby, shall be paid to said trustees, towards encouraging the raising flax-feed.

Said duties raised as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other excise laws,

XIII. *sect. 13.* All additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the term aforesaid, at the same time, in like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, rules and directions, penalties and forfeitures, and powers, as appointed, directed and expressed in said act in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of king Charles the Second, intituled, *an act for the settling the excise or new impost upon his majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the book of rates therein inserted*, or by any other law now in force relating to the revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually to all intents, as if particularly mentioned and enacted again in the body of this act, with like remedy of appeal, as by said act of excise, or any other law now in being relating to the duties of excise, is provided.

with the appeal.

Separate accounts kept, and returned,

and weekly abstracts,

and separate receipts.

XIV. *sect. 14.* After the 25th of December 1773, a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officers of the several sums arising from the several aids, duties, and taxes hereby newly granted, and the commissioners of revenue shall return their weekly abstracts from the collectors to accountant general, and the accountant general shall return a separate account of the sums arising from said aids, duties, and taxes to vice-treasurer or deputies; and every collector or receiver take a separate receipt when paid into his majesty's treasury, which receipt said vice-treasurer or deputies are hereby to give accordingly.

Payments out of said duties.

XV. *sect. 15.* The several sums after mentioned, paid out of the aforesaid additional duties and aids; four thousand pounds to the speaker to enable him to maintain the state and dignity of his office; two thousand pounds *per annum*, for two years, to the trustees of the hempen and flaxen manufactures, to encourage raising sufficient quantities of hemp and flax; and also further two thousand pounds *per annum*, for two years, to said trustees, for encouragement of said manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and the said several sums, freed and discharged from the six-pence *per pound*, and all other fees payable to the vice-treasurer, receiver or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer of this kingdom; five hundred pounds to Agmondisham Vesey, accountant general, as a reward for his expence and trouble in preparing and stating the publick accounts; three hundred pounds to Henry Gore, for his expence and trouble in preparing the account of imports and exports for two years; five hundred pounds to Edward Sterling and Henry Alcock, clerks of the house, for their attendance and service this session; two hundred pounds to Thomas Kirby, clerk assistant; eight hundred pounds to Dixie Coddington, serjeant at arms; three hundred and fifty pounds to Benjamin Higgins and George Melvin, the clerks attending committees; one hundred and twelve pounds to Abraham Bradley, for printing publick accounts; fifty pounds to Hulton Bradley, for his

Duties.

his attendance in delivering the votes; one hundred pounds to James Mc Cowen and George Harper, door-keepers; two hundred pounds to the speaker, to be divided amongst the back-door keepers and messengers (thirteen in number) as he shall direct; one thousand pounds to Roger Palmer, in consideration of his extraordinary attendance, care, and expence in the office of paymaster of corn premiums, during two years; three hundred pounds to William Horton, examiner of corn premiums, on account of the great increase of his trouble in examining and keeping accounts of said premiums; two hundred pounds to John Wetheral, chief clerk in examiner's office, for his extraordinary trouble in making up the several accounts, and in attending the house; ten thousand pounds to the Incorporated Society for English protestant schools; nine hundred and twelve pounds to George Winstanly, being the residue of one thousand six hundred and twelve pounds, awarded to him by a jury in January 1765, for his interest in certain ground and houses at the north end of the Old Bridge, Dublin, in full satisfaction of all his demands for principal and interest; one thousand five hundred pounds to the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, towards paying off debts contracted in carrying on the ballast-office wall; three hundred and sixty-one pounds four and nine-pence, to Mary Hay, the cost of printing and binding nineteen sets of the statutes at large, in nine volumes, delivered to members who had not before received them; one thousand three hundred and eighty-five pounds two and eight-pence to Abraham Bradley, the cost of of fourteen sets of the journals, delivered to members who had not before received them, and for printing and binding five hundred copies of the fourteenth and fifteenth volumes of said journals; one thousand pounds to trustees for carrying on improvement of Cork harbour; eight hundred pounds to trustees of the new circular road, to enable them to compleat said road; fifty pounds to Benjamin Higgins, for extraordinary trouble during attendance on the committee of accounts; one hundred pounds to Henry Smith, deputy paymaster of corn premiums; one thousand pounds to Luke Mercer, George Simpson, Theophilus Thompson and David Burleigh, esquires, and captain William Barton, or any two, for the marine nursery, and to finish their building, to be accounted for to parliament; two hundred and seventy-nine pounds seventeen and four-pence to John Dempsey, to enable him to carry on the harbour at Loughshinny; all which sums are to be paid by the vice-treasurer or receivers general, without any other warrant.

XVI. *sect. 16.* The several sums granted by this or any other act in force, and appropriated to encourage raising flax and hemp, and the hempen and flaxen manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, shall be applied to such purposes only, and no other; and a separate and distinct account kept by the proper officer of the application, and laid before parliament.

Sums for hemp and flax applied to no other purpose, separate account thereof.

XVII. *sect. 17.* The tax of one shilling *per* barrel on all herrings imported, paid to the Dublin Society, to be applied to encouragement of fisheries in the north-west.

The tax on herrings for the north west fisheries.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* Provided always, in case any herrings so imported shall be re-exported within nine calendar months, the duties shall be repaid to and drawn back by the exporter.

Drawback on export of herrings in nine months.

XIX. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1.* From 25th December 1773, until the 25th of December 1775 inclusive, there shall be raised, levied, collected,

Additional duties to 25 Dec. 1775.

Duties.

6d. *per* yard chintz, callicoe, and muslins imported.

Raised and paid as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other excise laws,

with like appeal.

lected, and paid, the several rates and additional duties after mentioned, upon all chintzes, callicoes, and muslins of the manufacture of China, Persia, and the East Indies, imported, six-pence *per* yard.

XX. *sect.* 2. The several additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid, at the same time, in like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, rules and directions, under such penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers as by an act 14 & 15 C. 2. *for the settling the excise or new impost*; or by any other law now in force relating to the revenue of excise, as fully and effectually, as if particularly mentioned, expressed, and enacted again in this act, with like remedy of appeal to the party grieved, as by the said act of excise, or any other law or laws now in being relating to the duties of excise is provided.

No duty for juniper-berries or the oil imported.

XXI. *Stat.* 13 & 14 Geo. 3. *cap.* 8. *sect.* 17. After the 24th of June, no duty whatsoever paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, for or on account of any juniper-berries, or any oil extracted from juniper-berries imported.

Duty on import of brimstone or salt-petre, used to extract oil of vitriol or *aqua-fortis* for linen manufacture, repaid on affidavit.

XXII. *sect.* 18. Where any person shall import crude brimstone or salt-petre, and make use of the same in extracting therefrom oil of vitriol or *aqua-fortis* for use of the linen manufacture of this kingdom, such person shall be entitled to receive, and the collector of the port or district within which such crude brimstone and salt-petre shall have been imported, shall repay to such person, all such duties as have been paid by him on the importation thereof, on his making it appear by affidavit to collector, that such crude brimstone and salt-petre have been used in making vitriol or *aqua-fortis*, and that such vitriol or *aqua-fortis* have been made use of, sold, or disposed of by him for the use of the linen manufacture of this kingdom, and for no other purpose.

Fire.

11 & 12 G. 3. c. 14, repealed as to assessment by ministers money, assessed upon occupiers of houses by the value.

I. *Stat.* 13 & 14 Geo. 3. *cap.* 24. *sect.* 5. Whereas by an act last session, for preventing spreading of fires, and for appointing watches, the sums raised shall be assessed upon occupiers of houses within their parishes, according to ministers money: and such valuation has been found inexpedient, so much of said act shall be repealed, and such sums shall be assessed by the persons and in manner therein directed upon the occupiers of the several houses within such parishes respectively, according to value of such houses respectively.

Judges of assize on complaint of neglect to provide fire-engines, may order 50l. on the parish; levied as presentments; paid to minister for purposes of said act; complaint examined on oath.

II. *sect.* 6. If any of said parishes shall after 1 June next neglect to make provision for purposes in said second act, so far as the same relates to providing fire-engines, it shall be lawful for the judges of assize, or one of them, upon complaint of such neglect to order any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, to be raised upon the parish guilty of such neglect; and the sum so ordered, shall be assessed and levied upon such parish by the persons, in manner, and with like remedies, as money presented by grand juries; and sums so raised shall be paid to the minister or curate of such parish, and by him applied to purposes of said second act; and the judges, to whom such complaint made, are empowered and required to examine upon oath touching the matter.

III. *sect.*

Fire.

III. *sect. VII.* If any action or suit against any person, for any thing done in pursuance of this, or of the two acts herein mentioned, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such. General issue, and special matter in evidence; a publick act.

Fish.

I. *Stat. 13 and 14 G. 3. cap. 41. sect. 12.* If any persons shall, after the first of June next, take or destroy any fish whatsoever in the bay of Dublin by trawling, such persons shall, on due proof before any one or more justices of the county or county of city of Dublin, forfeit and pay ten pounds, together with the boat or vessel so employed in trawl fishing, with all her tackle, sails, and rigging; together with such fishing-trawls and geer made use of in such trawling: said sum to be levied by distress and sale of goods of persons so offending; one moiety to the use of the marine society, the other of such person or persons who shall inform and prosecute to conviction the persons found guilty of trawling as aforesaid. Trawling in Dublin bay, penalty 10l. with the boat and tackle; the 10l. to marine society and prosecutor.

II. *sect. 13.* And whereas trawling in said bay has been practised frequently by many revenue officers, any such officer transgressing said act in vessels, whether belonging to the revenue, or otherwise, upon conviction thereof before one or more justices of the county, or county of city of Dublin, shall forfeit, in like manner, twenty pounds, together with the trawl and tackling belonging thereto; recovered and applied in manner aforesaid; which penalties and forfeitures to be in force to the 24th of June 1778, and to end of then next session. Revenue officers forfeit 20l. as to penalties, to 24 June 1778, &c.

Forgery.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 14. sect. 1.* Whereas an act 3 G. 2. has been found ineffectual; if any person after the 1st of May 1774, shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any acceptance of any bill of exchange, or the number or principal sum of any accountable receipt for any note, bill, or other security for payment of any money, or any warrant or order for payment of money, or delivery of goods to value of five pounds, with intention to defraud any person whatsoever, or shall utter or publish as true any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited acceptance of any bill of exchange, or accountable receipt for any note, bill, or other security for payment of any money, or any warrant or order for payment of money, or delivery of goods to value of five pounds, with intention to defraud any person, knowing the same false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, every such person, being thereof lawfully convicted according to due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy. To forge or alter, &c. or assist therein, securities for money or order for delivery of goods, value 5l. with intent to defraud, or utter as true knowing false, felony without clergy.

Game.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 41. sect. 2.* An act 3 G. 3. for better preservation of the game; and also one clause in an act 31 G. 2. which makes the killing and destroying of wild turkies subject and liable to certain penalties and forfeitures, continued to the 24th of June 1778, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer. 3 G. 3. c. 23. 31 G. 2. c. 9. s. 4. continued to 24 June 1778, &c.

II. *sect.*

Game.

25 G. 2. c. 5. con-
tinued to 24 June,
1778, &c.

II. *sess.* 6. An act 25 G. 2. for preservation of Game, continued to 21th of June 1778, and to end of then next session.

Traceing hares in snow, pena'ly not under 10s. nor above 20s. to informer.

III. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 42. sect. 6.* Every person convicted of tracing hares in the snow upon any grounds not belonging to themselves, before any one or more justices in county where offence committed, (such justices impowered and required to hear and determine in a summary way) shall forfeit a sum not less than ten shillings, nor more than twenty shillings for every such hare taken or killed by following the tracks in the snow; the said penalty to be paid over by such justices to informer or informers.

Taking or killing by
night, or using en-
gines,

IV. *sect.* 7. If any person wilfully, upon any pretence whatsoever, take, kill, or destroy any hare, pheasant, partridge, moore-game, heath-game, or grouse, in the night, between one hour after sun-setting and one hour before sun-rising, or use any gun, dog, snare, net, or other engine for taking, killing, or destroying in the night, as aforesaid, except upon their own lands, and convicted upon oath of one or more credible witnesses, before any one or more justices for any county, every such person shall for first offence, be committed to common gaol or house of correction, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding two calendar months, nor less than one.

convicted before any
justice on one wit-
ness,
confined not above 2
months nor under 1.

iv. *sect. 8.* Every justice before whom any person convicted of any offence, relative to game, against this act, shall cause the conviction to be drawn up in the following form, or any form to said effect, as the case shall happen, viz.

Conviction drawn
by the justice.

Be it remembered, that on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ of our Lord, A. B. is convicted before me C. D. one of his majesty's justices of peace for the county. (Specifying the offence, time and place, when and where the same committed, as the case shall be) Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

Appeal to next af-
fizes,

jury if need be ;

costs,

Recognizance by ap-
pellant with 2 sure-
ties,
final;
not quashed for form,
nor removed by
certiorari, &c.

VI. *sect. 9.* Any person aggrieved by any thing done in pursuance of this act relative to the game, by any one or more justice or justices, may appeal to next judge of assize, for the county wherein the cause of complaint shall arise, who are required to hear and determine the same, and, if need be, to cause to be impanelled a jury to try any fact or facts, which may arise upon such complaint, and to award such costs to parties appealing or appealed, as said judges think proper; such person appealing having first entered into recognizance before some justice for such county, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such appeal, and abide the order of, and to pay such costs as awarded by said judges of assize; and the determination of said judges shall be binding and conclusive to all intents and purposes; and no order concerning any matters, proceedings, or convictions aforesaid, relative to game, shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by *certiorari*, or any other writ or process whatsoever, into any courts of record at Dublin.

Geleg.

Rec. 2 A. c. 10. f. 3.

I. Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 27. sect. 1. Wheres by an act 7 A. it is enacted, that lands given in exchange for glebes, or any part exchanged, shall be held by rectors and vicars, and successors, as glebe, notwithstanding the same

Glebes.

fame did formerly belong to any archbishop, bishop, tenant for life or in tail, with the consent of the person immediately in remainder: and whereas it hath been found expensive, inconvenient and impossible in many cases to obtain such consent; it shall be lawful for persons seized of an estate tail in possession in any lands by deeds, under their hands and seals, to exchange such lands, or any part, as a glebe for the incumbent or minister of any parish having actual cure of souls, or for a demesne for a master of any free school in such manner and effect, as persons seized of estate tail in possession of any lands are enabled to grant such lands as a glebe for incumbent of any parish having actual cure of souls, by an act 1 G. 2. intituled, *an act for rendering more effectual an act, intituled, an act for better enabling the clergy having cure of souls to reside upon their benefices, and for encouragement of protestant schools*; and under such regulations as they might by said act, 2 A. or any other act in force.

Remainder man's consent inconvenient to be obtained; tenant in tail may by deed exchange for a glebe or school-master's demesne, as by 1 G. 2. c. 15. 2 A. c. 10. or any other act.

II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for the rectors, vicars, and other persons having any cure of souls, or the master of any free school, by deed, to exchange such glebes or demesnes, as lie at a distance from the parish church or free school, or any part, with any lay corporation, or body corporate or politick, for lands of equal value, worth, and purchase, near and convenient to said church or school, as by the act 2 A. intituled, *an act for the exchange of glebes belonging to churches*, directed.

Distant glebe or demesne may by deed be exchanged with corporations for equal lands near and convenient, as by 2 A. c. 10.

III. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for any lay corporation, or body corporate or politick, by proper deeds in writing under corporation seal, and enrolled within six months, for which enrollment thirteen and four pence, and no more, shall be paid, over and above the expences usually paid to the engrossing clerk, to endow any church, chappelry, or perpetual curacy, appropriate or inappropriate, having no glebes, or not above ten acres, with a new glebe; provided the said new glebe of any one church, chappelry, or perpetual curacy, so endowed, shall not exceed forty acres at most; and said lands shall be considered as glebe lands to all intents, purposes, and advantages of the several statutes in force, for encouragement of building and improving upon glebe or church lands.

Corporations may by deed inrolled endow with new glebe not above 40 acres where none, or only 10 acres, inrollment 13s. 4d.

IV. *sect. 6.* And whereas by an act 11 & 12 G. 3. it is enacted, that where any archbishop, bishop, or other ecclesiastical person, shall obtain a certificate for erecting new buildings, or making other necessary improvements on a new site within his demesne, glebes, or mensal lands, as is by said in part recited act directed, he, his executors, &c. shall from his next and immediate successor, instead of three fourths, receive the full sum comprised in such certificate; provided such sum shall not exceed the clear value of two years income: and whereas it hath been doubted, whether persons, who shall build or make improvements, or have so built or made improvements, shall be intitled to said sum, although they have not compleated or finished their said buildings and improvements, so as to make them fit and proper for residence of themselves and successors; the archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons, and all masters of free schools, who have heretofore, or shall hereafter, so build and make improvements upon their demesne, glebe, or mensal lands, shall not be intitled to a certificate for a sum not exceeding clear two years income, except they shall have previous thereto compleated and finished their said buildings and improvements, agreeable to memorials approved of, and made them fit and proper for residence of themselves and successors, but shall receive three fourths only, for so much of as expended before

Recital 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 17. f. 4 & 5. doubt thereon; no certificate for 2 years income for building and improvements on glebes, &c. unless compleated so as fit for residence, but for 3 4ths only as by 12 G. 1. c. 10.

Glebes.

before the death or removal of said archbishops, bishops, school-masters, and other ecclesiastical persons, as directed by 12 G. 1. intituled, *an act to amend and explain an act*, intituled, *an act to encourage building of houses, and making other improvements on church lands, and to prevent dilapidations.*

Hawkers and Pedlars.

- To pay 20s. a year
to 25 March 1776; I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 9. sect. 1.* After the 25th of March 1774, until the 25th of March 1776, there shall be answered and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, by every hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other trading person going from town to town, or to other mens houses, fairs, marts, or markets, and travelling either on foot or with horse, horses, or otherwise, (except as after mentioned) carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes (except as after mentioned) a duty of twenty shillings by the year; and every person so travelling with a horse, ass, or mule, or any other beast bearing or drawing burthen, shall pay twenty shillings by the year from the 25th of March 1774, to the 25th of March 1776 for each beast or beasts bearing or drawing burthen, he or she shall so travel with, over and above said first mentioned duty of twenty shillings by the year; which said rates and duties shall be collected by such persons, manner, ways, and means, as the duty for licences to keep ale-houses is raised and collected by an act 33 G. 2. and the several acts and statutes mentioned in said act, and continued thereby, as fully to all intents, as if the provisions in said act for that purpose were particularly expressed, and enacted again in this act.
- and 20s. each beast; II. *sect. 2.* Every pedlar, hawker, petty-chapman, and other trading person so travelling, shall before the 25th of March 1774, and so likewise in every year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the collector of excise of the district, where he or she reside or dwell, a note in writing under his or her hand, or hand of some person by her or him authorized, how or in what manner he or she intends to travel and trade, whether on foot, or with one or more horses, asses, mules, or other beasts bearing or drawing burthen; and thereupon a licence shall be granted by such collector for his or her so travelling and trading; for which he or she shall thereupon pay or cause to be paid for each licence unto such collector the yearly duty herein before directed.
- raised as for ale-
house licences by 33
G. 2. c. 10. s. 93 III. *sect. 3.* If any such hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other person after the 25th of March 1774, be found trading as aforesaid, without, or contrary to, or not warranted by such licence, such person shall for every such offence forfeit five pounds; one moiety to informer, the other to the incorporated society in Dublin for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland; and if any person so trading, upon demand made by any officer appointed by said society in pursuance of this act, or any revenue officer, or any justice of peace, mayor, constable, or other officer of peace of any county, city, town-corporate, or borough, where he or she shall so trade, refuse to produce and shew immediately licence for so trading, the person so refusing shall forfeit twenty shillings to the informer, and for non-payment, shall suffer as a common vagrant, and be committed to the house of correction.
- Note yearly to col-
lector of intended
manner of travelling. IV. *sect.*
- Licence thereupon.
- Trading contrary
thereto 5l.
- to informer and the
society;
refusing to shew li-
cence 20s. to infor-
mer, or committed;

Hawkers and Pedlars.

IV. *sect.* 4. It shall be lawful for the collectors of the several districts, and they are respectively directed, appointed, and required, upon the terms and receipt aforesaid, to grant one or more licence or licences under their respective hands to every hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or any other trading person for him or herself, with one or more horses, asses, mules, or beasts which he, she, or they shall travel with, as the case shall require, according to the term and directions of this act; and said collectors are to insert in such licences, the ages, places of abode, and a particular description of the persons to whom licences granted pursuant to this act, and to number each licence, and keep particular entries of such descriptions and licences; for each of which licences shall be taken by such collectors for their own use one shilling and no more, except such hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman shall travel with horse, ass, mule, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen; and in that case there shall be paid to such collectors for their own use for each of such licences for horses or beasts of draft two shillings and no more, over and above the duties aforesaid; and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts of the duties hereby granted, and pay the money arising thereby into his majesty's treasury, as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

Collectors to grant licence, with age, abode, and description, numbered and entered,

fee, 1s.
if with a beast, 2s.

separate accounts kept, paid to the treasurer.

V. *sect.* 5. Said collectors shall be accountable to his majesty, for the duties hereby granted, and subject to like penalties and forfeitures for not rendering a true account thereof, and paying in manner before mentioned, as they are liable unto for not rendering a true account of any money received for use of his majesty.

Accountable as for other money to the king's use.

VI. *sect.* 6. The monies arising from said duties shall from time to time be brought into receipt of exchequer, and without any fee or deduction whatsoever be paid by vice-treasurer or receiver-general to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland, or to their treasurer for the use of said society.

Payment to the society.

VII. *sect.* 7. If any person forge or counterfeit, or cause to be forged or counterfeited, any licence for the purpose aforesaid, or travel with such forged counterfeit licence, knowing the same forged or counterfeited, shall forfeit fifty pounds; one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall prosecute or sue; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at the four-courts in Dublin, in which no essoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed; and such person shall be subject to such other pains and penalties as may be inflicted for forgery.

Forged licence 50l. to king and prosecutor;

and other penalties.

VIII. *sect.* 8. If any person sued, molested, or troubled for putting in execution any of the powers in this act, or doing any matter or thing pursuant thereto, such person shall and may plead the general issue, not guilty, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff non-suited, or judgment against him, upon demurrer or otherwise, or a verdict for defendant, or a dismissal upon a civil bill, such defendant shall have treble costs, recovered as where by law costs given to defendants.

General issue;

treble costs on non-suit, &c.

IX. *sect.* 9. If any constable refuse or neglect upon due notice or his own view to be aiding and assisting in execution of this act, being thereunto required, every such constable, being thereof convicted by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any justice of peace for the county or place where such offence committed, shall forfeit for every such offence contrary to this act forty shillings, levied by distress and sale of offenders

Constable's neglect 40s. to the society and prosecutor.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

senders goods by warrant under hand and seal of such justice; one moiety to Incorporated Society, the other to informer who shall prosecute, rendering the overplus to the owner, if any be.

X. sect. 10. It shall be lawful for any person whatsoever to seize and detain any such hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other trading person, and also the goods they shall be found trading with, until he produce a licence in that behalf, if he, she or they have any; and found trading without licence contrary to this act, it shall be lawful for such person so seizing, taking to assistance such person or persons as he or they shall think fit, to carry the persons so seized, as also the said goods, before some one of his majesty's justices of peace for the county or place, or before the collector of revenue for the district where such offence committed; which said justice of the peace, and the collectors respectively are strictly required, either upon confession of the party offending, or due proof of a witness upon oath, which they are respectively impowered to administer, that the person so brought, had so traded as aforesaid, unless such licence produced by such offender before said justice or collector, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause five pounds to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of offenders goods, wares, or merchandizes, rendering the overplus to the owner, after deducting the reasonable charges for taking said distress, and out of said sale to pay the penalty and forfeiture aforesaid.

Any one may seize till licence produced, brought before a justice or collector ;

penalty 5l. by distress and sale.

Exempted. printed papers, fish, fruit, victuals, real makers, tinkers, &c.

XI. sect. 11. This act shall not extend to prohibit any person from selling any act of parliament, form of prayer, proclamation, gazette, almanack, or other printed paper, or any fish, fruit, or victuals, nor to hinder the real workers or makers of any goods or wares within this kingdom, their wives or apprentices from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, and selling any of the said goods or wares of his or their making in any publick fairs, markets, or elsewhere; nor any tinker, cooper, glazier, plumber, harness-mender, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, house-hold goods, or harness whatsoever, from going about such business only, or from carrying proper materials for mending the same, and no other thing for sale.

Raw wool, frizes, worsted or woollen stockings.

XII. sect. 12. This act shall not extend to subject any persons who carry raw and unmanufactured wool or frizes, or worsted or woollen stockings, from one part of the kingdom to another, to expose the same to sale in any fair, market, or other place in this kingdom to any of the duties or penalties before mentioned, so as such persons shall not at the same time carry or expose to sale any other wares, goods, or merchandizes.

Flax, &c. yarn, linens,

XIII. sect. 13. This act shall not extend to prohibit or restrain any persons from selling or exposing to sale in any place whatsoever, any flax, tow, hemp, flaxen-yarn, hempen-yarn, ticken, plain, striped, chequered, painted, or stained linens, buckrams, or canvas, so as such persons shall not at the same time carry or expose to sale any other goods, wares, or merchandizes.

Iron or metal pots or griddles 20s. a year only, tho' with horses.

XIV. sect. 14. This act shall not extend to subject persons, who carry any pots or griddles of cast iron or metal from one part to another, or expose the same to sale in any fair, market, or other place in this kingdom, to payment of any greater duty than twenty shillings by the year in the whole, although such persons trade or travel with one or more horses, or other beasts drawing or bearing burthen, so as such persons shall not, at the same time, carry

Hawkers and Pedlars.

carry or expose to sale any other goods, wares or merchandizes, except the said pots and griddles made of cast iron or metal.

XV. *sect.* 15. It shall be lawful for the commissioners of revenue, or any three or more, to order and direct to be paid out of the monies raised by this act to said collectors, their clerks, or any other persons, such sums as they or any of them reasonably deserve for their service, or have expended in the execution of or in relation to this act. Reasonable sum for services.

XVI. *sect.* 16. This act shall not extend to give any power for licensing any hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman to sell or expose to sale any wares or merchandizes in any city, borough, town corporate, or market town, any otherwise than he or she might have done before this act; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. Not to license sale in corporations, save as before.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Whereas dealers, hawkers, and pedlars, fraudulently to evade the duty on licences, do not openly travel from town to town, or to other mens houses, but privately convey and carry their goods, wares, and merchandizes, and sell or expose to sale in shops, rooms, or warehouses, or other places hired for that purpose in cities, towns, and places where they are not usually resident, and divers other persons privately carry and convey their goods, wares, and merchandizes to publick streets and places in cities, towns corporate, and other places where they reside, but not adjoining or near to their dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, or other apartments, and sell and expose the same to sale upon booths, stalls, or standings, without licence: and whereas several people under denomination of leather cutters or sellers, hawk about and expose to sale in cities and towns corporate, fairs, marts, markets, and other places, large and small parcels of leather in booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise; and also divers persons under denomination of cryers of old cast cloaths do also hawk about the streets of cities, towns corporate, and other places, old cast cloaths, and also expose to sale several of such kind of goods on stands or stalls, or otherwise, without licence: and whereas a doubt hath arisen, whether such persons aforesaid are to be deemed hawkers, pedlars, or petty-chapmen, or trading persons within the meaning and intention of the acts heretofore made for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and subject to penalties and forfeitures thereof; therefore after the 25th of March 1774, until the 25th of March 1776, all the persons aforesaid shall pay such duty, and take out such licences as aforesaid; and in case any persons whatsoever found trading or selling, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatsoever (except as herein excepted) in any shop, room, warehouse, or other place in any city, borough, town corporate, market-town, village, or other place, wherein they have not been resident one calendar month previous to the selling or exposing, and sell or expose to sale such goods, wares, or merchandizes therein, or in any of them, without licence as aforesaid, such persons respectively, and also all such persons as found trading or selling, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatsoever (except as aforesaid) upon booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise, in any publick street or places in any city, borough, town-corporate, market-town, village, or other place not adjacent or adjoining their dwelling-house, shop, ware-house, or other apartments; and also all persons under denomination of leather-cutters or sellers, who shall hawk about from town to town, and sell or expose to sale in cities and towns corporate, fairs, marts or markets, or other places, large or small parcels of leather in or upon booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise; and also all persons Private conveying goods, and selling in hired places, or on booths or stalls without licence, leather cutters and sellers, cryers of old cloaths, deemed within the act.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

sons under the denomination of cryers of old cast cloaths, who hawk about the streets, lanes, or alleys of cities and towns corporate, and other places, to purchase or sell old cast cloaths of any kind whatsoever, or sell, or expose to sale, any such goods on stands, stalls, or otherwise, without licence as aforesaid, every such person shall be deemed and taken a hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman or petty-chapmen, within the meaning of this act, to all intents and purposes, and liable to all penalties and forfeitures by the same inflicted upon hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen, and others trading without licence; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Separate foot and horse licences taken out by every person employed,

and for every horse, &c.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* After the 25th of March 1774, until the 25th of March 1776, every hawker, pedlar, and petty-chapmen, for every person that shall be employed, or carry, whether servant or other person, in his or her company, or otherwise, any boxes or bundles, or parcels of goods, wares, or merchandizes on their backs, arms, or otherwise, separate or distinct, for the purpose of selling and trading with the same, shall take out, and pay for as aforesaid, a separate and distinct foot-licence for every such person; and also every hawker, pedlar, and petty-chapman, for every horse, mule, ass, or beast of burthen, that he or she shall make use of, or drive, whether in his or her own company, or otherwise, shall take out and pay for a separate and distinct horse-licence; and such separate and distinct person, whether servant or other employed or carrying such boxes, bundles, or parcels; and such hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman, that shall not take out a horse-licence for every horse or beast of burthen he or she shall make use of or drive, shall be liable to all penalties and forfeitures by this act inflicted upon hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen, and others trading without licence; it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that for one foot-licence no more goods, wares, or merchandizes, shall be hawked about for sale, than one person can well and reasonably bear or carry, or travel with; and for one horse-licence no more shall be carried about as aforesaid, than one horse, ass, mule, or other beast of burthen, can well or reasonably bear, or carry or travel with; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

The society may by commission under seal appoint inspectors,

with reasonable salary. May remove and appoint others.

XIX. *sect. 19.* After the 15th of March 1777, until the 25th of March 1776, it shall be lawful for the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland, at all times during the continuance of this act by commission under their corporation seal, to appoint one or more inspector or inspectors, or other officer or officers in such district or places in this kingdom, as the said society from time to time shall think fit, with such salary, premium, or encouragement, as to said society shall seem reasonable, for the due and faithful discharge of his duty. And such inspectors or officers are impowered to examine, search, inspect, detect, and bring to justice all offenders against this act: and said society are impowered at will and pleasure to remove and displace such inspectors or officers, and from time to time, as necessary, to appoint other persons in their stead.

XX. *sect. 20.* Persons so appointed inspectors or officers, shall, before they enter upon their offices, take before the said society, or any justice of peace, who are hereby impowered to administer the same, the oath following:

Oaths of inspectors before the society or a justice.

I. A. B. do swear, that I will diligently search for, and examine all hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen, and others I shall discover selling, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes within my district, and that such as I shall find travelling

hawkers and pedlars.

travelling or trading within the same without licence, contrary to an act of parliament made in Ireland in the fourteenth year of his present majesty, intituled, an act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for the encouragement of English protestant schools; I will use my utmost endeavours to bring to justice, and will well and faithfully execute the office of inspector of hawkers and pedlars, pursuant to the said act.

Highways.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 26. sect. 1.* The treasurers of turnpike-boards shall on or before the first of October 1774, deposit with clerks of peace of the counties respectively through which turnpike roads, or any part thereof are carried, full, true, and fair copies of all contracts made with commissioners of said turnpike roads respectively, for making and repairing said roads, or any bridges on them; and all orders made by the commissioners, or a competent number, for any purpose whatsoever, any ways relative to said turnpike-roads respectively, down to the first of October 1774, and all such contracts and orders as aforesaid, made after that day, within one calendar month after making the same, and after the first of October 1774 yearly, on every first of October, the full annual produce of the toll of the turnpike-roads of this kingdom respectively, and expences of collecting the same.

Turnpike treasurers by 1st Octob. 1774, to deposit with clerks of peace copies of contracts with and orders by commissioners, subsequent in one month after making. every 1st Octob. the annual produce of turnpike toll and expence of collecting.

II. *sect. 2.* Every treasurer of any turnpike-board who shall fail to comply with said orders hereby given, or any of them, shall forfeit twenty pounds for every calendar month, during which he shall fail after the times aforesaid respectively to comply with said orders, or any of them; which penalty shall be sued for by civil bill, levied and recovered as is directed, and by the same rules, in all respects, given by the laws, which have created that judicature in the cases provided for by those laws, in name of clerk of crown of that county, where the civil bill ought to be brought; and where no treasurer, or where the treasurer absconding or insolvent, said duties, hereby required to be performed by the treasurer, shall be performed by the persons respectively who do or shall receive the tolls of said turnpike-roads respectively, or any part of said tolls from gate-keepers or immediate collectors of said tolls; and if said duties, incumbent on said last mentioned persons, shall not be performed by them, the persons respectively receiving said tolls, or any part, may be sued for and compelled to pay said penalties as aforesaid; and clerks of crown of counties, are required, upon application of any person who shall first deposit with them respectively twenty shillings for every civil bill brought as aforesaid, to indemnify them respectively from the costs of a dismissal, shall permit such suits by civil bill to be carried on with effect in their names, and after a decree obtained shall see said penalties duly and effectually levied; and said penalties, when levied, shall be disposed of in manner following, that is to say, in the first, a sum not exceeding forty shillings, shall be deducted thereout for costs and expences of each suit by civil bill; and one tenth of each penalty to the person who shall promote said suit; one other tenth part to clerk of crown for his trouble; one other tenth part to clerk of peace for his trouble; and remainder shall be given to governors of the infirmary of that county, where the penalties incurred, for use of that infirmary; and clerks of peace are required to preserve all said papers and writings, so deposited with them, carefully in their offices; and to suffer them at all seasonable and convenient hours

Penalty on treasurers 20l. per month,

by civil bill in crown clerk's name;

if no treasurer, or insolvent, done by receivers of toll from gate-keepers,

or like penalties;

crown-clerks on deposit of 20s. shall permit suit, and enforce penalty;

costs, not above 40s. first deducted,

one 10th to prosecutor, one 10th to crown clerk, one 10th to peace clerk,

residue to infirmary; peace clerks to preserve papers, and permit inspection at hours

Highways.

on complaint infor-
med at assizes and
sessions.

hours to be inspected during assizes and quarter-sessions by every literate person, who shall desire it; which the judges of assize, and justices of sessions respectively, are authorized and required upon complaint to enforce a due compliance with, and to order in all cases of neglect those offences to be proceeded against as for a failure in performance of duties of their offices respectively.

No order for pay-
ment without affida-
vit,
by those principally
employed on road or
bridge,

sworn before two
justices.

III. *sect. 3.* No turnpike commissioner shall sign any order for paying, nor shall any treasurer of any turnpike board pay any sum to any person whatsoever, for making or repairing any turnpike-road, or any part, or any bridge, or any turnpike-road, till the person so applying first produce to such commissioners and treasurers, or other persons receiving the tolls respectively an affidavit sworn by the person or persons principally employed in making or repairing, before two justices for the county where the road or bridge, in respect of which the application made, shall be, of the following tenor:

I do swear, that I have been principally employed in making or repairing (as the case shall happen) perches of the turnpike road of lying from in the county of (or as the case shall happen) the bridge of made on the turnpike road of in the county of being the part of the said road, or the bridge on the said road (as the case shall happen) which hath contracted, or been employed to make or repair; and that the said road or bridge is well, effectually, and durably made and repaired according to the said his contract, or the terms on which he was employed, which I have perused and read; and that I have lodged a duplicate of this affidavit with the clerk of the peace of the county of

Duplicates of affida-
vit kept by peace
clerks,
inspected during as-
sises and sessions,
or punished as for
neglect of duty.

Which duplicates clerks of peace of counties are required to keep and preserve diligently amongst records of that county, and to suffer them to be read and inspected by every literate person, who shall desire it, during assizes and quarter-sessions, on pain of such censure and punishment as publick officers neglecting duties of their office are by law subject to; and judges of assize and justices of peace at sessions are authorized and required in case of neglect or failure, to order those offences to be proceeded against accordingly.

If order or payment
without affidavit,

like sums forfeited,
as said penalties.

IV. *sect. 4.* Commissioners of any turnpike road, who before such affidavit produced, shall sign or make any order for paying any money for making or repairing any turnpike-road, or any part, or any bridge upon any turnpike-road, and the treasurer or other person who shall receive the tolls as aforesaid, who shall make said payments, or any of them, shall forfeit a sum equal to the sum so ordered to be paid; to be sued for, recovered, levied, and disposed of as the penalties aforesaid are herein before directed to be.

Executors, &c. lia-
ble to contracts.

V. *sect. 5.* Executors, administrators, and assigns of all persons, who have had or shall have any debenture, mortgage, or assignment of the tolls, or of any part of any turnpike road, for making or repairing any turnpike-road, or any part, or any bridge on any turnpike-road, or for performing any contract relative to any turnpike-road, shall, as far as the value of such debenture, mortgage, or assignment extends, be as much bound to make and repair such road or bridge, and to perform every such contract, as the persons

Highways.

sons were, who first undertook to make or repair such road or bridge, or to perform such contract.

VI. *sect. 6.* In all cases where alledged that any turnpike-commissioner, or other person, hath misapplied, wasted, or embezzled the tolls, or any part of any turnpike-road, or broke or not performed any agreement or contract relative thereto, the person so alledging shall make, or cause to be made, one or more affidavits, as if in a cause depending in chancery or exchequer between the attorney-general at the relation of the person so alledging plaintiff, and the person so complained against defendant, stating charges of such misapplication, wasting, or embezzlement, or breach or non-performance of agreement or contract, against the person complained against particularly; and that the relator is not prompted to the proceeding by malice or ill-will to any; and that the proceeding has not been meditated or contrived to favour or protect the defendant against a more adversary or any other proceeding; and that the relator is, worth two hundred pounds above all his just debts; or is ready and willing to give such security to be answerable for costs, as the court shall think reasonable; and upon filing every such affidavit the attorney-general is required to permit a motion to be made in his name to chancery or exchequer for an order, that the persons complained against shall answer the affidavit or affidavits, and upon coming in of such answer the court shall or may, according to justice of the case, either dismiss the complaint with costs, or order that a bill or information shall be filed in name of attorney-general at relation of party complaining against the party complained against, and that they shall in due time answer; and court shall proceed in summary course as in possessory causes, and order examination of witnesses, and hear the cause, and make such decree, as agreeable to rules of equity and justice; and for that purpose shall direct all proper enquiries, and award costs at discretion of the court to or against relator, and at any stage of the cause order relator, if the court think it just to give security to answer costs, if the bill or information dismissed, with a reciprocal right of appeal to the parties; and if it shall appear, that the relator has entered into a collusion with the person complained against, or to favour the person, forbear to prosecute, the court shall and are required to order the cause to be carried on by any other who shall lend his name, in the relator's name, entering into a reasonable security to indemnify relator from costs; the relator in every such case shall be decreed to one fourth of the sum recovered, and to the costs expended in carrying on suit; the residue of the sum recovered shall be applied to performance of the broken or not performed contract, or to the making or repairing the neglected road or bridge (as the case shall happen) and the court shall give proper and necessary orders for those purposes.

On allegation of wasting or embezzling tolls, or not performing contract, affidavit as in a cause in chancery or exchequer by relator, stating charges particularly;
not thro' malice, nor to favour defendant,
relator worth 200l. or ready to secure costs;
motion in chancery or exchequer in name of attorney-general to answer affidavit;
complaint dismissed or information ordered;
heard summarily as possessory causes, witnesses examined, decree as by equity; costs at discretion, relator to give security;
appeal by either; if collusive, ordered to be carried on by any other,
on security for costs, one 4th of sum recovered to relator and costs;
residue to perform the contract, or the road or bridge.

VII. *sect. 7.* No suit on this act shall be commenced (except in case of such contractors as aforesaid) for any misapplication or embezzlement of such tolls as aforesaid, unless such complaint made within four years after such misapplication or embezzlement; nor against executor or administrator of any person charged with such misapplication or embezzlement (except as aforesaid) unless a suit commenced against the person whom such executors or administrators shall represent, in the life-time of such person.

Suit for misapplication of tolls in four years;
commenced in party's life.
Presentment summer assizes not above 3l. to peace clerk for said duty, if performed;

VIII. *sect. 8.* It shall be lawful for grand juries of counties, at summer assizes to present any sum, not exceeding three pounds a year, to clerk of peace of each county, for doing duties herein required, to be levied as other

county

Highways.

may be traversed. county taxes, if it shall appear to them, those duties faithfully performed, but not otherwise; which presentments may be traversed and tried in ordinary course.

Account of tolls received drawn up, IX. *sect. 9.* Treasurer of every turnpike-road, or other persons receiving tolls, or any part of any turnpike-road, from collectors of those tolls, shall on or before first of October 1774, draw up an account of tolls received by such persons, from the last account stated by such persons, or their predecessors, with the turnpike-board of that road, and state fully and particularly how the tolls so received from time of such last account have been applied, paid, and disposed of, and to whom, and shall sign such account in presence of two or more literate persons, who shall subscribe the same as witnesses, and shall deposit the same with clerk of peace of those counties respectively, through which such turnpike-road doth run, or before the first of October 1774; and every such treasurer and other person shall yearly hereafter, draw up and lodge an account, such as herein before is directed in all respects, with the same clerks of peace respectively, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds for every calendar month during which such persons neglect or fail to comply with said last mentioned duties hereby enjoined. If in such accounts, or any of them, any wilful overcharge shall be made, or wilful error committed, every person, guilty of such overcharge or error, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum, equal to the amount of the sum twice told or reckoned, that the publick shall be attempted to be defrauded of by such wilful overcharge or error; which penalties last specified shall be sued for, levied, and distributed in all respects as the other penalties herein before specified; and clerks of peace are required to preserve all such accounts, and permit the same to be inspected in all respects, as the other papers before directed to be preserved and inspected are directed to be; and in this last particular the clerks of peace respectively are to be under same controul, as in the other instances before mentioned.

A publick act. X. *sect. 10.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever without specially pleading.

Recital 3 G. 2. c. 30. XI. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 28. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed 3 G. 3. c. 30. for amending and repairing the road from Dublin to Dunleer; it shall be lawful for trustees of said turnpike-road, or any thirty-one, in case they shall be enabled thereto by the tolls, and that the same shall appear to them an improvement, and an advantage to the publick and travellers, to lay out any new line or lines to the eastward of the present road between the fourteenth and eighteenth mile stones, which, they may judge, will best answer the purpose aforesaid, to be thirty feet wide in the clear; and to ascertain the grounds through which the same shall pass, with such exceptions and restrictions, to prevent such new road from doing a real injury, and such provisions and clauses for securing to the owners recompence proportioned to loss, as in said act, relative to the new road or line, intended to have been made between the seven mile stone and the sign of the car and horse.

May stop up the old road. XII. *sect. 2.* Where they find any part of said old road become useless and unnecessary, may order such part to be stopped up as soon as such new road finished and opened for use of the public, and where the inheritance of the ground of such part of said old road to be stopped up, and of the new road to be opened, belonging to the same person, to give up such part of said old

Highways.

old road in lieu and exchange for the new part, with such other satisfaction as thought reasonable by said trustees, or any thirty-one or more.

XIII. *sect. 3.* The said act, with alterations by this act, and also this act shall continue in force forty-one years from the 1st of May 1774, and from thence unto the end of the then next session.

3 G. 2. c. 20, and this act continued 41 years, &c. from 1 May 1774.

XIV. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 29. sect. 1.* The act made 7 G. 2. and clauses therein, or thereby continued, altered or amended, except what hereby altered or amended, shall be of full force and effect, and continue from the 25th of March 1774, during thirty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session, for the intents and purposes in said act, and the act therein recited, and herein after mentioned ; any thing in said former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

7 G. 2. c. 20. except as altered, continued 31 years, &c. from 25 Mar. 1774.

XV. *sect. 2.* The persons named, and none other, the trustees for putting said act and this in execution ; and on death or refusing to act, by writing under their hands and seals, it shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven, to elect from time to time one or more fit and able persons to be joined, so as the whole number of trustees shall amount to fifty, and no more.

Trustees named, 7 may act ; elect others on vacancy by death or refusal under hand and seal ; 50 in number.

XVI. *sect. 3.* A meeting or board of trustees, or any seven, shall be held the first Monday every month at least ; the first at some convenient place in Cork, of which the treasurer or receiver shall give due notice ; and said trustees shall adjourn, and afterwards meet there, or on or near the said roads to be repaired, as any seven think convenient ; and if there shall not appear a sufficient number to act, and to adjourn, then and in such case the receiver or treasurer shall appoint said trustees to meet at the house, where the meeting was last appointed, or at some other convenient house on or near said roads on that day fortnight, upon which such last meeting or board was appointed ; of which such receiver or treasurer is hereby required to give due notice.

Monthly board, first in Cork, on notice, afterwards meet there or where convenient, near the road ; if not sufficient number, treasurer to appoint meeting.

XVII. *sect. 4.* Said trustees shall erect, or cause to be erected such other or more gates, turnpikes, and toll-houses, and in such places, upon or adjoining to said roads, as they think convenient : provided that no such gate, turnpike, or toll-house be erected nearer unto Cork, than the one mile stone.

Erect turnpikes, not nearer than one mile to Cork.

XVIII. *sect. 5.* Said trustees shall have power to make leases from time to time of said tolls, or any part thereof, not exceeding two years ; and contract for repair of roads, or any part, for any term not exceeding two years ; and all leases and contracts longer than two years from the time of making, shall be void to all intents.

May lease tolls and contract for repair not above 2 years ; void if longer term.

XIX. *sect. 6.* Every person, who shall contract for said tolls, shall, at the time, perfect bonds and warrants to the treasurer, payable quarterly, each after each, drawn, filled, or approved of by the law-agent of the board ; and shall procure one or more solvent and responsible persons to join as surety therein ; if said trustees think fit to require the same ; and upon non-payment of said bonds, the same shall carry legal interest until paid.

Security by toll contractors ;

legal interest on non-payment.

XX. *sect. 7.* Said trustees, by writing under hands and seals shall at any meetings nominate and appoint a law-agent or attorney, and order the treasurer to pay said law-agent his bills of cost, whose receipt a sufficient voucher for said treasurer on his account.

Appoint a law agent, whose costs paid by treasurer.

Highways.

Toll contractors not to repair ;

Oath by contractors for repair ;

May set out lands convenient, not garden or park, walled 5 feet high, &c. and treat for recompence out of the tolls ;

on refusal or disability, warrant to the sheriff to return a jury to inquire the value.

verdict conclusive.

Treasurer may sue debtors ;

money recovered vested in trustees,

charged on the estates ;

saving right of purchasers, &c. *bona fide*, without notice.

XXI. *sect. 8.* No person who shall after the twenty-fifth of March 1774, contract for, or in any wise concerned in contracting for the tolls, or any part, shall, in his own name, or name of any other, undertake, agree, or contract for repair of said roads, or any part ; and any person who shall contract for repairing, making, or mending any part, shall take an oath before said trustees, that he or they do undertake the same for their own use, and not for use of, or in trust for, or for benefit of any person concerned in the taking or contracting for the tolls.

XXII. *sect. 9.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, to ascertain, describe, mark out, and set apart, any parts or proportions of the lands convenient to said road, not being a garden, walled park, the wall at least five feet high, orchard, yard, or meadow, planted walk, or avenue to a house, as they shall judge necessary for carrying in convenient lines ; and are impowered to treat and agree with owners and others interested in said ground, for such recompence and satisfaction, out of the tolls and duties, as said trustees shall think reasonable : and in case any persons neglect or refuse to treat or agree, or through any disability, non-age, coverture, or special limitation, or other impediment, cannot or refuse to dispose of their interests, as said trustees think convenient for such lines, said trustees are impowered to issue warrants to the sheriff or sheriffs where such ground doth lie, to impanel and return, at such time and place within said county, as appointed by said warrants, a sufficient jury, who, upon their oaths (which oaths the said trustees are required to administer) shall enquire into the true and real value of such ground ; and such verdicts and inquisitions, ascertaining the value of such ground shall be final and conclusive as well to said trustees as to the owners, notwithstanding any disability or incapacity ; and said ground from thenceforth deemed a part of the highway or road to all intents.

XXIII. *sect. 10.* And whereas Hugh Norcott, deceased, James and William Norcott, and several other persons, have contracted debts with, and they or their representatives still remain indebted to the trustees appointed by 5 & 7 G. 2. or some of them, or their treasurer, and have executed bonds and warrants to confess judgments thereon, or passed other securities or vouchers, or remain still indebted by book account or otherwise to said treasurer, or for or on account of said roads ; the said treasurer or such other person as shall from time to time be appointed in his stead, shall have full power and authority, and required to ask, sue for, recover and receive from said persons so indebted, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, all, and every of said debts, dues, and demands, in his own name, or names or persons to whom payable, and to issue process or execution thereon forth of any court of law or equity in his own name, or persons to whom payable ; and all sums so recovered, shall be vested in, and to use of the trustees, for the like purposes, trusts, and uses, as any other sums received by virtue of, or under this or said acts ; and until said sums received and recovered, the same shall stand as a charge upon the real and personal estate of the persons respectively, who contracted said debts, into whose hands soever the same shall come ; saving the right of purchasers of the same, or who have obtained judgments or mortgages from or against said persons, or any of them, before the 25th of March 1774, *bona fide*, and for full and valuable consideration, without notice of said debts.

XXIV. *sect.*

Highways.

- XXIV. *sect. 11.* Said trustees, or any seven or more, shall give notice in writing to tenants, or owners of ground where incroachments made, to remove the same and enlarge said road to its former width, at their own expence; and in case such tenant or owners shall not remove and enlarge, before next monthly meeting or board, said trustees, or seven or more, shall and are required to cause said incroachment to be removed, and the road enlarged, and to levy expences and costs thereof upon goods and chattles of said tenant or owners, as any sum may be levied by this or said former acts. Notice by 7 trustees, to remove incroachments; or done by trustees, and costs levied.
- XXV. *sect. 12.* All such persons, as undertake, agree, or contract for repairing, making, or amending said roads, or any part, shall deliver to said trustees, or seven or more, at monthly board or meeting, a clear, full, and true account of all such sums, as they have expended in altering, amending, or making said roads, describing the parts altered, made, or amended, and manner in which done; which accounts they shall, if required, verify by affidavit, which said trustees, or seven or more, are empowered to administer. Account of expences on affidavit.
- XXVI. *sect. 13.* Any number of trustees not less than seven, deemed sufficient to perform any act or deed, directed by, or mentioned in said acts of 5 & 7 G. 2. as fully, as if the number of seven had been therein respectively mentioned; any thing in said acts, or either to the contrary notwithstanding. 7 trustees sufficient.
- XXVII. *sect. 14.* Said treasurer shall out of such money as in his hands, first pay and discharge the expence of procuring this act of parliament; and if any suit against any persons for any thing in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in counties of Cork, and city, and not elsewhere; and defendants may plead the general issue; or, if in replevin, avow, that he or they acted by this act, and may give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial thereupon, and that the same was done by this act; and if so done, or such actions brought in any other county, the jury shall find for defendants or avowants; and upon such verdict, or if the plaintiff nonsuited or discontinue after defendants appeared; or, if on any demurrer judgment against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy as any defendants have in any other cases by law. Expence of this act first paid; suits laid in said counties; general issue, &c. treble costs to defendants.
- XXVIII. *sect. 15.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading. A publick act.
- XXIX. *sect. 16.* Whereas it has been found difficult to collect a board of trustees, appointed by an act 13 G. 2. where any greater number of trustees than five is requisite to do, establish, or confirm any act or deed, under said act, it shall be lawful for any seven of the trustees therein named, or appointed, or to be appointed, whether residents of the county of Tipperary or not, to perform any act by, or mentioned in said act, as fully and effectually, as if seven had been therein mentioned, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding. 13 G. 2. c. 15. 7 trustees may act, where more than 5 required thereby, resident or not.
- XXX. *sect. 17.* Whereas the turnpike road between Kilkenny and Callan is much out of repair, and it would tend to the improvement, if additional trustees appointed; the persons following appointed trustees, in addition to those already appointed for said road. Additional trustees between Kilkenny and Callan.
- XXXI. *sect. 18.* The turnpike boards for superintending the business of said last mentioned road, held alternately at Kilkenny and Clonmell, whenever such meeting appointed. Alternate books.

Highways.

XXXII. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 30. sect. 1.* Whereas the expence of amending the road from Dundalk to Dunleer, has been paid for many years by the landholders and inhabitants, and it is reasonable, that all persons, who travel should contribute to the repair; any seven or more of them, who are hereby nominated and appointed trustees of said road, to authorize such persons as they appoint, to erect one gate or turnpike upon any part of said road, between the White House of Lurgan Green and the road from Lurgan Green to Ardee, through the commons of Drumiskin, by the lands of Whiterath, and from thence to the great road from Ardee to Dundalk, and also a toll-house, and there to demand and take the tolls following, before any horse, mare, gelding, mule, cattle, coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, chair, waggon, cart, car, or other carriage, permitted to pass; for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, drawn by six horses, or more, two shillings and six pence; drawn by four horses, one shilling and six pence; by two horses, one shilling; for every carriage called a chair, or chaise with one horse, mare, gelding, six pence; for every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, the breadth thereof being not less than six inches at the sole, and the straits set on with flat or rose-headed nails, and the fore-axle tree of such carriage being so much shorter than the hind axle-tree, that the wheels of such carriage shall roll at least ten inches in breadth on each side, and the wheels placed at such distance, that the space from the middle of the one track made by such wheels, and the middle of the other shall be from four feet ten inches to five feet, drawn by three or more horses, three pence; for every waggon, wain, cart or carriage with two wheels, the breadth thereof not less than six inches at the sole, and the straits set on with flat or rose-headed nails, two pence; for every waggon or wain with four wheels, narrower than six inches, ten shillings; for every waggon or wain with two wheels, narrower than six inches, having two or more horses, five shillings; for every car or cart, having but one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, the breadth of the wheels thereof being three inches at the sole, and the straits thereof set on with flat or rose-headed nails, one penny half-penny; for every car or cart, having but one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, the breadth of the wheels thereof being four inches at the sole, and the straits thereof set on with flat or rose headed nails, one penny; for every car or cart with wheels narrower than three inches, one shilling; for every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny; for every drove of oxen or neat cattle, one shilling and eight pence by the score, and so in proportion; for every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, ten pence by the score, and so in proportion; and for every horse, mare, gelding, mule, cattle, coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, chair, waggon, wain, cart, car, or other carriage travelling on Sundays, from sun-rise to sun-set, double the aforesaid tolls; which said sums shall be demanded and taken in the name of, or as a toll or duty; and the money so raised shall be vested in said trustees; and paid, applied, disposed of, and assigned to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, and in such manner as is herein after mentioned and directed; and said trustees, or any seven or more, are empowered by themselves, or any persons by them, under hands and seals authorized, to levy the toll or duty required to be paid, upon any persons who shall after demand neglect or refuse to pay, by distress of any horses, cattle, or goods upon which such toll or duty is by this

Trustees named,
7 to erect turnpike,
and take toll.

The toll.

Highways.

this act imposed, or upon any other goods and chattles of such persons who ought to pay, and may detain and keep the same until such toll or duty, with reasonable charge of distraining or keeping paid; and it shall be lawful for such persons so distraining, after four days after such distress, to sell the goods so distrained, returning the overplus, if any be, upon demand, to the owner, after such toll, duty, and reasonable charges for distraining and keeping deducted and paid.

XXXIII. *sect. 2.* Out of the first money from the profits of said turnpike, said trustees, or any seven or more, shall first pay and discharge expence of procuring this act, and of erecting such turnpike or toll-house; and then the profits arising, and the toll collected at said turnpike, shall be applied towards amending said road.

Expences first paid,

then applied to the road.

XXXIV. *sect. 3.* If any persons owning, renting, or occupying any land near said turnpike, shall for gain, reward, or otherwise permit any person whatsoever to pass through such land with any coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, waggon, wain, cart, car, or other carriage, or riding, or driving any horse, ass, or mule, or any sort of cattle, to avoid payment of the toll, and being thereof convicted upon oath before said trustees, or any seven or more, or any one or more justices for said county of Louth, shall forfeit and pay to the trustees ten shillings; levied by distress and sale of offenders goods by warrant under hand and seal of said trustees, or any seven or more, or such justices, rendering the overplus to owner the charges in taking and disposing of said goods first deducted.

Permitting passage to avoid toll, 10s.

XXXV. *sect. 4.* Said trustees, or any twelve or more, at their first or any succeeding meeting, by writing under hands and seals, shall and may elect, nominate, and appoint one fit person to be treasurer, and one to be collector of such money, in name of such toll or duty, as due and payable by this act, and also one or more overseers to amend said road, and to remove such treasurer or collector as they see occasion, and appoint a new one in case of death or removal; and such persons as by this act liable to pay said toll or duty, are required to pay the same, after the rates aforesaid to said collector; and such treasurer or collector shall, upon oath, if required by trustees, or any seven or more, or before one or more justices residing near the road aforesaid (which oath such trustees, or any three or more of them, or such justices are hereby empowered and required to administer) on the first Tuesday in every month, or oftner if required, during this act, give in a true, exact, and perfect account in writing, under their hands, of all monies they, and every or any them, shall to such time have received, paid, and disbursed by this act, for which oath no fee or reward taken; and in case any money so received remain in any of their hands, the same shall be paid to said trustees, or any seven or more, or to such persons as said trustees, or any seven or more (as qualified to act) shall, by any writings under hands and seals, empower to receive; and said trustees, or any seven or more, to whom such account given, shall, out of the money arising by the toll or duty, make such allowance unto said treasurer or collector, overseers, in consideration of care and pains, as to them shall seem meet; so as such allowance to such treasurer do not annually exceed in the whole twenty pounds, and to such collector fifteen pounds, and to such overseers not exceeding one shilling for each pound such overseer or overseers shall expend in amending such road.

12 may appoint treasurer, &c.

monthly accounts in writing on oath;

allowance to treasurer 20l. a year.

collector 15l.

overseer 1s per lb.

XXXVI. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for said overseers, and such persons as they shall appoint, to dig, raise, gather, take, and carry away any gravel,

Overseers may raise materials,

vel,

Highways.

giving satisfaction.

Annoyances removed.

vel, sand, stones, or other materials, out of the several grounds of any persons, not being an orchard, yard, planted walk or walks, lawn, or avenue to the mansion-house of any person where any such materials are or may be found, and from time to time to take and carry away such and so much as said overseers in their respective places judge necessary for amending said road, paying such rates to owner or occupier as said trustees, or any seven, adjudge reasonable; and in case of any difference touching the damage, the justices at next general quarter-sessions, may and shall adjudge, assess, and finally determine the same.

XXXVII. *sect. 6.* It shall be lawful for the overseers, and such persons as they appoint, from time to time, to remove and prevent annoyances on any part of said road, or within twenty-five feet of the center, by filth, dung, ashes, rubbish, water-courses, sinks, or drains running into said road, and to cleanse any ditch or water course adjoining, or which may be necessary to carry off the water therefrom, and to cut down, lop, or top any trees growing within twenty-five feet of the center, which are nearer to each other than fifteen feet, or any bushes growing in said roads, or in the hedges adjacent, at a height not exceeding five feet, the owners or occupiers neglecting to cut down such trees or bushes, or to remove such annoyances for ten days after notice in writing, under hands of seven trustees, the charges whereof reimbursed by such owners or occupiers neglecting to cut down, or to remove such annoyances; and if, after removal of any such annoyances, any persons again offend in like kind, every such person being thereof convicted upon oath before one or more justices of peace for said county, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay unto said trustees ten shillings, to be levied in manner aforesaid.

Drains made, &c.

Satisfaction for damage.

XXXVIII. *sect. 7.* It shall be lawful for said overseers, by order of said trustees, or any seven or more, to cut and make drains through any grounds contiguous to said road, and erect arches of brick or stone thereupon, and also to widen any of the narrow parts to any breadth not exceeding forty-two feet in the clear, by opening, clearing, and laying into said road any ground of any person contiguous, not being orchard, yard, planted walk, or avenue to the mansion-house of any person, and also to cause ditches or trenches to be made in such places, and in such manner, as such overseers, by order of said trustees, or any seven or more, adjudge necessary for amending said road, making such reasonable satisfaction for the damages as assessed and judged at next quarter-sessions for said county of Louth in case of any difference; and if any owner or occupier of any water courses, or ditches adjoining, neglect or refuse to scour or clean, and to make such ditches so deep, and in such manner, as surveyors adjudge proper and convenient, after eight days notice by such overseers, to such owners or occupiers, it shall be lawful for the overseers to set any men to work, to scour, or cleanse, and make the same, and by warrant from any seven or more trustees, to levy the charge upon the persons goods, or estate of the owners, or occupiers of such water-courses, or ditches, by distress and sale of goods and chattles, rendering the overplus (if any) to said owner or occupier, after all charges.

Toll only once a day.

XXXIX. *sect. 8.* No persons having occasion to pass through the gate where toll or duty taken, and who shall return the same day upon or with the same horse, mare, or gelding, ass, mule, cattle, coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, calash, waggon, cart, car, or other carriage, except carts and cars with wheels narrower than three inches, shall be liable or compellable the same day to pay the same toll or duty more than once.

XL. *sect.*

Highways.

XL. sect. 9. If any persons having paid the toll or duty, and having such note or ticket, shall give or dispose of the same to any person, to avoid payment of said toll or duty, every such person giving, disposing, or offering, and the person receiving such note or ticket, and being thereof convicted upon oath, before said trustees, or any seven or more, or one or more justices for said county, shall respectively forfeit and pay ten shillings; to be levied, recovered, and disposed of as any other penalty or forfeiture is directed by this act. Giving tickets to avoid toll, 10s.

XLI. sect. 10. Said trustees, or any seven, may, as they see convenient, compound or agree by the year or otherwise, with any person using to travel through said turnpike, for any sum paid quarterly, from time to time, after such agreement made. 7 trustees may compound.

XLII. sect. 11. No person shall be charged with any of the tolls or duties aforesaid, who shall pass through said turnpike, who shall carry any quantity of stones, gravel, or other materials for repairing the said road, or any of the roads in the said county; nor shall any person be chargeable with said toll or duty, going to, or returning from any of the fairs or markets of Lurgan Green; or for any carts or cars, with six, three, or four inch wheels, loaded with corn in the straw, flax, or hay only, or with turf only, in May, June, July, or August, or with corn, flour, meal, or potatoes, passing through such gate towards Dundalk, or returning empty the same day, or with coals or cockles, limestone, or with dung, or other manures only; nor shall any toll or duty be demanded or taken at said turnpike to be erected, for any horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, or other cattle going to water, or for any post horse carrying the mail or packet; nor shall any toll or duty be demanded or taken for horses or soldiers passing upon their march, or for waggons, carts, or cars, or other carriages attending them; or for horses, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages travelling with vagrants sent by passes: or with prisoners transmitted from one part of the kingdom to another. Persons exempted.

XLIII. sect. 12. The toll or duty hereby granted shall take place and have continuance from the first of June 1774, for forty-one years. Continuance 41 years.

XLIV. sect. 13. For continuing a sufficient number of fit persons trustees, it shall be lawful for said trustees, or any twelve or more, upon death or resignation of any of the trustees in this act, or of any person hereafter elected, from time to time, hereafter during the term aforesaid, to elect, nominate, and appoint, in the room of such trustees, so many more fit persons living in said county of Louth, to be joined with said trustees, in the execution of all powers by this act; and all and every person and persons so chosen trustees, to join in putting this act in execution as they are herein before qualified to do, shall and may act to all intents and purposes, in as full, and ample manner, as said trustees are by this act impowered to do, and so *toties quoties*. Other trustees to be appointed.

XLV. sect. 14. Said trustees, or any twelve or more, shall meet at Dundalk the first Monday in June next in the session house; and shall afterwards meet there, or any other place near said road, that said trustees, or any seven or more shall think proper and convenient, as often as necessary for putting this act in execution, except where a greater number expressly required by this act; and said trustees, or any seven or more shall meet at Dundalk on the first day of every spring and summer assizes every year, for granting money to amend said road, and for the doing any other necessary business; and no money shall be granted at any board for amending said road, unless it appear Meeting of trustees.

Highways.

appear by affidavit of two credible persons, who can read and write, that such sum is necessary to repair or make so many perches of such road, at so much by the perch, and that a smaller sum will not be sufficient to repair or make the same; and no money shall be paid by the treasurer to any overseer, unless the said overseer maketh oath before a board, that said sum hath been faithfully and honestly expended in amending or making so many perches of said road, and for his wages, at not more than twelve pence for each pound so expended; and that he did attend said work diligently and carefully, and shall produce to said board an account of the number of men, horses, and cars, employed each day; and swear to said account; and then, and not sooner, said board shall give order to such overseer or treasurer, for payment of said account; and if there shall not appear at meeting a sufficient number of trustees to act, and to adjourn, the treasurer by notice in writing affixed on said turnpike at least twenty-one days before next meeting, shall appoint said trustees to meet at the house where the meeting last appointed, or some other convenient house near said road; and said trustees, at first and other subsequent meetings, shall defray their own charges and expences.

Power to shorten the road.

XLVI. *sect.* 15. It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven or more, to shorten or make more convenient, said road, by laying it out, and making it in such direction as they think proper, between Castle-bellingham and the White House at Lurgan Green, by and with consent of the several proprietors of the land through which such new road shall be laid out, and not otherwise; and whenever such new road shall be laid out, the same shall be made, and from time to time repaired, by the tolls by this act, and shall be thenceforth a part of said turnpike road, subject to all the rules, provisions, and regulations to which the present road is by this act subject, and so much of the present road as shall be continued between the point where the said new road shall begin, and the point where it shall end, shall from thenceforth cease to be a part of said turnpike road, or to be subject to any of the powers or regulations herein enacted, but shall be and ever continue to all intents and purposes, as if this present act never made.

No place of profit to trustees.

XLVII. *sect.* 16. No persons appointed trustees for putting this act in execution, shall have, or accept of any place of profit, arising out of, or by reason of the toll or duty by this act granted, but such persons shall be incapable, from the time of accepting, and continuing to enjoy such place of profit, of acting as a trustee.

Actions in Louth;

General issue, &c.

XLVIII. *sect.* 17. If any suit commenced against any persons, for any thing done in pursuance, the action shall be laid in county of Louth, and not elsewhere: and defendants may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence at any tryal, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this act, and if it appear so, or that such actions brought in any other county, the jury shall find for defendants, and upon such verdict, or if plaintiff nonsuited, or discontinue after defendants appeared, or if on any demurrer judgment against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy, as any defendant hath in any other cases by law.

Treble costs to defendants.

A publick act.

XLIX. *sect.* 18. This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such, by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading.

L. *sect.*

Highways.

I. *Stat.* 13 & 14 G. 3. *cap.* 31. *sect.* 1. The tolls or duties of the road, by the recited act granted, shall take place, and have continuance from the 1st of May 1774, for and during 81 years. Tolls and duties by 7 G. 3. c. 11. continued 81 years from 1 May 1774.

LI. *sect.* 2. Within a month after commencement of this act the trustees shall cause an advertisement to be published in the Munster Journal, printed in Limerick, in which a day shall be appointed for a general meeting of trustees, not less than fifteen days after such publication, in Listowell; and in such advertisement it shall be declared, that the chief purpose of such meeting shall be to receive proposals from such persons as are willing to contract for making and repairing said road, and keeping the same in good repair during the continuance of such contract, in consideration of having said tolls and duties assigned and secured to such persons during continuance of the term, for which the tolls shall be granted by this act, or for such part thereof as shall be agreed upon. Advertisement to meet to contract.

LII. *sect.* 3. It shall be lawful for such trustees so assembled, or any number not less than fifteen, by writing under hands and seals, to farm and set said tolls at such annual rent as offered, to the highest and fairest bidder, or to convey and assign for such of the term for which the act shall have continuance, to such persons as shall oblige themselves to make and repair said road, and keep in compleat repair during said term, and shall give sufficient security for performance, subject to such reservations, clauses, restrictions, and agreements, as said trustees think fit. 15 trustees may farm tolls.

LIII. *sect.* 4. The present creditors, or two-thirds in number and in the value of their debts, or persons duly authorized under hands and seals of such creditors, or two-thirds, shall be actually present at such meeting, and consenting to such agreement. Two thirds of creditors present.

LIV. *sect.* 5. If by non-attendance of a sufficient number of such trustees, creditors, or persons authorized by them, or by any other fatality or chance, the trustees not able to make such agreement, they shall cause another advertisement to be published in Munster Journal as aforesaid, appointing another meeting at Listowell, not less than fifteen days after such advertisement, and declaring the causes which rendered the former meeting ineffectual, and that the meeting then advertised shall be for the same purposes as the former, and so from time to time, till said trustees can have an effectual meeting for the purposes aforesaid; and said trustees, at such second or any subsequent meeting, shall have power to act, as they might at the former. Advertise further meeting.

LV. *sect.* 6. It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any number not less than twenty-one, at a meeting on a day appointed by advertisement, as aforesaid, at Listowell, to execute an instrument in writing, under hands and seals, declaring their having used their best endeavours to raise money for making and repairing said road, and to carry the purposes of this act into execution, and that all their endeavours had proved ineffectual, and that from thenceforth they will not levy any tolls upon any part of said road, nor erect any turnpike-gate upon said road, or any part. 21 trustees at meeting may execute a deed not to levy or erect turnpike.

LVI. *sect.* 7. Provided the persons who have advanced, or shall advance money for said road, or two-thirds in number and value of the sums advanced, or such persons as shall be by them, or two-thirds, duly authorized under their hands and seals, shall be present at execution of such writing, and consenting. Two thirds of creditors present.

Highways.

Deposited with clerk of peace ;

no gate or toll afterwards.

Additional trustees.

7 G. 3. c. 11. in force, except as altered.

A publick act.

3 G. 3. c. 14. repealed, except the repealing clause, and what relates to county of Dublin.

After 24 June 1774, grand-juries at any assizes may present for repair of publick roads ; widening not above 38, nor under 21 feet clear.

Overseers.

half-barony charged as a barony, overseer's wages, not above 1s.

LVII. *sect. 8.* One part of said deed shall be deposited with clerk of peace of the county of Limerick, and another with the clerk of county of Kerry, and shall be kept among the records, and from the time said instruments so deposited, no gate shall ever after be erected, or tolls levied on said road, or any part, by this, or said former act, but said road shall be construed thenceforward as a publick road, to be made by presentments of grand juries, as if this act and said act never made.

LVIII. *sect. 9.* The trustees, in conjunction with those that are now trustees for carrying this act into execution, with the same powers as vested in the former.

LIX. *sect. 10.* The said act, and all powers and authorities, articles, rules, penalties, and clauses therein, except so much as hereby altered, shall be of full force and effect, and shall continue to be executed during said term of eighty-one years, subject to the alterations by this act, as if the same were herein repeated ; any thing in this, or said former act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

LX. *sect. 11.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and every other person whatsoever, without specially pleading.

LXI. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 1.* After 24th of June 1774; an act fifth of his present majesty, intituled, *an act for the more effectually amending the publick roads* ; and every clause therein (except the clause for repealing several acts) and except such part as relate to county of Dublin, shall be repealed, and made null and void.

LXII. *sect. 2.* After the 24th of June 1774, it shall be lawful for the grand jury of any county at any assizes, to present any publick road in such county, or any part thereof, to be repaired, or any part of any publick road, which is not of the breadth of twenty one feet in the clear, to be widened to any breadth not exceeding thirty-one feet, nor less than twenty-one feet in the clear ; and also to present any new road, to be laid out and made from market-town to market-town, or from any market-town to the sea, through any part of such county, except through deer-park, or any field enclosed with a wall five feet high at least, with lime and stones, or bricks, or through the house, offices, gardens, or orchards of six years growth, of any person who inhabits a house built with lime and stones, or bricks ; and to appoint one or more persons, who can read and write, to oversee and carry into execution every such presentment ; and further to present all such sums as shall appear necessary to be raised upon any barony or half-barony, for which a high-constable has been usually appointed in such county, to be expended in repairing, widening, or making any publick road in such barony or half-barony as aforesaid ; (which half-barony shall be considered and charged as a barony) and in paying wages to the overseer appointed as aforesaid, after a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound for each pound presented, to be expended by such overseer.

LXIII. *sect. 3.* No sum shall be so presented for repairing any road, unless an affidavit, sworn by two credible persons who can read and write, before one of the judges of assize, or any two justices for such county, in the following form, be first laid before grand jury.

Highways.

County of } of and
do swear, that they have lately measured Affidavit for repair.
perches of the road from to between and
all in the barony or half-barony of in this county, and that it
will require the sum of effectually to repair the said
perches with gravel or small stones, being at the rate of by the perch,
which they verily believe is the least the said perches can be effectually
repaired for.

LXIV. *sect.* 4. And no part of said money so presented shall be paid on any presentment for repair of any road by the treasurer of any county, until the affidavit of one of the overseers, who can read and write, appointed by the grand jury, sworn before one of the judges of assize, in following form, allowed by grand jury and judge of assize.

County of } Whereas the sum of was presented at assizes, Overseer's affidavit
in the year for said county, to be expended in repairing before a judge.
perches of the road from to between
and in the barony (or half-barony) of at the rate of by the
perch, and the sum of for overseer's wages, at pence for
each pound. Now I of do swear, that I have
expended, faithfully and honestly, the sum of in repairing effectually
with gravel or small stones. perches of the said road, which sum, with my
wages, at pence for each pound, makes in the whole the sum of
and that every part of said perches is twenty-one feet wide in the
clear, within the ditches, drains, or fences, and is fourteen feet wide, with gravel
or small stones.

Except where the road presented is enclosed on both sides with walls built with lime and stones, or bricks, and is not twenty-one feet wide between the same; in which case, instead of the words, [twenty-one feet wide in the clear, within the ditches, drains, or fences] shall be inserted these words, [enclosed wherein inclosed with five feet walls.
on both sides with walls built with lime and stones, or bricks, five feet high.]

LXV. *sect.* 5. And no money shall be so presented for widening any publick road, unless an affidavit, sworn by two credible persons who can read and write, before one of the judges of assize, or two justices for such county in form following, be first laid before grand jury.

County of } of and of
do swear, that they have lately measured Affidavit for widen-
road from to between and perches of the ing old roads.
in the barony (or half-barony) of in the said county, and that no part
of said perches is twenty-one feet wide in the clear of ditches, drains,
or fences, or enclosed on both sides with walls built with lime and stones, or bricks,
five feet high, and that it will require the sum of to widen the said
perches to the breadth of in the clear, and to make fences instead
of those which shall be taken down or destroyed in order to widen the same, be-
ing at the rate of by the perch; and that the said sum is a reason-
able charge, and is the least, they verily believe, that said work can be effectually
done for.

Highways.

And no money shall be paid by treasurer of any county on account of such presentment, unless an affidavit of one of the overseers, sworn before the judge of assize in form following, allowed by grand jury and judge of assize.

Overseer's affidavit. County of } Whereas the sum of _____ was presented by the grand jury
of said county at _____ assizes, in the year _____ to be
expended in widening _____ perches of the road from _____ to
between _____ and _____ all in the barony or half-barony of _____ in
said county, and the sum of _____ for overseers wages, at _____ pence
for each pound. Now I _____ of _____ do swear, that I have faithfully
and honestly expended the sum of _____ in widening _____ perches
of said road; which sum, with my wages at _____ pence for each pound,
makes in the whole the sum of _____ and that every part thereof is now
_____ feet wide in the clear, of ditches, drains, or fences, and that new
fences are made instead of those that have been taken down or destroyed, in order
to widen the same.

Boundary road; LXVI. *sect.* 6. If any part of any publick road be the boundary be-
tween any two baronies in such county, or any barony or half-barony in such
county, and a barony or half-barony in any adjoining county, so as that one
side of such road is in one barony or half-barony, and the other side in an-
other, it shall not be lawful for any grand jury to present more than half
the sum, necessary for repairing or widening such road, and half the over-
seers wages, to be raised on either of the baronies or half-baronies between
equal presentment on adjoining boundary. which such part of said road is the boundary; and in the affidavit to be
made before the money can be presented for repairing or widening such road,
and also by the overseer before said money can be paid, instead of the
words [*all in the barony* _____] shall be inserted these words [*which*
said perches are the mearing between the baronies of _____ *and* _____ *in*
said county, or between the barony (or half-barony of) _____ *in the said*
county, and the barony of _____ *in the county of* _____] as the
case shall happen; and no money shall be paid by the treasurer of any
county on account of such presentment, unless it also appear to the judge
of assize, and grand-jury, that an equal sum hath been presented to be
raised for said work on the adjoining barony.

LXVII. *sect.* 7. It shall be lawful for grand jury of any county, at any
assizes, to present such sums as appear to them necessary, to lay out and make
any new road through such county, or any part thereof, from market town
Grand juries at as- money for new roads sises may present
from market to mar- to market town, or from any market town directly to the sea, or to make
ket, or the sea; fences thereto, not exceeding one shilling for each perch of such fence, to be
raised either upon such county, and expended in laying out and making such
fences not above 1s. new road, or in making fences and paying wages to overseers, after a rate
per perch; not exceeding one shilling in the pound for each pound presented to be ex-
1s. per L. pended by such overseer, or upon any barony in such county, and expended
in laying out and making any part of such new road or fences within such
barony, and in paying wages to overseer after rate aforesaid.

LXVIII. *sect.* 8. In every presentment for laying out any new road the
name of person requesting the same inserted; and no such presentment shall
Person requesting named in present- be made, unless it shall first appear by affidavit sworn before any two justices
ment for new road; for such county, that a map of such new road has been deposited with the
treasurer

Highways.

treasurer twenty-one days at least before first day of such assizes, to be inspected by all persons whom it may concern, (which map is to be kept by clerk of the crown among records of the county) and that either of the several owners or occupiers of the lands, through which such new road is to be made, have consented thereto, or else that no part of such intended new road is to be made through the deer-park of any person, or through any field enclosed with a wall five feet high at least, built with lime and stones or bricks, or through the house, offices, gardens, or orchards of six years growth, of any person who inhabits a house built with lime and stones or bricks, without consent of owner; and that a notice, setting forth, that an application is intended to be made next assizes for a presentment to lay out a new road from several lands and baronies or barony in such county, and the number of perches it is to be made through each town land, has been personally served upon or left at the house of each occupier of the land, through which the same is to be made, in such county, twenty-one days at least previous to first day of such assizes, and that another such notice has been posted upon the door of county court-house, seven days at least previous to first day of assizes.

affidavit before two justices of a map deposited 21 days before assizes for inspection;
distinguishing the lands and baronies, and number of perches, personal, or at each occupier's house, 21 days before assizes, and posted on court-house door 7 days before.

LIX. *sect. 9.* No money shall be presented for any new road, unless an affidavit, sworn by two credible persons who can read and write, before one of the judges of assize, or two justices for such county, in form following, first laid before grand-jury.

County of } of and of Affidavit for money.
do swear that it will require the sum of to make
perches of the new road lately laid out from to
between and all in the barony of in said
county, thirty feet wide in the clear at the least, and fourteen feet wide at the least,
with gravel or small stones, being at the rate of by the perch, which
they verily believe is the least the said perches can be effectually made
for.

And no part of the money so presented shall be paid on account of such presentment by the treasurer until affidavit of one of the overseers, who can read and write, appointed by grand jury, sworn before one of the judges of assize in following form, allowed by grand jury and judge of assize.

County of } Whereas the sum of was presented at
} assizes in the year for said county, to be expended in Overseer's affidavit:
making perches of the new road from to
between and all in the barony of at the rate of
by the perch, and the sum of for overseer's wages,
at pence for each pound. Now I of do
swear, that I have expended faithfully and honestly the sum of
in making perches of the said new road, and that the said
perches are thirty feet wide at the least in the clear, within the
ditches drains, or fences, and were effectually made fourteen feet wide at the
least, with gravel or small stones, between the 25th day of March and the 25th
day of August, in the year which sum with my wages at pence
for each pound, makes in the whole the sum of

And

Highways.

And no money shall be paid by treasurer on account of any presentment for fences, unless it shall appear to the grand-jury by affidavit of one of overseers, sworn before judge of assize, that the number of perches of fences presented, has been made pursuant to said presentment; and unless said affidavit allowed by grand-jury and judge of assize.

Traverse the same
assizes;
tried at the same or
the next,
unless cause;
verdict of damage
conclusive;
on payment of de-
posite, overseer may
proceed;

LXX. *sect. 10.* Any person aggrieved by any presentment for any new road, may traverse at same assizes in which such presentment made, and such traverse may be tried at said assizes, and if not then, shall be tried at assizes next ensuing, unless good cause to the contrary; and the jury, who shall try the traverse, shall true verdict give, whether any and what damages will accrue thereby to such person, which verdict shall be conclusive to such person; and upon the sum so found for damages being paid, or deposited with treasurer for his or her use, it shall be lawful for the overseer to proceed and lay out, or make, such new road pursuant to presentment without interruption of such person; and it shall be lawful for grand-jury to present at discretion the sum, so found for damages, to be raised upon the county, or barony or baronies through which said road made, in proportion to the length it shall be made through each barony; and that the grand-jury of any county may also present any old road, or any part thereof, to be stopped up, where any new road to answer purposes of the old one hath been or shall be made, except such old roads concerning which suits now depending in law or equity.

presented on county
or baronies;

old road stopped,

save where suits de-
pending.

Traverse thereof the
same or next assizes;
tried,
or presentment con-
firmed.

LXXI. *sect. 11.* It shall be lawful for any person aggrieved by such presentment for stopping up any old road, to traverse at same, or next assizes after such presentment made; such traverse shall be tried by a jury; and in case such presentment not traversed, or, if traversed, a verdict found for presentment, such presentment shall be confirmed.

Vestries in cities (ex-
cept Dublin and
Cork) and in bo-
roughs and Lurgan,
may assess inhabi-
tants for paving, gra-
velling, and clean-
sing streets, or for
lamps;
may appoint applot-
ters,
at 12d. per £.

LXXII. *sect. 12.* The vestries of the several parishes in cities (except Dublin and Cork) and corporate or borough towns, and in the market town of Lurgan, may, if they think fit, present such sums as they think necessary, to be raised upon inhabitants of such parishes respectively, living within bounds of such cities and towns, for paving, gravelling, and cleansing the several streets or lanes through such part of every such parish as is in such cities and towns, or for lamps, to enlighten the streets or lanes; and also to appoint proper persons to applot and levy the sums so presented by said vestry, and to allow said persons not exceeding twelve pence each pound so applotted and levied, for their trouble, and to appoint proper persons to be directors or overseers for expenditure of the money so presented, who shall be obliged to account upon oath to the vestry of such parish for the same, and to allow said persons any sum, not exceeding two shillings, each day every such director or overseer necessarily employed in directing or overseeing such work: provided no person shall have a right to vote at any such vestry, until he have taken the following oath, if required by any parishioner, which oath the minister or curate of such parish is impowered to administer:

and directors ac-
countable on oath,
at 12d per day;

oath at vestry if re-
quired.

I A. B. do swear, that I am a householder of this parish, and that I live within the bounds of this city or town, and that I am worth one hundred pounds over and above all the debts I owe, and that I am not a tenant at will for the house I live in.

LXXIII. *sect.*

Highways.

LXXIII. sect. 13: Every owner or driver of any cart, car, dray, or waggon, the wheels of which of less breadth or gauge than three inches at least, from side to side, at the bottom or sole, when worn, and when the straits or iron, with which such wheels are bound, shall be set on with sprigs or high-headed nails, shall forfeit five shillings and five pence, as also such car, cart, dray, or waggon, whenever any such shall be used or drawn on any publick road, to the person seizing the same; for the recovery whereof it shall be lawful for any person to seize any such carriage, as also any horse or beast of draft in such car, cart, dray, or waggon, with all harness or accoutrements belonging, with all convenient speed, deliver up said horse, or beast of draft, into custody of constable, pound-keeper, or parish-officer of the same, or adjacent parish or liberty, where such seizure made, who are hereby required to receive and retain twenty-four hours, unless sooner delivered by warrant from a justice of the county where such seizure made, in manner hereafter directed; provided, the person so seizing, shall, within twenty-four hours, make oath before some justice of such county, who being satisfied such offence has been committed, shall issue his warrant, under hand and seal, to constable, pound-keeper, or parish-officer, in whose custody such horse or beast or draft is, requiring to deliver unto the person named in such warrant, be first paying to such constable, pound-keeper, or parish-officer, one shilling for each horse or beast of draft, for his trouble in detaining; and upon delivery of such distress to the person named in such warrant the same shall be to the sole use of the persons so named, unless owner of said beasts at time of such seizure, shall before delivery of the same pay the persons named in such warrant, five shillings and five pence; on payment whereof said constable, pound-keeper, or parish officer, shall deliver such beasts with all harness, to owner, paying said constable, pound-keeper, or parish-officer, one shilling each beast for his care and trouble; and if any person shall hinder or with force obstruct seizing or carrying off any such seizure or distress for the aforesaid offence, or any of them, or refuse the same, or use any violence to any person concerned in making such seizure or distress, every person so offending shall, upon due proof upon oath before any one justice where offence committed, forfeit for every such offence forty shillings, to the person obstructed; levied by distress and sale of offenders goods and chattles, by warrant of such justice under hand and seal; and collectors or receivers of tolls and customs in cities, towns-corporate, market-towns, or fairs, or of bridges (for passage over which tolls are paid) are required and impowered to demand and levy from all persons double the tolls or customs, they are, by the laws now in force or by usage, enabled to receive, who carry any goods, liable to pay such tolls or customs, in or through any city, town corporate, or market-town, or fairs, or over any such bridges, upon any car, cart, dray, or waggon, which shall not have the wheels of the breadth or gauge of three inches at the least, from side to side, at the bottom or sole, when worn, or in case the straits or iron, with which the wheels thereof are bound, shall be set on with sprigs or high-headed nails: and if it appear, upon due proof by one witness, upon oath before any one justice where such collectors or receivers employed to collect the tolls or customs, that such collector or receiver hath not obliged the owner or driver to pay such double tolls or customs, such collector or receiver, knowingly so offending, shall forfeit five pounds for every such offence, levied by distress and sale of goods and chattles, by warrant of such justice under hand and seal, one moiety;

Damage by narrow wheels and sprigs, carts, &c. with wheels under 3 inches, and with sprigs, forfeited with 5s. 5d. to seisor;

horse and accoutrements delivered to parish-officer,

kept 24 hours unless a warrant to deliver on oath by seisor in 24 hours, justice's warrant to deliver;

1s. for each horse, unless payment by owner;

obstructing or rescue penalty 40s. on oath before one justice,

double toll or custom, if wheels not 3 inches broad, or set on with sprigs;

collectors, &c. not levying double toll forfeit 5l. on oath before a justice;

Highways.

to informer and infirmary ;

13d. toll at turnpike-gates ;
penalty on gate-keepers not above 20s. on oath before a justice, or his view ;

4 wheel carriages not under 6 inches broad, set on with flat nails, rolling ten inches side, the middle space from 4 feet 10 inches to 5 feet, pay only 2d. turnpike ;

2 wheel carts with 2 horses, &c. or cars with 4 inch wheels and flat nails, pay 1d. once a day on producing a ticket.

County presentment for sessions, goal, or work-house, bridge, gullet, pipe or wall,

and overseers wages, not above 12d. per l. on affidavit by 2 before a judge or 2 justices, of reasonable charge and work necessary ;

estimate annexed to affidavit ;
foreman's certificate of affidavit and estimate for new bridge,

except where old bridges destroyed,

moiety for use of informer, the other for the county infirmary ; and collectors of tolls of turnpike-gates, are impowered and required to oblige owner or driver of every such car, cart, dray, or waggon, to pay thirteen pence toll at every turnpike-gate, which if such gate-keeper shall neglect to do, it shall be lawful for any justice of the county in which such turnpike-gate is, by warrant under hand and seal, to order any sum not exceeding twenty shillings, to be levied off the goods and chattles of such gate-keeper for every such offence, on due proof by one witness upon oath before such justice, or upon his own view ; and the owner or driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, the breadth thereof not less than six inches at the sole or bottom, and the straits set on with flat-headed nails, and the fore axle-tree of such waggon, wain, or cart, or carriage, being so much shorter than the hind, that the wheels of such carriage shall roll, at least, ten inches of the road in breadth on each side of such carriage, and the wheels thereof placed at such distance from each other, that the space between the middle of the one track by such wheels, and the middle of the other, shall be from four feet ten inches to five feet, shall not be obliged to pay more than two pence toll for any such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, at any turnpike-gate for passing on any turnpike-road in this kingdom in the same day ; and owner or driver of any cart with two such wheels, drawn by not more than two horses, or mules, or of any car or cart with two wheels, the breadth thereof being four inches at the bottom or sole, when worn, and the straits thereof being set on with flat-headed nails, shall not be obliged to pay more than one penny toll, for passing on any turnpike-road the same day ; it being the intention of this act, that the owners or drivers of such carriages with four and two wheels, shall not be obliged to pay more than once the same day, at any gate on the same turnpike-road, or division, upon their producing a ticket from the gate-keeper of the first gate they passed through.

LXXIV. *sect. 14.* It shall be lawful for grand-jury of any county at assizes, that such sums of money, as they think necessary, shall be raised upon such county at large, to be expended in building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing the sessions-house, goal, work-house, or house of correction, or any bridge, or part of a bridge, or any gullet or pipe under any road, or any wall or part of a wall, necessary to support any road, or for gravelling or filing over any such bridge, gullet, or pipe ; and also for wages of overseer of such work, not exceeding twelve pence each pound by him expended agreeable to such presentment ; provided no money shall be so presented, unless it shall appear by affidavit of two credible persons who can read and write, sworn before one of the judges of assize, or any two justices of such county, that the sum is a reasonable charge, and that the work is necessary, and cannot be effectually executed for a smaller, to the best of their judgment ; and provided, if the affidavit shall be for building a new sessions-house, goal, work-house, or house of correction, or bridge, or rebuilding an old one, a plan and estimate of the work be annexed to such affidavit, in which the following words shall also be inserted after the words (smaller sum) *according to the plan and estimate hereunto annexed* ; and no presentment for any new bridge shall be confirmed, unless it first appear to such judge, that an affidavit and estimate for such new bridge had been laid before grand jury at last assizes, and certified by the foreman, that the same had been read unto such grand jury ; but this shall not extend to new bridges presented instead

Highways.

stead of old ones carried away or destroyed; and the whole sum so presented, shall not be paid by treasurer of any county on account of any such presentment, until it appear to grand jury, and the judge, by affidavit of one of the overseers, who can read and write, sworn before one of the judges, that said sum so accounted for hath been faithfully and honestly expended in execution of the work, for which granted, to the best of his skill and judgment; and until said account allowed by grand-jury, and judge of assize; and where any presentment exceeding one hundred pounds shall be granted for building, re-building, or repairing of any session-house, gaol, work-house, or house of correction, or any bridge, the judge is impowered to order such part of any such presentment to be paid by treasurer to overseer, on overseer's affidavit allowed by grand jury, that as much of the work is done according to presentment, as amounts to the sum required; which sum is hereby limited not to exceed two thirds of the presentment; provided the overseer gives security before one of the judges of assize to finish the work pursuant to presentment.

overseer's affidavit of expenditure before a judge,

and account allowed;

where presentment above 100l. for session-house, &c. the judge may on overseer's affidavit allowed, order payment of part not above 2-3ds;

Security by overseers to finish.

LXXV. *sect. 15.* It shall not be lawful for the grand jury of any county to present more than half the sum, that shall appear by affidavit of two credible persons, sworn before judge of assize, or two justices of such county, necessary for building, re-building, or repairing of any bridge, gullet, or pipe, or filling or gravelling over the same, which is the boundary between such and any adjoining county, and half overseers wages raised upon such county; and in the affidavits made before the money can be presented or accounted for, instead of the words [*in said county*] shall be inserted these words: [*which is the boundary between this county and the county of* .] And no money shall be paid by treasurer on account of such presentment, unless it shall also appear to the grand jury, and the judge, that an equal sum hath been presented for said work on adjoining county; and any justice of any county, having an estate in freehold in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least, within such county, may, under hand and seal, order any sum not exceeding five pounds, to be expended in repairing any bridge on a publick high road, session-house, house of correction or gaol, within such county, suddenly damaged, and which ought to be repaired by such county; provided it appear to him, by affidavit of two credible persons, who can read and write, that the repair of such, cannot be delayed to next assizes without prejudice to the county, as they verily believe; and said justice may also appoint proper overseers to repair the same, and the grand-jury of every such county is impowered to raise by presentment next assizes the sum so expended in repairing any such bridge on a publick high road, session-house, house of correction or gaol, upon any such county at large, to be paid to overseers so appointed by such justice, upon producing such affidavit as before mentioned, and such warrant under hand and seal of said justice, as also an affidavit sworn by one or more of such overseers before the judge of assize, that he or they have faithfully and honestly expended the sum specified in said affidavit, in repairing such bridge, session-house, house of correction or gaol; and any justice qualified as aforesaid, upon affidavit of two substantial householders, who can read and write, may in like manner order any sum, not exceeding forty shillings, to be expended in repairing any hole or bad step, which may happen in any road by a sudden fall of rain, or other accident, and appoint an overseer to repair; and grand jury of every county are impowered to

Where bridge or gullet a boundary, half presented.

and half wages;

where equal presentment on adjoining county; a justice having 100l. a year freehold in the county, may order 5l. for repair of bridge, house of session or correction, or gaol suddenly damaged, on affidavit of two of prejudice by delay, and appoint overseers,

presented next assizes on the county, on producing the affidavit, warrant, and affidavit of expenditure; and on affidavit by two householders, said justice may order 40s. for repairing bad steps; and appoint an overseer;

Highways.

presented on barony, raise by presentment upon the barony in which such road is, the sum so
 same requisites as by expended, on such overseers performing such requisites as overseers of bridges
 bridge overseers; are required to perform; provided no justice shall make above one such order
 only one order for for any bridge or road between assizes and assizes, nor for any road in any ba-
 bridge or road be- rony in which he has not a freehold of clear yearly value of one hundred
 tween assizes; pounds; and also no money shall be paid by any treasurer to any overseer,
 100l. a year freehold appointed by any justice in manner aforesaid, unless it shall first appear to
 in the barony for a road; grand jury and judge, by affidavit of such justice, that he viewed such bridge
 affidavit by justice of or road, before he gave any orders for repairing; and that the repair seemed
 view before order, to him necessary; and that he viewed the same, since it was repaired; and
 &c. that the work seemed well executed, and the whole of the money honestly
 expended, and that he has an estate of freehold in the county (if the order
 was for a bridge, gaol, session-house, or house of correction) or in the ba-
 rony (if the order was for a road) of the clear yearly value of one hundred
 pounds, and that he made only one such order since last assizes.

On overseer's death
 before account, and
 affidavit of expendi-
 ture, payment by
 treasurer.

LXXVI. *sect. 16.* Whenever the overseer, appointed by the grand-jury
 for any work presented, shall happen to die, before he has accounted, and
 after a part or the whole of the money presented hath been expended by
 him in the execution, in case an affidavit sworn by any credible person, who
 can read and write, before the judge, in the form prescribed by this act for
 the overseers to have sworn, be allowed by grand jury and judge of assize;
 in which affidavit, instead of the words [*I have faithfully and honestly expended*]
 may be inserted these words, [*to the best of his belief and opinion was expended*
 by *who is now dead*] the money declared by said affidavit to
 have been expended, together with wages, if presented, shall be paid by the
 treasurer; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Representment of
 money in treasurer's
 hands for other
 work in such barony
 or county;

LXXVII. *sect. 17.* Whenever any sum presented, shall not be expended
 agreeable to such presentment and accounted for within a reasonable time
 after, it shall be lawful for grand jury to re-present such sum then in trea-
 surer's hands, to be expended on some other work in the barony, upon
 which the former was presented; or in the county, if raised upon the county;
 and it shall be lawful for any persons, who have any ferry over any river,
 excepting cities and towns-corporate, to erect and support a bridge, at their
 own expence, over such river, in place of such ferry, and to take and receive
 for passing, such toll, and no more, as they are intitled to receive for passing
 such ferry.

power to erect
 bridges in place of
 ferries, with like
 toll;
 cities and corpora-
 tions excepted.

Overseers not to raise
 materials on sea-
 shore, where a pub-
 lick road or bulwark,
 penalty 5s. per load,
 on oath of one wit-
 ness before a justice.

LXXVIII. *sect. 18.* It shall not be lawful for overseers of any road,
 bridge, or wall, to search for, dig, raise, or carry away any gravel, stones,
 sand, or other materials, from any beach or sea shore, which is a publick
 road, or a bulwark, or defence to any towns or publick roads adjoining;
 and every person convicted thereof, on oath of any one credible witness,
 before any one justice within his jurisdiction, shall for every offence forfeit
 five shillings for every cart or car load of such materials, so dug, raised, or
 carried away; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Presentment for se-
 cretary not above 5l.

LXXIX. *sect. 19.* It shall be lawful for grand jury at assize, by present-
 ment, to raise such sum as they think fit, not exceeding five pounds, on
 such county at large, for paying a secretary for trouble in drawing and en-
 tering presentments, and attending such grand jury during assizes; and also
 not exceeding five pounds, for an interpreter at such assizes; and also not
 exceeding ten pounds in the whole, to the clerk of crown, in lieu of fees
 for persons discharged at sessions and assizes, and for attendance at assizes;
 and

and 5l. for inter-
 preter,
 10l. for crown clerk
 in lieu of fees and
 attendance;

Highways.

and also not exceeding ten pounds in the whole, to clerk of peace of such county, for trouble in executing said office; and also not exceeding one hundred pounds for an accurate survey and map of such county; and also any sum necessary for paying one half-year's rent of the court-house or session-house, gaol, workhouse, or office for keeping records of said county, where such office is taken and rented for that purpose by the grand-jury; and also any sum, not exceeding twenty pounds, for the building or repairing of gallows, or for bolts, shackles, stocks, whipping-posts, ducking-stools, or pillories, or cleansing of necessary houses of gaols, or for mile-stones, or finger-posts; and also any sum necessary for conveying any prisoner accused of capital offences to county gaol, so as the same do not exceed six pence each mile every such prisoner shall be so conveyed; and also for recovering publick money from treasurers, collectors or receivers, their executors, administrators, or sureties, upon such bills of cost being laid before grand-jury, and verified by affidavit sworn in court.

LXXX. *sect. 20.* No money shall be paid by treasurer for or upon account of any such presentment, (except for salaries of the secretary to grand-jury, clerk of crown and peace, or for rent) until it shall appear to grand-jury and judge of assize, by affidavit of one of the persons to whom such sum granted, sworn before one of the judges, that such sum hath been faithfully and honestly expended, agreeable to the presentment.

LXXXI. *sect. 21.* Grand-jury of each county shall every year appoint a proper person high constable for each barony or half-barony, for which high constables heretofore appointed; and also four proper persons to be sub-constables for every such barony or half-barony, to assist in carrying this act into execution; and to preserve the peace at assizes, sessions, and elections, and at all times in such county; and may, if they think proper, each assizes present any sum not exceeding eight pounds, to be raised upon such barony or half-barony, to be paid to such four sub-constables for trouble in executing said office, by the treasurer, upon producing a certificate from clerk of peace, that they had at some quarter-sessions, or adjournment thereof, since their appointment, duly qualified, agreeable to an act of queen Ann, intituled, *an act to prevent further growth of popery*; and grand-jury of every county may each assizes appoint a proper person to collect the money presented to be raised upon each barony or half-barony, as also the proportion of such barony or half-barony presented to be raised on the county at large, and may present any sum, not exceeding nine pence in the pound, to be raised and paid as wages for collecting, on producing treasurer's certificate of having paid the same pursuant to his recognizance; provided, the said sum presented as wages shall not be raised, unless the persons, who so collect, enter into a bond, with warrant, with two sufficient sureties to the treasurer, to be approved by grand-jury at assizes, or by justices at sessions, for collecting and paying all such publick money as they are required to collect, to such treasurer, on or before the second day of next assizes; and every collector appointed as aforesaid, may, by writing under hand and seal, appoint deputy to assist him in collecting the publick money, for whom he shall be answerable; and in case the grand-jury neglect, or omit to appoint a collector for any barony, or a collector appointed shall fail to give security, the high constable shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed collector within his district; and shall in like manner, on giving security, and not otherwise, be intituled to receive the sum, presented as wages, for his trouble in collecting;

20l. to clerk of peace,
100l. survey and map,
for half-year's rent of office for records;
not above 20l. for gallows, bolts, &c. for conveying prisoners not above 6d. per mile;
and for recovering publick money on bills of costs verified by affidavit in court.

No payment without affidavit of expenditure by one of the persons, salaries and rent excepted.

Grand juries yearly to appoint high constables for baronies, where formerly appointed, and four sub constables, and may present 8l. for their trouble;

paid on certificate of qualifying as by 2 Anne, c. 6.

Grand juries may appoint collectors,

and present 9d. per pound wages,

on treasurer's certificate;

collector's bond and warrant with two sureties;

approved at assizes or sessions;

to collect and pay by 2d. day of next assizes;

collectors may appoint deputies for whom answerable;

on failure of appointment, or of security, the high

Highways.

constable deemed collector, and on security intitled to wages; constables to assist in levying publick money; penalty on oath of two witnesses before two justices not above 10*l*. levied with charges by distress on warrant of two justices.

collecting; and the several constables of each county are required to aid and assist the collectors, or deputy collectors, or high constable of such county, in collecting the publick money so presented, as also all persons impowered to levy publick money; which, if any constable, so required, shall refuse, every such constable shall upon conviction by oath of two credible witnesses before any two justices of the county, city, or town-corporate, where such offence committed, forfeit for every such offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds, levied, with the charges, by distress and sale of goods of offender, by warrant of any two justices for such county, city, or town-corporate, where offence committed; and all persons impowered to levy or collect publick money, shall and may levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattles of all such persons who refuse to pay; and after sale of such distress, retain the money which said person ought to pay, rendering the overplus (if any) after deducting one shilling in the pound for the trouble of levying, or one shilling every warrant.

Crown clerks to file affidavits, maps, plans, and estimates, in four days after assizes give copies of presentments and queries discharged, signed by them, penalty 5*l*. by civil bill; return to grand juries all presentments and queries not accounted for and discharged, or incapacitated. Treasurer to give copies of presentments to overseers on demand, or 10 days after; account on oath every assizes, lay before grand jury the last day of assizes, or sooner if required, entered on county book with remarks, no composition or deduction; office open 14 days, except Sundays, next after assizes, from 9 to 3 in assize town; penalty, fine or imprisonment.

Treasurer, in a month after receiving copies, shall issue warrants to collectors;

payment to treasurer by second day of next assizes;

LXXXII. *sect. 22.* Clerks of crown shall file, and keep amongst the records of each county within his province, all affidavits, maps, plans, and estimates pursuant to this act, and within four days after every assizes, deliver to the treasurer, without fee or reward, copies of all presentments at said assizes, and also of all queries discharged, signed by himself; and for every default shall forfeit five pounds, recovered by any person who shall sue by civil bill; and such clerk of crown shall also, every assizes, deliver to grand jury, a true and faithful return of all queries and presentments, not duly accounted for and discharged; and if he shall wilfully neglect, he shall upon conviction by evidence to satisfaction of the court, be incapable of acting in said office: and the treasurer shall give copies of such presentments, as he shall receive from clerk of crown, to any of the overseers in such presentment, or their order, on demand, or within ten days after such overseer shall apply, without fee or reward; and every treasurer shall make up his accounts, upon oath, of all receipts and payments, every assizes, and lay them, fairly written, the last day of assizes, or sooner, if required before grand-jury of such county where appointed treasurer, to be viewed, allowed, or disapproved by said grand-jury, who shall cause the same to be entered in county-book, with such remarks as they think fit; and no treasurer shall compound for any money, nor make any deductions whatsoever, for any sum he shall pay to any persons, but such as he shall account for; and if the treasurer of any county offend herein, or neglect to make up accounts as aforesaid, or to keep an office open every day (Sundays excepted) for fourteen days immediately after every assizes, from nine 'till three in the afternoon, in the town wherein assizes last held; or shall during that time refuse to pay amount of all queries discharged without fee or reward (if he shall have publick money to pay the same) he shall be fined by the judge, or committed, without bail or mainprize, to county gaol, at discretion of such judge.

LXXXIII. *sect. 23.* Treasurer of each county shall, within one month after he received such copies of presentments, issue warrants to the persons who, under provision in this act, are to be collectors for levying the sums raised off each barony or half barony, in order to answer the presentments at such assizes, which sums every person, to whom such warrant is directed, is impowered and required to raise and levy, and to pay to the treasurer, on or before the second day of next assizes; and in case any person shall refuse to

pay

Highways.

pay proportion thereof, such person as impowered to collect the same, shall and may levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattles of such person, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting twelve pence each pound, for his trouble; and in every such warrant shall be inserted the names of the manors, parishes, or denominations in that portion of the county, which such person is to collect from, as is contained in county book, and also the whole sum to be collected, and the portion thereof which each manor, parish, or denomination is to pay, according to its contents in county book, or as usually rated.

LXXXIV. *sect. 24.* And whereas it has been found very difficult to ascertain the proportion each person is to pay, every person impowered to receive the same, to whom such warrant is sent, shall, within ten days after he receive such warrant, deliver or send to the seneschal, rector, vicar, curate, or church-wardens of each manor, parish, or denomination of land in such warrant, or in case there be no seneschal, rector, vicar, or curate, or church-warden, then to any principal residing inhabitant (if required so to do by any two landholders of any such manor, parish, or denomination of land, or if he find it necessary) an account in writing, signed by himself, of the sum he is required by said warrant to levy, and to desire that the said sum may be applotted thereon; and every person, who shall receive such account, is required (under penalty of ten pounds, recovered by civil bill, before judges of assize, by any person who shall sue) to post up within six days after receipt thereof, on the door of the church, or any other conspicuous place in said manor, parish, or denomination, a notice signed by himself, setting forth, that the landholders and inhabitants of _____ are hereby to meet at _____ on the _____ day of _____ to chuse two or more persons to applot the sum of _____ required to be levied, by warrant of the treasurer of this county: at which meeting the landholders and inhabitants present shall choose two or more applotters; and the persons so chosen shall applot fully and justly, as soon as they conveniently can; and shall upon the back of, or underneath applotment, make oath before any justice for such county, that they have made said applotment justly, according to best of their skill, without favour, affection, or malice: and shall, within thirty days after so chosen, deliver the same to the person, impowered to collect, under penalty of forfeiting for every day they omit to deliver the same, after said thirty days, ten shillings, recovered by civil bill, before judge of assize, by any person who shall sue; and the collector, on receiving such full and sufficient applotment, is authorized and required to levy said money according thereto; and also any sum not exceeding ten shillings, for applotters fees, by distress and sale of goods of every person refusing to pay the proportion applotted; rendering the overplus, if any, to owner; and in case no full and sufficient applotment returned within thirty-six days after such account sent or delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector, or deputy, or high constable, into such manor, parish, or denomination to enter, and distrain the whole or any part, and by sale to levy the full sum he is required by treasurer's warrant to levy, upon such manor, parish, or denomination; and it shall be lawful for grand-jury of any county, at any assizes, to present all such sums as now are or hereafter, shall be unpaid, or in arrear, out of any barony or half-barony, to be raised and levied on such barony or half-barony, which the same was originally required by treasurer's warrant to be levied upon, if they think fit, and to present all such

collectors may distrain,
fee 12d. per l.
the whole sum and portion of each, as in county books, or as usually rated.

In 10 days after receipt of warrant, account of the sum delivered to the seneschal, rector, &c.

if none, to any principal resident, if required by 2 landholders, or it necessary; and desire applotment;

notice posted in 6 days after, penalty 10l. by civil bill, requiring a meeting to applot the sum;

two or more then chosen to applot;

applotment on oath before a justice,

delivered in 30 days to collector;

penalty 10s. a day; collectors thereon to levy,

and 10s. applotters fees;

if not sufficient applotment returned in 36 days after account sent, collector to enter and distrain.

Presentment for arrears,

Highways.

or on absconding or insolvency of collectors, levied in like manner,

paid to treasurer, presented for publick works in the county, &c.

On proof on oath by two, within 1 year, of deceit on the court by affidavit, fine or process against overseers, as if query not discharged.

In large parishes, &c 2 or more constables,

with like powers.

On collectors death, another appointed at sessions;

security to perform.

Traverse to presentment, tried immediately, or next assizes.

On entry in crown book, if sufficient in substance.

Overseer may raise materials in that or adjoining county,

and make drains through any lands, except deer-park, &c.

and carry away; satisfaction to owner or occupier; damage ascertained by 3 householders; one named by each, a third by a justice, sworn appraisers; obstructing overseers,

such sums which have hitherto been, or hereafter shall remain unpaid, on account of absconding or insolvency of any collector, or any person impowered to collect or receive publick money, who is or shall be insolvent, to be raised and levied either upon the county, or barony or half-barony in which the same was before levied, if they think fit; which sums shall be levied in same manner, and subject to same rules, regulations, provision, and powers, as money to be levied by this act; and in case any money so detained or secreted by any collector, treasurer, or other person impowered, shall be hereafter recovered, it shall be paid to the then treasurer, and presented by grand jury to be expended in executing some work in the county at large, or barony or half-barony, so charged, such as grand-juries have power to present on the county, barony, or half-barony respectively. And if it appear to any judge, upon due proof by two credible persons upon oath at any assizes, within one year after any quere, or at any presentment by which money was granted, has been discharged, that the court was deceived by any affidavit for discharging such quere, and that the money was not expended agreeable to presentment, the judge may, notwithstanding such quere discharged, fine or issue process against overseers in such presentment, as if the quere not answered. And if any lordship, manor, or parish, shall be so large, that one constable not sufficient to do the whole office, it shall be lawful to appoint two or more constables for such lordship, manor, or parish, in such manor as such one constable was formerly appointed; which new constables shall have such and the same power and authority, as any other constable hath, or by laws of this realm ought to have.

LXXXV. sect. 25. If any collector appointed by grand jury, die before he collected the publick money, it shall be lawful for the justices at sessions, or any adjournment, to appoint another fit and proper person to collect in the place of such collector, upon giving sufficient security to perform the requisites, until a collector appointed by grand jury of such county.

LXXXVI. sect. 26. It shall be lawful for any person, aggrieved by presentment, to enter one or more traverses in open court to such presentment; which shall be tried immediately, or next assizes.

LXXXVII. sect. 27. Such traverse may be tried upon entry of any presentment in crown book, and the traverse taken thereto, without making up any record, so that such entry in crown book be sufficient in substance, though defective in form. And every overseer appointed by grand-jury for making or repairing any publick road (or wall necessary for support of any road) shall be impowered to dig for, raise, and carry away any gravel, stones, sand, or other materials wanted for building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any bridge, gullet, pipe, (or wall necessary for support of any road) or for making, repairing, or preserving any road, whether in such county, or adjoining county, and to make drains, to carry off water that may injure any bridge, gullet, pipe, wall, or road, in or through lands of any person, not a deer-park, green, orchard, haggard, or yard, or in the planted walk, avenue, or lawn, to mansion house of any person, and to carry away said materials; and such overseer shall make such satisfaction to owner or occupier, for damage done thereby, as assessed by three substantial house-holders of the county, one named by each of the parties, and the third by the next, or any neighbouring justice, who shall be sworn by such justices of peace to be appraisers of such damages, and to make a true estimate to best of their skill, and if any person obstruct or prevent such overseers

Highways.

feers in digging for, raising, or carrying away such materials, or in making such drains, such persons shall, upon conviction by oath of one credible witness, before any one justice of such county, city, or town corporate, where such offence committed, forfeit for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds; levied, with charges, by distress and sale of goods of offender, by warrant of any one justice of such county, city, or town corporate, where such offence committed. penalty 5l. on one witness before a justice, by distress and sale.

LXXXVIII. *sect. 28.* And that a sufficient recompence may be made to any person injured, the estimate of such damages as aforesaid, made by the persons appointed, and sworn to by them before two justices of such county, may be laid before next grand-jury, who may present such sums as they think a sufficient recompence (not exceeding the sum so estimated) to be raised off the county at large, and paid to such persons by the treasurer; and every such overseer may give notice to owner or occupier of the land adjoining, to scour the drains or ditches, or to cut or clip the hedges by the sides of such roads, at a height not exceeding five feet, which, if owner or occupier neglect to do within ten days after serving such notice, any justice of the county in which such road is, may, by warrant under hand and seal, order the overseer to have said drains or ditches effectually scoured, or hedges cut or clipped; and authorize such overseer to levy the expence off the goods of such owners or occupiers, together with such wages to said overseer, as said justice shall think fit, not exceeding eighteen pence each day said overseer shall necessarily be employed in attending and performing such work. Estimate of damages sworn before 2 justices, laid before next grand-jury. presented off the county, paid by treasurer; notice by overseer, to occupier, to scour drains, or clip hedges to 5 feet; on neglect 10 days, done by overseers on justices warrant, and expences levied, with wages not above 18d. a day.

LXXXIX. *sect. 29.* If owner or occupier of any land or house adjoining any publick road shall, after notice by overseer or sub-constable of the barony, to remove any dunghill, dirt, rubbish, or other nuisance laid upon any part opposite to his or her land, or house, or within twenty-one feet of such road, or to make sewers or pipes for free passage of water, obstructed by passing of cattle into his or her land, or house from such road, so as to injure such road, forty-eight hours next after service of such notice personally, at his or her house or usual place of abode, the overseer or sub-constable, or any other person may complain of the refusal or neglect, to any justice for the county, and thereupon it shall be lawful for said justice to issue warrant or summons, requiring party so complained of to appear at a certain place, within six days after such service, of the said warrant or summons, to answer said complaint; and said justice shall and may, in presence of said parties complained of, or in their absence, if duly summoned, he, she, or they refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed, examine into the matter of said complaint; and if it shall be manifest to said justice, upon such examination, by confession, or upon oath of one credible witness, that said complaint was well founded, it shall be lawful for every such justice, upon every such offence proved as aforesaid, to fine the owner or occupier, of such land or house, in any sum not exceeding twenty shillings; and by warrant to levy the same by distress and sale of the offender's goods; and the money arising by such sale, over and above amount of said fine, to pay said owner or occupier; and said fine levied as aforesaid, said justice shall apply in manner following, first to defray expence of removing said dunghill, dirt, or rubbish, or other nuisance, and in making such sewers or pipes; and the residue of said fine, the said justice shall pay to the minister and church-wardens of the parish, for use of the poor of said parish. 48 hours after notice, by overseer or sub-constable, to remove nuisance within 21 feet of the center, or to make sewers for water; summons by a justice on complaint of neglect; to appear and answer in 6 days; complaint examined, if offence proved; fine not above 20s. by distress and sale, fine applied to defray the expence, residue to church-wardens for poor.

XC. *sect.*

Highways.

Buildings within 25 feet of center, except in cities or towns, keeping curs, &c. within 50 yards, without a block, laying rubbish, &c. within 21 feet of center, sleeping or drying flax, burning weeds within 100 yards of a road, building lime-kiln within 50 yards, or cut or stack turf within 21 feet of center, or pull down part of a bridge, or injure mill-stone or post, or dig pit, or build a wall within 15 feet of center, or put up sign or may-bush within 25 feet of center, or leave cars, by night without 21 feet passage, or winnow corn, or alter road without authority, or leave or skin dead beasts within 100 yards of center, or drive cars with timber or iron cross-ways, or scrape gravel, on conviction by 1 witness before a justice, or his view, penalty 10s. drawing mill-stone without a wheel-carriage, penalty 4s. drawing timber, &c. not supporting the ends on wheels of 3 inches at least, on 1 witness before a justice, or his view, penalty 5s. and the timber, &c. to scissor, house or lime kiln contrary to act, presented and pulled down; dogs killed on justice's warrant, pit or ditch filled or levelled, expence by distress and sale, any one may take such turf, &c. to his own use, and kill such dogs, without being sued.

XC. sect. 30. Every person, who shall build any house, or part of a house, within twenty-five feet of the center of any road, (except in cities or market-towns,) or keep any cur, dog, mastiff, or bull-dog, at any house within fifty yards of any road, without having a block of wood of five pounds at the least, fastened to the neck of every such dog, or shall lay any turf, dung, dirt, straw, rubbish, or the scouring of any ditches or drains, or other filth, or any stones, or timber upon any part of any road, or within twenty-one feet of the center, or shall sleep or dry any flax, or burn any weeds or bricks within one hundred yards of any road, or build any lime-kiln within fifty yards, or cut any turf, or make any turf-stack within twenty-one feet of the center of any road, or shall pull down any part of any bridge, or injure any mile-stone or finger-post, or dig any pit, or ditch, or build any wall within fifteen feet of the center, or put up any sign-post or may-bush within twenty-five feet of the center, or leave any car or cart from sun-set to sun-rise, on any part of any road, or in the streets of any city or town through which travellers usually pass, without leaving a passage twenty-one feet at least in breadth, or winnow any corn on any part of any road, or alter any road not being first authorized by due course of law, or leave the carcase of any dead horse, mule, ass, or other beast, or skin any dead beast on any road or within one hundred yards of the center, or lead or drive any car or cart with timber, boards, or iron laid cross-ways, or scrape the gravel off any road, shall upon conviction, by oath of one credible witness, before any justice of the county where such offence committed, or upon view of any such justice, for every such offence, forfeit not exceeding ten shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods of offender, by warrant of any one justice of the county, city, or town corporate in which such offence committed: and if any person draw any mill-stone on any road, without supporting by a carriage on wheels, such persons shall, upon conviction by the oath of one credible witness before any one justice of the county where such offence committed, forfeit not exceeding forty shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods of offender, by warrant of any one justice of the county, city, or town corporate in which such offence committed; and if any person draw any timber, boards, or sticks, without supporting the ends on a carriage on wheels of the breadth of three inches at least, on any road made or repaired with money granted by grand-jury of any county, or turnpike board, such person shall, upon conviction, by oath of one credible witness, before any one justice within his jurisdiction, or upon view of such justice, forfeit not exceeding five shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods of offender, by warrant of such justice, and also such timber, boards, or sticks, to the person who shall seize; and the grand-jury at any assizes may present any house, or part of a house, or lime-kiln, hereafter built contrary to intent of this act to be pulled down, or any justice within his jurisdiction, may by his warrant order any dog kept contrary to intent of this act, to be killed, or any pit or ditch filled up or levelled, or any wall thrown down hereafter made or built contrary to this act, as also necessary expence attending thereon, to be levied by distress and sale of offenders goods and chattles; and any person may take and carry away all such turf, dung, dirt, straw, or rubbish, corn, filth, scouring of ditches or drains, or stones, as he shall find so laid upon any part of any road or within twenty-one feet of the center, and apply to his own use, and kill any dog kept contrary to this act, without being sued or prosecuted.

XCI. sect.

Highways.

XCI. sect. 31. Every landholder or occupier, who shall lay, or cause, or suffer to be laid, upon his land, within three miles of any city, or one mile of any town-corporate, for manure, or any other purpose, any filth, offals, or blood, or scrapings of slaughter-houses or shambles, or emptyings of privies, without immediately covering with such quantities of lime or earth, as sufficient to prevent annoyance, shall, upon view of any justice within his jurisdiction, or upon information of one credible witness, forfeit five pounds every such offence, levied by distress and sale of goods and chattles, of offender, by warrant of such justice, within his jurisdiction, under hand and seal.

Laying filth for manure, &c. 3 miles of a city, 1 of town-corporate, without lime or earth sufficient, penalty 5l. on justice's view, or 1 witness informing.

XCII. sect. 32. It shall be lawful for judges of assize, in their circuits, from time to time, to order warrants in nature of execution to issue, to the high sheriff or other officer lawfully authorized, where any person was made treasurer, collector, or overseer of any publick work, empowering sale of goods and chattles, or sufficient part, or by or out of rents, issues, and profits of lands and tenements of any such treasurer, collector of publick money, or overseer, or their sureties, who shall not have accounted for and paid the publick money, and who shall be found in arrear, to raise, levy, and collect such sums for which they shall be so in arrear, and pay the same when levied to treasurer of the county; for collecting which such high sheriff, or under sheriff, or lawful deputy, or other officer lawfully authorized, shall be intitled to receive one shilling for every pound he shall so collect, levied in manner aforesaid from such persons against whom such warrant shall issue; and it shall be lawful for every judge of assize to enquire of, hear, and determine every offence, matter, and cause, by reason of this statute; and to lay on such reasonable fines as thought meet; which fines shall be levied by the high sheriff, or under-sheriff, or collector of any barony, or deputy, as said judge shall direct, as all county and barony taxes are hereby appointed to be levied, and shall be paid to the treasurer, to be expended in such manner as the grant shall direct, after deducting one shilling in the pound for levying.

Execution on judges warrant to levy arrears of treasurer, collector, &c. by sale of goods, or rents and profits.

see 13. per £.

judges to determine offences, and impose fines; levied as county or barony taxes, paid to treasurer, expended as by grand jury, see 13. per £.

XCIII. sect. 33. If any person sued, molested, or troubled for putting in execution any of the powers in this act, or doing any act, or thing pursuant thereto, such person shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence, or avow the taking any distress on the treasurer's warrant, merely without going into other title or authority; and if plaintiffs non-suited, and judgment against them, upon demurrer or otherwise, or a verdict for defendants, or a dismissal upon a civil bill, such defendants shall have treble costs; recovered by such method and manner as where by law costs given to defendants; and the solemn affirmation or declaration of a quaker shall be adjudged and taken of same force and effect to all intents and purposes, in any case where by this act an oath required, as if such quaker had taken an oath in form prescribed, or in usual form.

General issue pleaded,

avowry on treasurer's warrant;

treble costs on non-suit, &c.

quaker's affirmation valid as oath.

XCIV. sect. 34. Justices of peace are authorized to put this act in execution, and to administer the several oaths herein before directed, within their respective jurisdictions; and one moiety of all forfeitures and pecuniary penalties inflicted by this act, and not otherwise applied, shall be paid informer, with full costs; the other to the treasurer of county infirmary, for benefit of such infirmary; and if any person convicted of any offence, shall not be able to pay the penalty, it shall be lawful for the justices, before whom convicted, to send such person to the workhouse or house of correction

Justices authorized to act and administer oaths;

forfeitures not applied, to informer with full costs, and to infirmary;

on non-payment, house of correction, not above three months.

Highways.

of the county, to remain at hard labour for such time as said justices think proper, not exceeding three months.

Perjury, false affirmation, forging justice's name, penalties for perjury. XCV. *sect. 35.* Every person guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, or false affirming, or forging or counterfeiting the name of any justice, and thereof convicted by due course of law, shall incur the pains and penalties by law enacted against wilful and corrupt perjury.

Foot-paths, presentment not above 12d. per perch, with stiles, 3 feet wide, accountable as for roads. Riding or driving cattle thereon, on one witness or justice's view; 5s. to informer, distress and sale of cattle. XCVI. *sect. 36.* It shall be lawful for grand jury of any county, county of a city, or town, to raise by presentment such sums as such grand jury think necessary, not exceeding twelve pence *per perch*, for making or repairing a foot-path, with stiles, not less than three feet wide on any road in such county, or along the side, with consent of occupier of the land, upon any barony in such county in which such foot-path is necessary, subject to such method of account as presentments for publick roads are by this act subject: and if any person shall ride or drive any beast or cattle, knowingly, willingly, or unnecessarily on any such foot-path, such person shall, upon conviction, by oath of any one credible witness, before any one justice within his jurisdiction, or upon view of any such justice, for any such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding five shillings, levied by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, by distress and sale of the cattle, so ridden or driven on such foot-path, which penalty shall go to the informer.

Extended to counties of cities and towns. XCVII. *sect. 37.* This act shall extend to counties of cities, and counties of towns, and grand juries thereof shall be empowered to present such sums as they think necessary on the county at large of such city or town in same manner, and for same purposes, and subject to same method of account to all intents, and to do every other act that grand juries of counties are by this act enabled to do, although the words, in the barony or half-barony of be not inserted in the affidavits laid before such grand jury.

Presentments in consequence of repealed act levied, &c. as by that and this act. XCVIII. *sect. 38.* All presentments made, or money to be levied, accounted for, or paid, in consequence of the act hereby repealed, shall be levied, accounted for, and paid, in manner prescribed thereby, or by this act, subject to rules, provisos, and regulations, therein or herein contained.

11 G. 3. c. 9. altered. XCIX. *sect. 39.* And whereas by an act eleventh of his present majesty, it is provided that a vestry shall be held in every parish or union in Ulster, on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday after saint Michael every year, such vestry shall, instead of being held on the days mentioned in said act, be hereafter held on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday of September in every year.

Collectors of vestry presentments, refusing to pay, summoned on director's complaint by a justice having 300l. a year, and if no cause, levied with costs, and paid to directors as by the presentment. C. *sect. 40.* And whereas collectors of money presented at vestries, held under said act, frequently refuse to account for, or pay the money collected to the directors mentioned in the said act, upon such refusal, any justice of the county, seized or possessed of three hundred pounds a year, shall, on complaint of any such directors, summon collectors so refusing, before him; and if such collectors so summoned shall not shew sufficient cause for refusal, or for not collecting the sums presented at vestry, the justice shall forthwith by warrant under hand and seal, cause the sums received, or which ought to have been received, without wilful default, by such collectors, to be forthwith levied off goods and chattles of collectors, together with costs of such warrants, and of constable's trouble in levying; and pay the same to the directors of the parish, to be applied by them pursuant to the presentment.

Highways.

CI. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 33. sect. 1.* Trustees of the roads, and surveyors, or any five or more, or such persons as they appoint, shall and may erect gates or turnpikes in, upon, or across any parts of said highways or roads, and toll-houses, and take the tolls and duties following; for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise or chair, drawn by six horses, mares, geldings, asses, or mules, or more, one shilling; drawn by any less number than six, and more than one, six pence; for every waggon, wain, cart, car, or other such carriage with four wheels, drawn by any cattle, five shillings; for every wain, cart, car, or carriage with two wheels, drawn by more than one horse, mare, or gelding, ass or mule, or other cattle, four pence; for every chair or chaise with one horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, three pence; for every car, or other carriage, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, three half pence; for every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny; every drove of oxen or neat cattle, ten pence *per* score, and so in proportion; every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, five pence *per* score, and so in proportion; which sums shall be demanded and taken, as a toll or duty, and the money so raised, shall be vested in the trustees, and every part paid, applied, disposed of, and assigned for the several uses, and in such manner, as herein after directed; and said trustees, or any five or more are empowered by themselves, or any persons by them, under hands and seals, authorized, to levy the toll or duty hereby required, upon any persons who shall, after demand, neglect or refuse to pay by distress of any horses, or other cattle or goods upon which such toll or duty is by this act imposed, or upon any other goods and chattles of such persons, and may detain until such toll or duty, with reasonable charges of distraining or keeping paid; and it shall be lawful for such persons distraining, after five days after such distress, to sell the goods distrained, returning overplus, if any, upon demand, to owner.

CII. *sect. 2.* Out of the first money arising by the profits of the turnpikes, said trustees, or any five, shall first pay and discharge the expence of this act, and of erecting turnpikes, or toll-houses; and then the profits arising, and the toll at any turnpikes erected upon said road leading from Tubber near the bounds of the counties of Clare and Galway, to Ennis, and from thence to the north liberties of Limerick, shall be applied towards repair of said road only.

CIII. *sect. 3.* If any persons owning, renting, or occupying any land near any turnpike shall, for gain, reward, or otherwise wittingly or willingly permit any persons to pass through to avoid payment, and being convicted upon oath of one or more witnesses, before the trustees, or any five, or one or more justices of the county wherein offence committed; every person so offending shall forfeit six shillings; levied by distress and sale of goods, by warrant under hand and seal, of said trustees, or justices, rendering the overplus to owner, the charges of taking and disposing being first deducted.

CIV. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for said trustees to erect gates or turnpikes on the side of said roads, across any lane or way leading out of said road, and to build toll-houses, and take such toll appointed, so as not a double charge in case of passing through any other turnpikes between Tubber and Ennis, and from thence to the north liberties of Limerick.

CV. *sect. 5.* Said trustees at meeting, by writing under hands and seals, shall appoint collectors and surveyors, and from time to time to remove, as they see occasion, and appoint new ones, in case of death or removal; and the

Highways.

accountable monthly ;

persons so appointed such surveyors, shall, upon oath, if required, on the first Tuesday in every month, or oftner if required, give in a true, exact, and perfect account in writing, under their hands, of all monies which they have received, paid, and disbursed, for which oath no fee or reward taken ; and in case any money, so received, remain in any of their hands, the same shall be paid to said trustees, or any five or more, who shall, by writing under hands and seals authorize and impower to receive the same ; and shall be disbursed and laid out in amending said road according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and not otherwise ; and said trustees shall make such allowance to said receivers, collectors, and surveyors, and to such other persons assisting in and about procuring said roads to be amended and repaired by advancing or laying out any monies, or otherwise relating thereto, as to them shall seem good ; so as such allowance to collectors do not annually exceed in the whole thirty pounds ; and to such surveyors two shillings and six pence *per diem*, during time employed ; and so as such allowance to any other person employed, do not exceed fifteen pounds yearly to each person ; and in case said receivers or collectors shall not make such account and payment at any special sessions or meeting, shall make enquiry, and finally determine of and concerning such default, as well by confession of parties, as by testimony of one or more credible witnesses upon oath ; and if any persons convicted thereof, said justices shall commit the parties to the common gaol, to remain without bail or mainprize until they have made a true and perfect account and payment.

allowance to collectors not above 30l. a year ;

surveyors 2s. 6d. a day, others 15l. each yearly ; on default committed.

May raise materials.

CVI. *sect. 6.* It shall be lawful for said surveyors, and such persons as they appoint, to dig, raise, gather, take, and carry away any gravel, furze, sand, stones, or any other materials, out of any waste or common of any parish, town, village, or hamlet, in or near which any foundrous or ruinous places of said roads do lie, and for want of sufficient materials there, out of the waste or common of any neighbouring town, village, or hamlet, without paying any thing ; and where not sufficient in commons or waste grounds near adjoining, may, by order of trustees, or any five, dig, raise, and gather in the grounds of any person, not a garden, orchard, yard or meadow, planted walk, or avenue to a house, where any such materials are or may be found, and from time to time to carry away such and so much, as said surveyor, adjudge necessary, paying such rate to owner or occupier, as the trustees, or any five adjudge reasonable ; and in case of difference between such owner or occupier and said trustees, touching the value, judges of assize, or justices at next general assizes and gaol delivery, or sessions shall adjudge, assess, and finally determine the same.

Not removing annoyance, penalty, 10s.

CVII. *sect. 7.* It shall be lawful for said surveyors, and such persons as they appoint, to remove and prevent annoyances, the owner or occupiers neglecting for eight days after notice in writing, under hands of five trustees, the charges whereof shall be reimbursed said surveyors, by such owners or occupiers neglecting ; and, if after the removal, any person shall again offend, every such person being convicted upon oath, before one or more justices where such offence committed, for every such offence shall pay ten shillings, levied in manner aforesaid.

Surveyors to make drains, &c.

CVIII. *sect. 8.* It shall be lawful for said surveyors, by order of trustees, or any five, to make causeways, and drains through any grounds contiguous, and to erect arches of brick, timber, or stone ; and also to widen any of the narrow parts, by opening, clearing, and laying into said roads, any grounds,

Highways.

grounds, not a house, garden, orchard, planted walk, or avenue to a house; and also to cause trenches to be made, as such surveyors, by order of trustees, adjudge necessary, making reasonable satisfaction for damages, as shall be assessed by next judges of assizes, or justices of the peace, or major part at next general assizes or sessions, in case of any difference; and if any owner or occupier of neglect to scour or cleanse water courses, and to make ditches so deep, and in such manner as surveyors adjudge proper, after eight days notice, it shall be lawful for surveyors, to set men to work, and by warrant from any five trustees, to levy the charges upon the persons, goods, and estates of the owners, or occupiers, by distress and sale of goods and chattels, rendering the overplus, if any be, to said owner or occupier, after all charges paid.

CIX. *sect. 9.* In case there shall be more than one gate or turnpike, on the side of said roads, between Ennis and Limerick, no person having paid at the first turnpike through which such person shall pass, and producing a note or ticket, shall be liable to pay any toll or duty at any other turnpikes upon the side of said road, such person or persons delivering such note or ticket to said receivers or collectors, at the latter turnpike the same day; and no person, who shall return the same day, or with the same horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, cattle, coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, calash, waggon, cart, car or other carriage, shall be liable or compellable the same day to pay said toll or duty more than once on said road.

Toll once a day by same person.

CX. *sect. 10.* If any person having paid the toll, and having such note or ticket, shall give or dispose of the same to any person to avoid payment, every such person giving, disposing, or offering, and person receiving, being convicted upon oath of one or more witnesses, shall respectively forfeit ten shillings, levied, recovered, and disposed of, as any other penalty or forfeiture is by this act.

Passing tickets to evade toll, penalty, 10s.

CXI. *sect. 11.* All coaches and passengers on horseback shall pass and re-pass toll-free, on days on which an election for knight of the shire for county of Clare, or citizens for Limerick, or for any burgesses to serve in parliament for any borough in said county; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Election days toll free.

CXII. *sect. 12.* The said trustees, or any five or more of them, may compound or agree by the year, or otherwise, with any person using to travel through turnpikes erected in pursuance of this act.

Trustees may compound.

CXIII. *sect. 13.* No person shall be charged with any of said tolls, for passing through any of said turnpikes, who shall carry any quantity of stones, gravel, or other materials for repairing said roads, or any of the roads in said parishes in which the same lie, or any of the neighbouring parishes, nor for any carts, cars, or waggons, loaded with corn in straw only, nor for any plows, harrows, or other implements of husbandry, in order to the using or repairing of the same, in the several parishes in which the said roads do lie; nor for any horse, mare, or other cattle going to water, or for any post-horse carrying the mail or packet, or for such horse as used only to ride on by owner or driver of any carriage, provided such horse pass through said turnpikes with such carriage; nor for horses of soldiers upon march, or for carriages travelling with vagrants sent by passes, or with prisoners committed from one part of the kingdom to another.

Persons exempted.

CXIV. *sect. 14.* The toll or duty hereby granted, shall take place, and have continuance only from first of June next, for forty-one years.

Continued 41 years.

CXV. *sect.*

Highways.

Unless adjudication
of trustees.

CXV. *sect. 15.* If before expiration of said forty-one years, all parts of said road sufficiently amended and repaired, and so adjudged by trustees, under their hands and seals, then, said tolls and duties shall cease and determine; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Meeting of trustees;

CXVI. *sect. 16.* Said trustees, or any seven or more, shall meet at Ennis on the last Monday in May next, and then adjourn, and afterwards meet there, or at any other place near said roads, as said trustees or any five think proper, as often as necessary, for putting this act in execution. And if there shall not appear at any meeting, a sufficient number to act and to adjourn, the clerk, shall, by notice in writing, affixed at the turnpikes at least ten days before said meeting, appoint said trustees to meet at the house where meeting last appointed, or at some other convenient house near said roads, on the day fortnight next after the day upon which said last meeting was appointed; and said trustees, at all meetings, shall defray their own charges and expences.

bear their own
charges.

Not to accept of
place of profit.

CXVII. *sect. 17.* No trustee shall have or accept of any profit arising out or by reason of said toll or duty, but shall be incapable, after such time of acting as a trustee.

Actions laid in
Clare or Limerick;

general issue, &c.

CXVIII. *sect. 18.* If any suit commenced for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in county of Clare or city of Limerick, and not elsewhere; and defendants may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial; and if it appear so done, or such action brought in any other county, the jury shall find for defendants; and upon such verdict, or if plaintiff non-suited, or discontinue action after defendants appeared, or if any demurrer or judgment given against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy as any defendants have in other cases by law.

treble costs to de-
fendants.

A publick act.

CXIX. *sect. 19.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading.

Trustees named with
those in 9 G. 2.
c. 19.
9 may lay out a new
line.

CXX. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 1.* The persons named shall be trustees, from time to time, together with the trustees named in or by virtue of the former act, to carry this act into execution; and it shall be lawful for said trustees of said turnpike road, or any nine or more, in case they shall be enabled by the tolls of said road, and that the same shall appear to them to be an improvement, and advantage to the publick, to lay out a new line from Market-hill north-east of the old turnpike, and to carry on the same so as it may fall into the old turnpike road near the church of Mulliglass on the north-west thereof, as they may judge will best answer the safety of carriages and travellers, and to lay out the same thirty feet wide in the clear, and to ascertain the grounds through which the same shall pass, with such restrictions and exceptions as shall prevent such new road from doing a real injury to any person, and with such provisoes and clauses for securing to owners of any grounds, through which such new road shall be carried, a satisfaction and recompence proportioned to any loss.

Stop old road.

CXXI. *sect. 2.* Said trustees, or any nine or more, where they find any part of said old road useless and necessary, may order such part to be stopped up, as soon as such new road shall be finished and opened for use of the publick; and where the inheritance of the ground of such part of said old road to be stopped up, and of the new road to be opened, belong to the same person

to

Highways.

to give up such part of the said old road, in lieu and exchange of the new part, with such other satisfaction as thought reasonable by said trustees.

CXXII. *sect. 3.* Said trustees shall take for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair drawn by six horses, geldings, or mares, one shilling, over and above one shilling and six pence appointed by said act; for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair drawn by any lesser number of horses, geldings, or mares than six, or more than two, six pence over and above one shilling to be paid by said act; and drawn by two horses, geldings, or mares, six pence over and above six pence to be paid by said act; for every cart or other carriage drawn with two horses, geldings, or mares, four pence over and above four pence to be paid by said act; for every chair with one horse, mare, or gelding, three pence over and above three pence to be paid by said act; for every car or other carriage drawn but by one horse, mare, or gelding, one halfpenny over and above one halfpenny to be paid by said act; provided every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, the felloes of which, shod with iron and flat-headed nails, shall be nine inches broad, instead of paying ten shillings directed by said act, shall pay only six pence; and every wain, cart, or carriage with two wheels, the felloes of which, shod with iron and flat-headed nails, shall be nine inches broad, drawn by more than two horses, mares, geldings, or oxen, instead of paying two shillings and six pence directed by said act, shall pay only three pence.

CXXIII. *sect. 4.* And whereas by said act, all coaches and passengers on horse-back, shall pass and re-pass toll free on days on which there shall be an election for knight of the shire for the county of Armagh, or for any burghes for any borough in said county, the said clause is hereby repealed and made void.

CXXIV. *sect. 5.* The said act of 9 G. 2. with such variations as made therein by this present act, and also this act, shall be and continue in force forty-one years from the expiration of said act.

CXXV. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 39 sect. 1.* The acts in the fifth and seventh years of George the second, except what hereby repealed, altered, or explained, shall be of full force, commence, and take effect, and continue and be executed from the last day of this session, for the further term of twenty one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session, for the intents and purposes in said acts, and herein after mentioned.

CXXVI. *sect. 2.* The tolls payable by said act of the seventh of his late majesty, in lieu of the tolls payable by said act of the fifth year, shall be the only tolls and duties, which, in virtue of said former acts, or either, shall be taken during continuance of said acts, and of this act.

CXXVII. *sect. 3.* Trustees for putting said former acts and this act in execution, and all the powers and authorities therein and herein given, and on the deaths of any of said trustees, or refusal to act, the rest of said trustees, or any seven or more, to elect or appoint in the room of such, so many more fit and able persons, living in county of Dublin, county of city of Dublin, and counties of Kildare, Meath, and Westmeath, to be joined with them in execution of said acts, and of this act, do, and so from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion.

CXXVIII. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for surveyors, or such persons as they appoint, by order of said trustees, or any five or more, where not sufficient materials for repairing said road, to be had in any common or waste ground

Highways.

ground adjoining, to dig, raise, and gather the same in grounds of any persons, not deer-park, or a field inclosed with a wall five feet high, or more, built with lime and stone, or bricks, or a garden planted with trees, or orchard of six years growth, of any person who inhabits an house built with lime and stones, or bricks, or the planted walk or walks, or yard to any house built with lime and stone, or bricks, where any such materials are or may be found, and to carry away as said surveyors judge necessary, paying such rate to owner or occupier of the ground carried away, as the said trustees, or any seven or more, at a general board, adjudge reasonable: and in case of any difference touching value of the materials and damage, the judges of assize, or justices at next general assizes or sessions, shall assess, and finally determine the same, upon a petition preferred; and where damages so agreed upon or assessed, and have been or shall be so paid by said trustees, it shall be lawful for surveyors, or such persons as they appoint, by order of said trustees, or any five or more, to dig, and carry away necessary materials for repairs of said road in such grounds where gravel and other materials were before so taken and paid for, during the continuance of the estate therein of such owner or occupiers, or of any persons claiming or deriving by, from, or under them, or any of them; and that notwithstanding any manner of inclosures of, or buildings hereafter to be erected in or upon such grounds, paying damages in manner aforesaid.

7. may make footpath
between Dublin and
Leixlip;

12ol. thereon.

First paying creditors
interest, and if re-
mainder sufficient for
repair.

5-G. 2. c. 16 f. 12.
repealed.

Allowance to clerk
30l. yearly;

treasurer 50l.
surveyors 30l.

5 G. 2. c. 15.

7 G. 2. c. 21.

23 G. 2. c. 16.

5 G. 3. c. 14. con-
tinued during this
act, save as altered.

Treasurers salaries
30l a year each.

CXXIX. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven or more, at a general board, when to them it shall seem fit, to make, lay out, and construct, a foot-path from Dublin to Leixlip, or any part or parts thereof; provided the sum expended in making and forming said foot-path, shall not in the whole exceed one hundred and twenty pounds, being, as computed, at the rate of one shilling by the perch, and no more; to be paid out of the money arising from the several tolls.

CXXX. *sect. 6.* And provided, that interest due to creditors of said road first paid and discharged; and that there also remain a sufficient sum, part of said tolls, in hands of trustees, to amend and keep in intire and thorough repair said highroad and every part.

CXXXI. *sect. 7.* Whereas by said act of fifth of his late majesty, "all coaches and passengers shall pass toll-free on days on which an election for a knight of the shire, or for any burghs;" the said clause is henceforth repealed and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

CXXXII. *sect. 8.* Said trustees of said Kinnegad road, or any seven or more, at a general board, shall out of the money from such tolls and duties, make such allowance to the clerk or register, treasurer, and surveyors of said road, or appoint such salaries, as to said trustees, or any seven or more, shall seem good; so as such salary for such clerk or register shall not exceed yearly thirty pounds, and for such treasurer the yearly sum of fifty pounds, and for such surveyor or surveyors thirty pounds.

CXXXIII. *sect. 9.* The acts fifth, seventh, and twenty-third of George the second, as also one other act sixth of his present majesty, except what hereby repealed, altered, or explained, shall continue, be executed, and observed by said trustees and their successors, during continuance of this act.

CXXXIV. *sect. 10.* It shall be lawful for grand juries of Westmeath and King's county to encrease the salaries of the treasurers of said counties respectively, to a sum not exceeding thirty pounds a year in the whole for each of said treasurers.

CXXXV. *sect.*

Highways.

CXXXV. *sect. 11.* The tolls paid at the several gates erected in pursuance of this act within ten miles of Dublin, or the rents reserved under leases by said trustees of said gates or tolls, within aforesaid distance of said city, shall be applied, first to repair the parts of the road next adjoining to said gates respectively, and such parts as nearest to said gates, before the remote parts repaired; and the repairs shall be carried on from time to time as aforesaid, according to the distance of the parts to be repaired from said gates respectively.

Tolls within ten miles of Dublin applied, first to the nearest parts.

CXXXVI. *sect. 12.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and all other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading.

A publick act.

Hospitals.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act the eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, every poor child, under six years, found or taken up within the city or liberties, or sent to the foundling-hospital, shall be received and kept therein, or sent to nurse therefrom; and all children, who shall appear to be six years old, and whose age shall not be thought to exceed eight years, and shall be presented to the governors of said hospital, shall be by them received; provided there shall be proper room, and such children appear sound in mind and body: and whereas the number of children of six years old and under have of late years increased so far beyond the expectation of the governors, that the expence of supporting them has exceeded every provision that could be made, exclusive of grants of parliament; therefore that the funds for support of the foundling hospital and work-house shall be applied to the proper use, after the 24th of June 1774, there shall not be received into said hospital, or sent to nurse therefrom, any child, who shall appear to be of the age of three years old, and upwards, upon any account whatsoever; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recital 11 & 12
G. 3. c. 11. *sect. 17.*

Children 3 years old not received or sent to nurse from the foundling-hospital.

II. *sect. 2.* After the 24th of June 1774, to the 24th of June 1776 inclusive, and no longer, there shall be raised, collected, levied, and paid, from and upon every house in the city of Dublin and liberties thereof, of the value of ten pounds yearly and upwards, according to the valuation for minister's money, four pence in the pound yearly, over and above the sums now payable thereout; the same to be paid by half-yearly payments; four hundred pounds yearly of the produce thereof to be paid into the treasury to use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, and the surplus to the governors, towards support of said foundling hospital and work-house.

From 24th June 1774, to 24 June 1776, every house in Dublin or liberties of 10l. yearly, as rated for minister's money, to pay additional 4d. per £. half-yearly, 400l. yearly to his majesty's use, surplus to hospital.

III. *sect. 3.* The six pence *per* pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, upon issuing or payment of said four hundred pounds yearly, or of any part thereof, shall be received for use of his majesty, his heirs, and successors, during the term aforesaid, and duly accounted for, as a further and additional aid hereby given and granted.

Fees received and accounted for as a further aid.

IV. *sect. 4.* The duty on houses hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid, unto the governors of said hospital, during the term aforesaid, at same time, in like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, and for such purposes, save only as to said four hundred pounds yearly, as appointed and directed by laws now in force, relating to said foundling hospital and work-house, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if particularly expressed in this act.

Said duty on houses raised and paid (except the 400l. yearly) as by the laws in force for said hospital and workhouse.

Hospitals.

Notwithstanding
11 & 12 G. 3. c. 11.
f. 21. carts, &c.
may be brought into
Dublin with materi-
als for building or
paving, not for sale
or hire, without li-
cence.

V. *sect. 5.* Whereas by an act eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, *for better regulating the foundling hospital and workhouse in the city of Dublin*, the governors of said hospital have power to licence such persons as drive any carriage, that shall bring into said city or liberties, for hire or sale, or otherwise, any materials employed in building or paving : and it is inconvenient that carriages, not employed for sale or hire, should be obliged to take out licences, it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, who shall have any cart, car, or other carriage employed in bringing into said city any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other materials usually employed in building or paving, for their own use, and not for sale or hire, to use the same in manner aforesaid, without taking any licence whatsoever ; any thing in the recited act notwithstanding.

Leitrim infirmary at
Mohil, as if at Car-
rick, pursuant to
5 G. 3. c. 20.

VI. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 42. sect. 4.* Whereas a perpetual lease of two acres, at a pepper-corn rent, have been granted in Mohill in county of Leitrim, for erecting an infirmary ; the governors of the hospital or infirmary of the county of Leitrim may accept of the grant of said lease, and upon the ground granted erect an infirmary or hospital, which shall be deemed the hospital or infirmary of county of Leitrim ; and the said infirmary, and governors thereof, for ever hereafter, subject to same government and regulations, and have and enjoy all same powers, rights, immunities, privileges, gifts, grants, benefits, and emoluments whatsoever, as fully, by virtue of the recited statute, or otherwise, as if erected in Carrick-upon-Shannon, or within one mile of the court-house therein ; any thing in said statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Meath hospital the
county of Dublin in-
firmary, as by 5 G. 3.
c. 20.

VII. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 43. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed in the fifth of his present majesty, *for erecting publick infirmaries*, and the county of Dublin by mistake hath not been provided for ; the Meath hospital shall after the 24th of June 1774, be created, and founded, erected, and established the hospital or infirmary for said county, and be for ever hereafter deemed and considered, to all intents, the hospital for said county, to be endowed with, and intitled to all emoluments, rights, liberties, privileges, and advantages, as fully and effectually as any other county-hospital, in and by said act provided for and mentioned.

The 100l. a year
for the physician and
surgeon appropriated
to the general fund,
the present physici-
ans and surgeons
continued with pow-
er to elect.

VIII. *sect. 2.* The annual salary of one hundred pounds, usually granted to the physician and surgeon, paid and appropriated to the maintenance and general fund for necessaries in said hospital ; and in all other respects said hospital shall be subject to like rules and regulations, as other county-hospitals in said act ; save only, that the present physicians and chirurgeons of said Meath hospital shall be appointed physicians and chirurgeons of said intended infirmary for county of Dublin : and that it may be lawful for said physicians and chirurgeons, or a majority, to elect a physician or chirurgeon in the room of any who from time to time, by death, removal, or otherwise, shall make a vacancy in said hospital, in consideration of their having served said hospital *gratis* these seventeen years past, and having had a principal share in support thereof during that period, and in erecting said building, as well as the relinquishing, in behalf of themselves and their successors in said hospital, all claim or title to the annual salary of one hundred pounds, which they otherwise would be intitled to in consequence of said act ; any thing heretofore, or in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hospitals.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 24. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed last session for relief of poor infants, deserted by their parents, the provisions of which extend only to parishes within cities : and it is reasonable, that other parishes as well as those, be obliged to maintain such poor children in every parish (except in cities of Dublin and Cork, for which provision is made by particular acts of parliament) a vestry shall be held annually, at such time, by such persons, and regulations, and invested with such powers, as is directed by said first act with respect to parishes within cities ; and the overseers in such parishes respectively shall take up and provide for the maintenance and education of all such children, as shall be deserted and exposed within their respective parishes, at the age of twelve months or under, subject to the restrictions in said first act ; and such sums, as necessary for purposes aforesaid, shall be raised upon the respective parishes in same manner, and with such remedies, as other parish cesses.

11 & 12 G. 3. c. 15.
In every parish, except in Dublin and Cork, annual vestries with powers as by 11 & 12 G. 2. c. 15. as to parishes in cities ;
overseers to take up and provide for deserted and exposed children of 12 months or under as by said act ;
money raised as other parish cesses.

II. *sect. 2.* So much of said first act, as directs, that the sums raised in pursuance, shall be assessed upon inhabitants of the several houses within such cities respectively according to minister's money payable out of such houses, repealed, and such sums shall be assessed by the persons, and in manner therein directed, upon inhabitants of the several houses within such cities respectively according to value of such houses respectively.

11 & 12 G. 3. c. 15. repealed as to assessment by minister's money, assessed on houses by value.

III. *sect. 3.* If any parish refuse or neglect to raise such sums, as necessary for the purposes of this or said act, it shall be lawful for next judges of assize, or one of them, upon complaint by the minister or curate of such parish (which complaint such minister or curate is required to make) of such refusal or neglect, to order such sum to be raised on such parish, as he or they think fit, so as the same do not exceed five pounds for each child left exposed and deserted in such parish of the age of twelve months or under ; and the sums, so directed to be raised, shall be assessed and levied upon such parish by the persons, in manner, and with like remedies, as money presented by grand juries ; and the sums so levied shall be paid to the minister or curate, and by him applied to the purposes of the said act ; and the judges of assize, to whom such complaint made, are empowered and required to examine upon oath touching the matter of such complaint.

On complaint by minister of neglect by parish ordered by judges of assize to be raised,

not above 5l. each child ;
levied as presentments ;
paid to minister for purposes of said act ;
complaint examined on oath.

IV. *sect. 4.* If any overseer appointed in pursuance of this or said act, refuse or neglect to execute said office, he shall forfeit for every such offence, ten pounds, by civil bill in name of the minister or curate of such parish, with full costs of suit ; and the sum so recovered shall be applied towards maintenance and education of the deserted children in such parish.

Overseers neglecting forfeit 10l. by civil bill with full costs ;
applied for the children.

V. *sect. 5.* If any action or suit against any person, for any thing done in pursuance of this or of the two acts herein mentioned, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence ; and this act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

General issue and special matter in evidence ;
a publick act.

Inland Navigation.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 1.* The several duties and impositions in and by the act granted to his majesty George the Second, and chargeable in the manner therein mentioned, further granted and continued, raised, levied and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, for thirty-two years,

27 G. 2. c. 3.
3 G. 2. c. 6.
11 & 12 G. 3. c. 26.
continued 22 years, from 25 Dec. 1782

Inland Navigation.

years, from the 25th of December 1782, and no longer, in and throughout that part of the district of Lisburn, commonly known and distinguished by the gauger's walks of Belfast, Lisburn, Moira, and Hillsborough, including such parts or parcels of the manors of Kilwarlin, Castlereagh, and Slotneats, as were contained in said act of the twenty-seventh year of George the Second, but, excepted in the act of the third of George the Third; and all said additional duties shall be levied and collected in the manner and by such ways and means, as appointed by said act the twenty-seventh of his late majesty, and the said act, and also said acts of the third, and of the eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, and every clause or article in said acts, or any of them, save as altered by this act, shall remain and continue in full force for thirty-two years, from the 25th of December 1782.

Said duties, as brought into exchequer, paid without deduction upon draughts of 7 local commissioners;

laid out on the navigation, &c.

7 local commissioners may assign duties and tolls for payment of 10,000l.

by debentures at stated meetings agreed on with lenders;

with interest not exceeding the legal;

II. *sect. 2.* Said additional duties, as they shall from time to time be brought into the exchequer, shall be paid over without any fee or deduction by vice-treasurer or receiver-general, upon an order or draught, signed by the persons, who are by the commissioners for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland appointed to be local commissioners for carrying on said navigation of the river Lagan, or to be signed by any seven of them, or by any seven of the persons who may hereafter be chosen or appointed in their room, or in the room of any of them, or who may by subscribing one hundred pounds in manner herein after mentioned, become local commissioners for carrying on said navigation; and all monies, so arising from said additional duties, shall be laid out or expended by said commissioners, or their order, in compleating the said navigation now carrying on from Lisburn, through Blairs to Spencer's-Bridge, and from thence to Loughneagh, and paying such money and the interest thereof, as shall be borrowed for that purpose.

III. *sect. 3.* The local commissioners, or persons hereafter chosen and appointed local commissioners, or any seven or more, are hereby empowered from time to time, to assign over said duties granted by said acts, or this act, and also all such tolls as shall or may arise from conveyance of any timber, goods, and merchandizes through or along said navigation, for securing repayment of any sums, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand pounds, which they may be enabled to borrow, and the payment of the interest thereof, in such manner and form as herein after mentioned and appointed, that is to say, said local commissioners, or any seven or more, or any seven or more of the persons hereafter chosen or appointed local commissioners for said navigation, shall and may at all times hereafter at any of their stated or publick meetings by any instruments, or writings in nature of debentures, or in such form as shall be agreed upon and approved of by them, and the persons advancing their money, under their respective hands and seals, assign over said duties and tolls, or order or appoint the same, or so much thereof as sufficient for that purpose, to be paid for any term or time during continuance of this act, as a security for any money to be borrowed by them for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons, or their trustees, as shall advance and lend the same, to the intent and purpose, that such persons, or their trustees, or executors, administrators, or assigns, shall and may be paid and receive thereout such yearly interest, not exceeding the legal interest, as shall be agreed upon by said commissioners and said persons, for the sums so to be advanced by them from time to time of advancing the same, unto the end and expiration

Inland Navigation.

piration of twenty years, from the 25th of December 1773, and from thenceforth during the continuance of this act, until they shall be repaid their said principal sums; and after the expiration of twenty years, such person or persons, his, her, or their trustees, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall and may, after application of so much of said tolls and duties as shall be necessary to pay off and discharge the interest of all principal sums, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand pounds, which shall be due thereupon, out of the remainder of such tolls and duties, be paid and receive five hundred pounds annually, in addition to the yearly sum or sums which for said term of twenty years will be necessary to pay off the interest of said principal sums; but after said term, as the said principal sums shall be paid off, it is meant should go in aid of said annual sum of five hundred pounds, in discharge of the principal sums due, and in acceleration of the payment thereof, such annual sum of five hundred pounds, and such yearly sums, as by discharge of any principal sums shall not be wanting to pay the interest thereof, to be applied in discharge of the principal sum or sums remaining due to such person or persons, their trustees, executors, administrators, or assigns, according to the priority and order in which said principal sums lent and advanced.

for 20 year from 25 Dec. 1773.

500l. annually in addition;

payment of principal in priority and order.

IV. *sect. 4.* Nothing in this act shall in any sort interfere with or prejudice the demands of any creditors, who may have advanced any money on any security granted pursuant to said act of the eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty.

Creditors under 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 26. not prejudiced.

V. *sect. 5.* And for encouragement of lending money, and making a more certain security, all such assignments or debentures, executed and given as aforesaid, for sums lent and advanced, shall be regularly and carefully entered by the clerk or register of said commissioners in a book kept by him for that purpose in numerical order according to the time and priority, in which the same shall have been executed and granted, and to which book all said creditors shall at reasonable times have access; and said clerk or register shall indorse upon every of said assignments or debentures the number, according to which the same shall have been entered in said book, and subscribe his name under such indorsement.

Debentures registered numerically;

access to creditors;

number indorsed, subscribed by clerk.

VI. *sect. 6.* The collector within the said district, who shall collect said duties, and the treasurer to said local commissioners, into whose hands said tolls shall be paid, shall out of the first of said duties and tolls, which shall come respectively into their hands, pay and discharge half-yearly, as the same become due, all interest due to said creditors respectively, according to and in such order as it shall appear to such collector or treasurer from such indorsements, that the same have been granted; and after the expiration of twenty years from the 25th of December 1773, until which time it is not hereby intended the said commissioners shall be compelled to pay any part of said principal sums, next after payment of interest due to said creditors, such collector and treasurer shall pay and apply five hundred pounds yearly, out of said duties and tolls, to the discharge and payment of the principal sums, then due and owing to said creditors, their executors, administrators, or assigns, together with so much of said annual sums as during said twenty years are to be applied to payment of the interest of said principal sums, but afterwards, as said principal sums shall be discharged, will not be wanting for payment of the interest thereof, according to and in order aforesaid.

Interest paid half-yearly by collectors and treasurers, as by indorsements;

commissioners not compelled to pay principal for 20 years from 25 Dec. 1773, afterwards 500l. yearly out of the duties and tolls.

VII. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

Receipts by debenture owners allowed vouchers in accounts by collectors or treasurer.

VII. *sect. 7.* Such receipts and acknowledgments, as given by the owners or holders of said debentures for the payment of their interest and principal, in order and manner aforesaid, shall be allowed by the treasurer or vice-treasurers, or said commissioners, as sufficient vouchers or acquittances to such collector or treasurer in all accounts, they shall furnish or settle, of or concerning the duties and tolls before mentioned.

7 commissioners if necessary shall for 20 years after, paying all interest, apply said tolls to the navigation; and after 20 years, and the 500l. annually, &c apply the remainder.

VIII. *sect. 8.* Said local commissioners, or any seven or more, or the persons hereafter appointed local commissioners, or any seven or more, shall and may, if found necessary, for twenty years from the 24th of December 1773, after payment of all interest due to said creditors, according to order and priority aforesaid, and not sooner, apply and expend the remainder of said duties and tolls to the purposes of carrying on said navigation; and from the expiration of said twenty years after payment of all interest due to said creditors, and of the yearly sum of five hundred pounds, and such annual sums as by discharge of any principal sums shall not be wanting to pay the interest thereof, in discharge of the principal sums remaining due to said creditors, according to the order and priority aforesaid, and not sooner, apply and expend the remainder of said duties and tolls in prosecution of said work.

Lender of 100l. a local commissioner, while possessed of debenture;

IX. *sect. 9.* Every person, who shall advance or lend one hundred pounds to said local commissioners upon such securities as aforesaid, shall thenceforth be and continue a local commissioner of said navigation to all intents and purposes whatsoever, during such time as he shall continue possessed of such security or debenture; and any person, to whom he shall assign the same, shall be and continue to be a local commissioner of said navigation during such time as he shall continue possessed of such security or debenture, to all intents and purposes; and if the person possessed of such security or debenture for one hundred pounds shall be a woman, it shall be lawful for such woman by writing under her hand and seal to appoint and depute some fit and proper man to act and vote for her at all meetings of local commissioners; and no local commissioner, or her representative, shall have more than one vote or voice upon any occasion whatsoever.

so of assignee;

a woman may depute under hand and seal;

only one vote.

Debentures transferable by indorsement;

on notice to clerk and entry, viewed on request without fee, shall intitle indorsee;

X. *sect. 10.* Persons, to whom any assignments or debentures given and perfected by this act, may by indorsement transfer the right and benefit of the same; and such indorsement upon notice to the clerk or register of such commissioners, and entry thereof in the book of orders and proceedings of commissioners, and which such clerk or register shall upon request without fee or reward make accordingly, and permit to be viewed at usual hour or time of attendance, shall intitle indorsee or assignee, his executors, administrators and assigns, to the sole benefit of the sums so transferred or assigned; and the said assignments or debentures may in like manner be again transferred or assigned by such assignees, executors, administrators, or assigns, and so from time to time, as often as occasion shall require; and after such assignment, it shall not be in the power of the persons, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge the same, or the sums thereby transferred or assigned, or any part.

so from time to time;

not after in power of assignor.

A publick act.

XI. *sect. 11.* This act shall be judged, and taken as a publick act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever without specially pleading the same.

Continued 41 years from 25 Dec. 1773.

XII. *sect. 12.* This act shall continue and be in force for forty-one years, from the 25th of December 1773, and no longer.

XIII. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

XIII. *sect. 13.* The duties granted by said acts, and this act, within the districts aforesaid, shall cease and determine, as soon as other duties within said district of equal yearly value to said duties on beer and ale shall be provided for, and granted by parliament in lieu thereof. Said duties to cease if other of equal value provided.

XIV. *sect. 14.* As soon as said communication by water between Belfast and Loughneagh shall be compleated, and all debts borrowed, and expenses incurred on account thereof paid off; this act, and every thing therein contained, shall cease and determine, and be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. To cease on compleating the work and payment.

Judgments.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 42. sect. 5.* An act third of George the second, *for discovery of judgments in the courts*, and every clause, article, and thing therein, shall be continued and in force for ever. 3 G. 2. c. 7. perpetual.

Juries.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 1.* An act twenty-ninth year of George the second, *for better regulating of juries*, and all clauses and provisions therein, shall be revived and continued in force for ever. 29 G. 2. c. 6. perpetual.

Lace, &c.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 18.* No gold or silver lace, cambricks or lawns whatsoever (except manufacture of Great Britain) shall after the 25th of December 1773 be imported in any ship or vessel whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiture, and treble the value, and of the ship or vessel in which imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition, and apparel; one moiety of which forfeitures shall remain to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the other moiety to him or them who shall seize and sue, by action, bill, plaint, or information in the exchequer, wherein no wager of law, protection, essoin, or other dilatory plea allowed. No gold or silver lace, cambrick, or lawn imported, forfeiture with treble value, and the ship, &c. to the king and prosecutor.

Licences.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 14.* It shall be lawful for the chief commissioners of excise, or the major part, to issue and grant licences for selling spirits and strong waters by retail in Dublin, and within four miles of the Tholsel, for such sum, as they in their discretion shall think fitting and reasonable under the circumstances of the case; so as no licence be granted for less than three pounds yearly, nor a greater sum required or taken than ten pounds yearly; the recited act, or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding. 7 G. 3. c. 27. f. 9. Licences to retail spirits or strong waters in Dublin, or 4 miles, not under 3l. nor above 10l. yearly.

II. *sect. 15.* If any person shall after the 24th of June 1774, sell any wine, brandy, or spirits of any kind whatsoever by retail in any house, shop, or room, or at any fair, assizes, or sessions, or other place whatsoever, without a licence or licences first had and obtained for the selling; the person so offending shall for every offence contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, over and above all other penalties payable for the like offence by any law now in force in this kingdom. Retailing without licence penalty 5l. above all others.

Licences.

magistrates selling
not to grant certifi-
cates for licence ;

penalty taking re-
wards sol. to king
and informer.

III. *sect. 16.* To prevent inconveniencies from magistrates granting certificates partially or corruptly, all magistrates, who usually sell beer, ale, or strong waters in cities, counties of cities, boroughs, counties of towns, or towns-corporate, shall be disqualified from granting certificates to intitle any persons to obtain licences for selling or retailing the same ; and any magistrate, who shall take, or knowingly suffer to be taken, any fee or reward for granting a certificate to obtain a licence for selling beer, ale, wine, or strong waters, shall for every such offence upon being convicted thereof, forfeit fifty pounds, one moiety to his majesty, the other to informer.

Lights.

Recital of 5 G. 3.
c. 15. f. 11.
Vestries held be-
tween 1st and 15th
of August yearly ;

notice 1st Sunday,
power to adjourn,
not above 20 days
exclusive.

Applotters appointed
by vestries,
not above 9, nor
under 5,
on oath.
on inhabited houses
according to value
for erecting and
lighting lamps ;
applotments return-
ed, confirmed or al-
tered in vestries ;
levied as by 5 G. 3.
c. 15. f. 2.
Not above 10s a
year one house, nor
under 1s.
not above 5s if a
private globe.
Immediate occupiers
rateably charged,

to pay yearly ;
where different fa-
milies in same house,
applotters to direct
the portions.

5 G. 3. c. 15. f. 12.
repealed.
Applotters not ac-
ting forfeit 5l.
to minister or curate,
by civil bill,
with expences ;

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act fifth of his present majesty, provision is made, that in several cities therein described, the parishes shall, at respective vestries direct all matters relative to erecting lamps and lighting, such vestries shall be held in their respective parishes on some day between the first and fifteenth of August every year ; of which previous notice shall be given in the usual manner on the first Sunday in August every year ; and such vestries shall have power to adjourn from time to time as judged expedient : provided not for a longer time than twenty days from the day of first assembling such vestries respectively, exclusive of the day of assembling, and the day to which such vestries adjourned.

II. *sect. 2.* Said several parishes shall at said respective vestries appoint such persons, not exceeding nine, or less than five, as they shall think proper ; who shall upon oath, or affirmation if a quaker, administered by the respective ministers or curates, applot upon the several inhabited houses in their respective parishes according to value of said houses respectively a just proportion of the expence of erecting, lighting, and maintaining such lamps in their respective parishes ; and shall with all convenient speed return such applotments to said vestries, who shall confirm or alter the same as agreeable to justice ; and the sums so applotted shall be collected and levied by the persons, and in manner directed by said recited act.

III. *sect. 3.* The sum so applotted upon one house shall not for any one year exceed ten shillings, or be less than one ; and in case persons erect before their houses, and keep lighted at their own expence, a globe or lamp, such houses shall not be charged with more than five shillings.

IV. *sect. 4.* The principal immediate occupiers of all such houses shall each and every of them, be rateably charged for themselves and those deriving under them in each house respectively, in proportion to such valuation as herein before directed, with the yearly sum to be paid by him, her, or them for the aforesaid purposes ; and shall pay the same yearly to the persons appointed to collect ; and where different persons or families resident in any such house deriving under separate interests, and not under the other in the same house, said applotters shall direct, what portion of the charge laid on said house shall be paid out of the several parts of said house respectively held by different persons.

V. *sect. 5.* So much of said recited act as directs, that such applotments shall be made in proportion to the minister's money, shall be repealed.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any person so appointed applotter, shall refuse or neglect to act according to the directions before mentioned, every such person shall forfeit for every such offence five pounds, to be recovered by the minister or curate

Lights.

curate of such parishes respectively by civil bill at the assizes, together with such sums as such minister or curate shall actually expend in such suit; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be applied to the purposes herein before mentioned; and in case any of the persons so appointed applotters shall die, or refuse or neglect to act, the surviving or other applotters may proceed to applot, and do every other act herein before directed, notwithstanding such death, neglect, or refusal, and the same shall be as effectual, as if all applotters, originally appointed, had joined.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any of said parishes neglect to carry the provisions herein before mentioned effectually into execution on or before the first of October in any year, the mayor and common council of such city, in which there shall be such neglect, shall for that year only, computed from the first of August preceding, be invested with all powers hereby and by said recited act vested in the minister or curate, and the parish so neglecting to execute the same, for erecting, lighting, and trimming lamps in such parish.

VIII. *sect. 8.* Said recited act, so far as not hereby altered, shall remain in full force and virtue.

IX. *sect. 16.* The several provisions hereby, and by the former act made, shall continue in force seven years from the first of May 1774, and to the end of the then next session; and if any suit or action commenced against any person, for what he shall do in pursuance thereof, defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict for defendant, or if the plaintiff nonsuited, the defendant shall have and recover treble costs.

Lime.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 37. sect. 1.* No lime whatsoever shall be sold otherwise than by measure; and every vessel, wherein measured, shall be stamped or sealed by some magistrate or publick officer of some corporate or market-town in the county, where said lime shall be measured, or the next adjoining county, with the stamp or seal usually used for stamping or sealing measures, and shall be of the same dimensions, and contain the quantities following: every bushel shall be twenty inches diameter in the bottom, and twenty-one in the top at least, and contain eight gallons, each gallon containing two hundred and seventy-two cubical inches, and the fourth part of an inch; and every person who shall sell lime otherwise than by measure, or in any vessel not stamped, and which shall not contain the quantity, and be of the size and dimensions aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence five pounds; recovered by any person who shall sue by civil bill, in the manner in which civil bills are allowed to be brought; and in every such suit, upon proof made by the person suing, of the sale of the lime, it shall lie upon the person sued to prove, that said lime so sold was measured in a vessel stamped of the contents, size, and dimensions by this act required, fairly and honestly filled; and upon failure of proving the same, the plaintiff shall be decreed to the penalty sued for.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided no suit shall be commenced for or by reason of any penalty or forfeiture by any offence contrary to this act, unless commenced within six months next after such offence; and if a decree given against the plaintiff, defendant shall have double costs, recovered by civil bill.

Linen.

Recital 3. G. 3.
c. 24.
cloth stolen from
bleach-greens,
difficult to prove
property;
lapper's name and
residence marked at
one end of every
piece exposed, or
forfeited, and 3l.

counterfeiting lap-
per's name, pillory
or transportation 7
years.

No grant by trustees
for a mill, bleach-
green, or other
work or as a bounty,
the fund applied for
utensils, premiums
to raise flax, attend-
ants, and bounties
on species ascertain-
ed by trustees.

Engagements before
1st March 1774,
made good.

Linen of or above
the set of 1400,
ell-wide, 47 inches
broad when brown,
or forfeited.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 21. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act third of his majesty's reign, for regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures, lappers are to be appointed: and whereas many pieces have lately been stolen out of bleach-greens, and difficult for the owners to prove property; after the 24th of June 1774, no person shall expose to sale any piece or part of a piece of linen or hempen cloth, bleached, or in part bleached, unless the name of the lapper, and also of the county wherein such lapper shall reside at the time of making such piece, shall be marked at one end with vermilion or stone-blue and size; and if any person shall expose to sale any piece or part of a piece of linen or hempen cloth, not having such names marked thereon in manner aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit five pounds; to be recovered and disposed of in the same manner as is by said act directed with regard to all penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned, not exceeding in value six pounds; and also such piece or part of a piece of linen or hempen cloth; and if any person shall counterfeit the name of any lapper, to any piece or part of a piece of linen or hempen cloth, such person, being lawfully convicted, shall be condemned to stand in the pillory, or to be transported seven years to some one of his majesty's plantations abroad, at the discretion of the judge or judges who shall try such offence.

II. *sect. 2.* No money shall be granted or paid by the trustees of linen and hempen manufactures for or on account of any mill, bleach-green, or other work to be executed by any individual, or as a bounty to enable him to carry on any branch of the manufacture; but every part of the fund under their direction shall be applied in payment of utensils, of premiums for the raising of flax, of the several officers and servants necessarily employed by or attending on the said trustees, or at the linen and yarn halls, and in bounties or premiums on such species of the manufactures as previously ascertained by said trustees, and brought to market or exported.

III. *sect. 3.* This shall not prevent or restrain said trustees from making good any promise or engagement entered into by them previous to the first of March 1774.

IV. *sect. 4.* No person shall sell or expose to sale any piece of plain linen cloth, being of, or exceeding the set of fourteen hundred, made, or intended to be of the denomination commonly called ell-wides, that shall not be when brown, and before bleached, forty-seven inches broad at least, upon pain of forfeiting such piece.

Loan.

Recital of 11 & 12
G. 3. c. 2.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act in the eleventh and twelfth years of his majesty's reign, intituled, *an act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes, therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sum, therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed*; several aids and additional duties were granted, until the 25th of December 1773, to pay an interest for the several sums in said act mentioned, or so much as should remain unpaid on the 25th of December 1771; to the persons who lent the same, their executors, administrators, or assigns, of four

per

Loan.

per centum, from the 25th of December 1771, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions whatsoever, until they should be paid their principal : and whereas by said act, for all such further sums, not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, as shall be paid at the instance of the chief governor, to supply such deficiencies, as should arise in the aids granted in said session, there should be paid such interest, not exceeding four *per centum*, as should be agreed by the chief governor, until they should be paid their principal at one entire payment : And whereas one hundred thousand pounds was paid, on or before the 25th of December 1771, and further one hundred thousand before the 25th of March 1772, making together two hundred thousand pounds, to carry interest at four *per centum*, from the respective days of advancing : And whereas the several aids and duties, granted by said act, have not proved sufficient to pay said several principal sums, and the interest, but the greatest part will remain unpaid on the 25th of December 1773 ; for so much of said sums as remain unpaid on the 25th of December 1773, there shall be paid at the exchequer, by the vice-treasurer or paymaster general, or deputies, at the end of every six calendar months, from 25th of December 1773, to persons, who have paid or lent the same, their executors, administrators, or assigns, interest at four *per centum*, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

in pursuance thereof
20000l. advanced
at 4 *per cent*.

aids deficient ;

interest at 4 *per cent*.
for so much as un-
paid on 25 Dec.
1773 ;
half yearly, without
charge or deduction.

II. *sect. 2.* And that the interest of so much of said sums formerly borrowed, or of so much as unpaid, may be duly and regularly paid from the 25th of December 1773, there shall be raised, levied, granted, collected, and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, until the 25th of December 1775 inclusive, and no longer, over and above the rates and duties payable by an act in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of king Charles the Second, for the settling the excise or new impost ; or by one other act, for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tonnage, and other sums of money unto his royal majesty, his heirs and successors, the same to be paid upon merchandizes imported and exported into or out of the kingdom of Ireland, according to the book of rates hereunto annexed, and over and above any other duties, rates, impositions, and taxes granted to his majesty by any other act of parliament heretofore enacted, and in force, and any duties, rates, and impositions by any other act, or which shall be enacted during this present session, the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes after mentioned, an additional duty of six pounds *per ton* upon all sorts of wine of growth of France or Spain, and three pounds of the growth of Portugal, and five pounds all other wines imported after the 25th of December 1773 ; four pounds sterling *per pound weight* all velvets, or manufactures made of or mixed with silk (except those of Great Britain, China, Persia, and East-Indies,) one half penny *per pound* all hops imported, five pounds *per centum* all china, earthen, japanned or lacquered ware, as valued or rated for custom by the book of rates, three pounds *per ton* all sorts of vinegar imported ; two pence *per gallon aqua vitæ*, strong waters and spirits, made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, paid by the first maker or distiller, two pence *per pound* all coffee imported, ten shillings *per annum* to be paid by persons that sell or tap out by retail any cyder, between the 25th of December 1773, and 25th December 1775 inclusive ; one penny *per gallon* all cyder sold or tapped out by retail, paid by the person who shall sell or tap out ; twenty shillings by every

Additional duties for
payment thereof to
25 Dec. 1775 ;

French and Spanish
wine 6l *per ton* ;
port, 3l.
other wines 5l.
velvets, silks, except
of Great Britain, &c,
4l *per lb*.
Hops one halfpenny
per lb.
earthen, japan or
lacquered ware 5l.
per cent. as valued ;
vinegar 3l. *per ton* ;
strong waters or spi-
rits made for sale 2d,
per gallon ;
coffee 2d. *per lb*.
cyder retailers 10s.
per ann. and 1s. *per*
gallon ;

L O I N.

Coaches, &c. except
hackney, stages, and
for sale, 20s. to 25
Dec. 1774, and 20s.
to 25 Dec. 1775 ;

Soap-waste exported
20s. per ton ;
linen rags 3l. per ton.

Tea 6d. per lb.
green, 4d. bohea and
other tea, in lieu of
all customs and ex-
cise.

Further additional
duties to 25 Dec.
1775 ;
5l. per cent. on goods
(except British) im-
ported, as rated, or
by importer's oath.

Drawback on export
by subject in 24,
strangers in 12,
months on certifi-
cate of requisites
performed.

Election to receive
for 100l. debentures
4 or 2 of 25l. and 4
of 12l. 10s. each ;

every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, or calash, or chaise with four wheels, which such person shall keep in his or her possession (except hackney and stage-coaches, and coaches and such other four wheeled carriages as afore-
said, kept by coach-makers for sale,) and also, except cabriolets or garden-
chairs, between the 25th of December 1773, and December 1774 inclusive ;
twenty shillings between the 25th of December 1774, and December 1775 in-
clusive ; twenty shillings every ton of soap-boylers waste, and so in propor-
tion exported beyond seas ; three pounds every ton of linen rags, and so in
proportion, exported beyond seas.

III. *sect. 3.* For discouragement of the pernicious and illegal practice of un-
lawfully importing and clandestinely running and landing tea, from the 25th
of December 1773, until the 25th of December 1775 inclusive, there shall
be paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, six-pence every pound of
green tea, and four pence of black bohea and other tea, imported, in lieu and
full satisfaction of all duties of customs and excise.

IV. *sect. 4.* The further additional duty after mentioned shall be raised
and paid from the 25th of December 1773, to the 25th of December 1775
inclusive ; five pounds *per cent.* upon the several goods and manufactures
(not of the growth and produce or manufacture of Great Britain) after
named, as the same now stand rated for customs, or, if unrated, shall be
valued on oath of importer, which shall be imported, over and above all
other duties now payable, *viz.* apparel, apples, bacon and hams, beads of
glass, chocolate, cocoa nuts, coffee, cork, capers, cloves, currants, chest-
nuts, wall-nuts, small nuts, bugles, hulled barley, artificial flowers, mili-
nary ware, pearl barley, fans, hats chip and straw, anchovies, sturgeon,
pins, wrought ivory, olives, onions, prints and pictures, mace, nutmegs,
wrought icle, drugs, (not for dyers use) elephant's teeth, furs, all lacquered,
japanned, gilt, painted, bronzed, and enamelled ware, gloves of all sorts,
almonds, anniseeds, cinamon, liquorish, pepper, piamento, pruens, raisins,
rice, saffron, succards, succus liquorice, needles, thimbles, outnal threads,
sisters thread, china and earthen ware, whited-brown thread, and all other
threads, haberdashery, hardware, toys, mermits, iron pots, scissars, snuff,
tiles, shot, laces of cotton, thread, worsted, or silk, groceries of all kinds
(except sugars) oranges and lemons, lime, lemon and orange juice (not for
dyers) tape, foreign linens, and all manufactures of flax and hemp.

V. *sect. 5.* If the wines and other merchandizes, upon which the duties
hereby charged upon importation, again exported by any merchant subject,
within twenty-four calendar months, or by strangers within twelve, after im-
portation, and due proofs first made by certificate from the proper officers of
due entry and payment of said duties, and all other requisites performed,
by law required, where duties of excise are to be repaid, the duties hereby
imposed shall without delay or reward be repaid or allowed, within one ca-
lendar month after demand, or the security vacated as to so much as so ex-
ported, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. *sect. 14.* Persons, to whom debentures or receipts of one hundred
pounds each given for any part of said principal sums formerly borrowed,
which shall remain unpaid on the 25th of December 1773, now carrying in-
terest at four *per centum*, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall or
may at their election or choice receive in exchange from the vice-treasurer,
or paymaster, or receiver general, or deputies, either four debentures of
twenty-five pounds each, or two debentures of twenty-five each, and four of
twelve

Loan.

twelve pounds ten shillings each, as they think proper; such debentures so given in exchange to be numbered as the vice-treasurer, pay-master or receiver-general, or deputies think fit, and to bear the same rate of interest, payable at same times, with the debentures so exchanged; which are hereby required to be cancelled; and all persons intitled to any of said debentures of one hundred pounds each, or to any debenture of any lesser sum taken in exchange, may by indorsements on such debentures transfer the right and benefit of the sums due (which indorsements upon notice to the vice-treasurer or deputies, and an entry or memorial thereof in the office, which said vice-treasurer or deputies shall upon request without charge, fee, or reward make accordingly, and on request permit the same to be viewed at usual office hours without fee or reward) shall entitle indorsee or assignee, executors, administrators, or assigns; to the sole benefit of the sum transferred or assigned; and said debentures may in like manner be assigned or transferred by such indorsee or assignee, executors, administrators, or assigns, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the person, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge said assignment, or to discharge or receive the sum transferred or assigned, or any part.

numbered by vice-treasurers;

same interest and time of payment; debentures transferred by indorsement;

so toties quoties; *so toties quoties*; not after in power of assignor;

VII. *sect. 15.* All the several additional and other duties and rates hereby granted, other than such as otherwise by this act appointed, shall be raised, answered, collected and paid as directed, by said act of the fourteenth and fifteenth of king Charles the second, for the settling of the excise or new impost, or by any other law in force relative to the revenue of excise, as fully and effectually as if particularly enacted again in this act, with like remedy of appeal to the party grieved, as by said act of excise, or any other law now in being relating to duties of excise, is provided.

Said duties levied as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other excise laws;

like appeal.

VIII. *sect. 19.* Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee shall be payable to, or deducted or received by the vice-treasurer, receiver or pay-master general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer on account of the issuing or payment of any money arising by, or received on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act.

No fees on account of said aids.

IX. *sect. 21.* So much of said principal sums formerly borrowed, as unpaid on 25th of December 1775, shall be well and truly satisfied and paid unto the persons, their executors, administrators and assigns, to whom then due, with such interest as then due at the rate aforesaid, without any deduction, defalcation, or abatement.

Principal and interest due 25 Dec. 1775, paid without any deduction.

IX. *sect. 22.* After the 25th of December 1773; a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officer of the aids, duties, and taxes granted by this act, or any other act in force, and appropriated to particular uses; and the commissioners of revenue shall return their weekly abstracts from the collectors to accountant general, who shall return a separate account of the several duties and taxes so appropriated to the vice-treasurer or deputies; and that every collector or receiver of said duties and taxes do take a separate receipt, when paid into his majesty's treasury, which the vice-treasurer or deputies, are to give accordingly.

Separate accounts kept of appropriated duties; weekly abstracts returned to accountant general; separate accounts to vice treasurer; separate receipts given.

Markets.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 9.* And to prevent frauds on making up and selling victuals and provisions in such cities, the sheriffs of such

24 citizens returned to sessions on sheriffs' summons, 12 sworn a market-jury;

Markets.

jurors sworn one by one in court ;

to visit at seasonable hours, and inspect provisions for sale ;

if unwholsome, or illegal, may seize and carry with the owners before the mayor to be disposed according to law ;

jury to act till the next sworn ;

juror not appearing or executing fined at sessions not above 6l.

levied by warrant of mayor for such charities as he directs.

jury may examine and seize bread deficient in weight.

And weights and measures under standard.

Affize of bread advertised monthly at least, penalty 5l. by civil bill, to informer.

Continuance 7 years, &c.

general issue pleaded ;

treble costs on nonsuit, &c.

cities respectively shall summon and return to justices of peace at general quarter sessions for such cities respectively, upon a precept issued by them for that purpose, twenty four of the citizens, twelve of whom shall be sworn as a market-jury for such cities respectively ; and the justices of such cities shall cause such market-juries to be sworn in open court at the sessions one by one, that he will well, truly, and diligently execute the office of a market-juror, in such city, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will, to any person whatsoever ; and said market jury for the time being, or any one or more, are hereby empowered and required at seasonable hours to visit the markets, store-houses, working-houses, cellars, and shops in such cities where provisions or victuals sold, made up, or making up for sale ; and inspect the quality of such, or any provisions or victuals fraudulently or illegally made up ; and in case such jury, or any one or more, shall find any unwholsome or bad provisions, or victuals fraudulently or illegally made up, in every such case said jury are empowered to seize such provisions or victuals, and the persons exposing the same to sale, or claiming to be owners, and to carry such provisions, victuals, and persons before the mayors of such cities, who are empowered to dispose of such provisions, victuals, and persons according to law ; and each market-jury so sworn, or any one or more, shall have full power and authority to execute said office, from the time of their being sworn, until the next market-jury sworn at ensuing general quarter sessions for such cities respectively ; and if any person duly summoned and returned by such sheriffs to serve as a market juror, refuse or neglect to appear pursuant to said summons, and take the oath aforesaid, or to execute said office, it shall be lawful for such justices at sessions, to impose a fine not exceeding six pounds on every such person ; and the mayor of every such city is empowered and required to issue warrant for the levying such fine by distress and sale of goods and chattles of such person ; and the sum so levied shall be applied to such charities, as such mayor shall direct.

II. *sect. 10.* Such jury, so sworn, or any one or more, shall have full power and authority to examine the weight of bread in the several shops or bakehouses of bakers, and to seize such bread as deficient in weight, and to carry the same before the mayor, to be disposed of as aforesaid.

III. *sect. 11.* Said jury, or any one or more, shall have power to examine the several weights and measures in such city, and, if any found deficient in or less than the standard weight or measure, to seize the same, and carry to the chief magistrate to be disposed of according to law.

IV. *sect. 12.* The chief magistrate of every such city shall publish in some newspaper, if any printed in such city, once at least every month, the affize of bread, under penalty of five pounds every omission ; recovered by civil bill before next judges of assize, by any person who shall sue, the whole to the informer.

V. *sect. 16.* The several provisions hereby, and by the former act made, shall continue in force seven years, from the first of May 1774, and to the end of the then next session ; and if any suit or action commenced against any person, for what he shall do in pursuance thereof, defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence ; and if a verdict for defendant, or if the plaintiff nonsuited, the defendant shall have and recover treble costs.

Mute.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 16. sect. 1.* For the more effectual proceeding against persons standing mute on arraignment for murder, felony, or piracy, if any person, after the first of June next, being arraigned on any indictment or appeal for murder or felony, or on any indictment for piracy, shall, upon such arraignment stand mute, or will not answer directly to the murder, felony, or piracy, such person shall be convicted of the murder, felony, or piracy charged in such indictment or appeal; and the court, before whom he or she shall be so arraigned, shall thereupon award judgment and execution against such person, in the same manner as if such person had been convicted by verdict or confession of the murder, felony, or piracy, charged in such indictment or appeal; and such judgment shall have all the same consequences in every respect, as if such person had been convicted by verdict or confession of such murder, felony, or piracy, and judgment had been thereupon awarded.

Mute on arraignment for murder, felony, or piracy, or not answering directly, convicted, and judgment and execution awarded.

Nuisances.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 13.* And whereas by recited act provision is made to prevent nuisances in streets and lanes of cities, but offenders therein can be convicted only before the mayors or other magistrates, such offenders may be tried and convicted before any alderman of such city, and such trial shall be as valid and effectual, as if before the mayor, or other magistrate; and such alderman is empowered to examine upon oath for the purpose aforesaid, and to grant warrant under hand and seal for levying penalties upon such convictions.

Nuisances tried before an alderman, who may levy penalties,

II. *sect. 14.* Where the free passage of carts may be obstructed by some narrow palls or passes in back streets and lanes, it shall be lawful for grand juries at assizes in such cities, to present the same as nuisances, to be removed by the sheriffs, and to provide by presentment reasonable satisfaction to the party whose interest or property affected thereby, for any damage he may sustain by widening said passages, such damage ascertained by a jury impanelled to try the same.

Passages widened for scavenger's carts, on presentment at assizes; removed by sheriffs, satisfaction to parties, ascertained by jury.

III. *sect. 15.* Provided no greater sum shall be raised by such presentment at any one assizes, exceeding the sum of thirty-five pounds, nor, in the whole, to exceed one hundred and forty pounds for the purposes aforesaid.

Presentment not exceeding 35l. nor in the whole 140l.

IV. *sect. 16.* The several provisions hereby, and by the former act made, shall continue in force seven years, from the first of May 1774, and to the end of the then next session, and if any suit or action commenced against any person, for what he shall do in pursuance thereof, defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict for defendant, or if the plaintiff nonsuited, the defendant shall have and recover treble costs.

Continuance 7 years, &c.

general issue pleaded;

treble costs on nonsuit, &c.

Papists.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 35. sect. 1.* It shall be lawful for any person professing the popish religion, to go before the judges of king's bench, any justice of peace for the county, or before any magistrate of any city or town corporate, wherein he does or shall reside, and there take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and declaration herein after mentioned; which oath and declaration

Papists may take an oath of allegiance and declaration before B. R. or any justice or magistrate, where he resides.

Papists.

declaration such judges, justices of peace, and magistrates are hereby enabled and required to administer:

I A. B. do take Almighty God and his only Son Jesus Christ my Redeemer, to witness, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our most gracious sovereign, lord king George the third, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his person, crown, and dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty, and his heirs, all treasons and traiterous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them; and I do faithfully promise, to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown in his majesty's family, against any person or persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto the person taking upon himself the stile and title of prince of Wales in the lifetime of his father, and who since his death is said to have assumed the stile and title of king of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name of Charles the third, and to any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of these realms; and I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as unchristian and impious to believe, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for or under pretence of their being hereticks; and also that unchristian and impious principle, that no faith is to be kept with hereticks; I further declare, that it is no article of my faith; and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the pope and council, or by any authority of the see of Rome, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever; and I do promise, that I will not hold, maintain, or abet, any such opinion, or any other opinion, contrary to what is expressed in this declaration; and I do declare, that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm; and I do solemnly, in the Presence of God, and of his only Son Jesus Christ my Redeemer, profess testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, or any person whatever; and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope, or any other person or persons, or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

So help me God.

Yearly lists thereof
returned to council
in 21 days after
1st Dec.

II. Sect. 2. The officer of king's bench, justices of peace, and magistrates of the city and towns-corporate, shall yearly, within twenty-one days after the first of December, return to the clerk of privy council, or his deputy, a true and perfect list, under their hand, of every such papist as shall in the course of the preceding year have taken and subscribed such oath, in which list the quality, condition, title, and place of abode of such papist shall be specified.

I. Stat.

Parishes.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 4.* Whereas by an act eleventh and twelfth of George the Third, it is enacted, that such appropriate cures as in said act, shall be deemed perpetual cures, with consent of the archbishop, bishop, dean and chapter, and dignitary, testified in writing under hands and seals, from the time such writing entered in registry of the diocese, and of the metropolis court : and whereas there is some room to doubt from the words of said act, whether the consent of the bishop singly is sufficient ; no parish with cure of souls, appropriated or annexed to any dignity, or part of the corps thereof, shall hereafter be charged, or made a perpetual cure, pursuant to said act, without express consent of the archbishop, in writing under his hand and seal, and registered in the diocesan and metropolitan registry.

Recital of 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 16. f. 9.

doubt whether bishop's consent singly sufficient to make perpetual cure ; archbishop's consent in writing under hand and seal, registered, required.

II. *sect. 5.* And whereas in the last recited act, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the chief governor with consent of such persons as in the act 2 G. 1. intituled, *an act for the real union and division of parishes*, to unite appropriate, and to disappropriate appropriate parishes, or part of such parishes, and to unite such disappropriated parishes, or part, to another parish, and to erect such divided and united parishes into new parishes with all parochial rights ; no disappropriation of appropriated parishes in the manner above mentioned shall be made in any diocese without consent of the dean and chapter under their corporate seal, two-thirds at least of the members of said chapter present and consenting.

Recital 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 16. f. 13. 2 G. 1. c. 14.

disappropriation not without consent of dean and chapter, under seal, 2-3ds present.

Parliament.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 15. sect. 1.* Whereas an act the eleventh of his present majesty, to regulate trials of controverted elections, of members in parliament, hath been found equally honourable to the administration of our sovereign, and beneficial to the commons, therefore to hand down to posterity the grateful remembrance of these advantages, and secure to our descendants the benefits thereof, the said act, and the several provisions therein contained, shall be perpetual.

11 G. 3. c. 12. made perpetual.

Poor.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 46. sect. 1.* All and every part of the several places in and about the city of Dublin, within two miles of his majesty's castle, whether belonging to liberties, or the county at large, shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of any other corporation created by the act, 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 30. and be subject only to the corporation created by said act for the county of the city of Dublin, and that in as full and ample manner as any other part of the county of the city is now subject by said act.

All places within 2 miles of Dublin castle subject only to the corporation created by 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 30. for county of the city.

II. *sect. 2.* The grand jury of the county of Dublin in Easter term in every year, impowered and required to present such sum, and to be levied in manner in said act mentioned : and also impowered to hand over such portion of money, collected under any such future presentment, to the corporation for the county of the city, or their treasurer, as shall be adjudged reasonable, in proportion to the number of poor received from the county at large, into the house of industry belonging to the county of the city of Dublin.

County grand jury every Easter to present as by said act ; and hand over to corporation for county of city in proportion to number of poor received from the county into the house of industry.

The county corporation and magistrates to send beggars and vagrants to the house in county of the city as they are enabled to receive.

A member of county of city corporation may on view or information commit a beggar, till examined and disposed of next general board.

News criers, &c. if without licence committed as vagabonds;

licence without fee.

Venders of small wares committed, if without licence from the corporation, or as hawker and pedlar.

Corporations for poor to apply to the bishop, &c. for an annual charity sermon between 1 Jan. and May ;

mandate accordingly.

Beggars detained, till by labour the expence of cloathing reimbursed.

Lord mayor president ;

or one representative, or senior justice;

III. *sect. 3.* The corporation created by the said act for the county of Dublin, and all the magistrates of the county of Dublin, impowered to send beggars and strolling vagrants to the house of industry, in the county of the city, in such number, and on such terms, as the corporation for the county of the city shall think themselves enabled to receive, who are hereby impowered to receive them.

IV. *sect. 4.* And for suppression of vagrant beggars within jurisdictions of the corporation for county of the city, any member of said corporation may, on view, or information of a credible witness, commit any person taken in act of begging, to house of industry, to be detained in the division allotted for helpless poor, till his case examined next general board, who may dispose of such person according to regulations of said act.

V. *sect. 5.* Whereas young and able bodied persons follow occupations of news crying, cleaning shoes, and carrying baskets from markets, in the intervals of such employment exposed to idleness and vice, and might be more usefully engaged in labour, and such employments might be executed by persons partly disabled, who must otherwise be taken into the house of industry, any person following any of said occupations within the jurisdiction of the corporation for the poor in the county of city of Dublin, after the 24th of June next, without a licence from said corporation, (such licence granted without fee or reward) shall be deemed an idle person, and liable to commitment as a vagabond.

VI. *sect. 6.* To prevent indirect begging, any member of corporation for the poor of the county of the city of Dublin may commit any person offering small wares to sale within jurisdiction of said corporation, without a licence from said corporation (such licence granted without fee or reward) and such person deemed an idle person, and liable to commitment as a vagabond, unless provided with a licence as a hawker and pedlar.

VII. *sect. 7.* Whereas the appointing preachers to recommend the charitable purposes of said act, differs from the ecclesiastical order usual, the corporation for badging the poor in the several counties, counties of cities, and towns, shall, by letter under corporation seal, or deputation from their body, apply to the archbishop, bishop, or ordinary of their respective diocese, requesting him to require sermons to be preached for support of said charity, by the minister of every parish, or some properly qualified person, provided by him, on such one particular Sunday, between the first of January and first of May in every year, as by said archbishop, bishop, or ordinary, judged most proper and convenient ; and upon such requisition, said archbishop, bishop, or ordinary, shall issue his mandate for this purpose to his clergy.

VIII. *sect. 8.* The corporation shall have power to detain in said house such persons, as shall hereafter be apprehended and cloathed at expence of the corporation, until they shall, by labour, have reimbursed the expence of purchasing such cloaths.

IX. *sect. 9.* Whereas it is fit the lord mayor of Dublin, on account of his knowledge, residence, and dignity, do preside at meetings of said corporation ; when a sufficient *quorum* are assembled, he, if present, shall always take the chair, and do all duties of a president or head of the corporation as laid down in said act ; and in his absence, one of representatives of said city, or the senior justice, as directed by said act ; and in their absence any

any other member of the corporation, whom a majority of said *quorum* appoint to take the chair. or other member as by a majority of the quorum.

X. *sect. 10.* The corporation created for county of Dublin, may, if they think fit, hold their several meetings at such places, as to them shall seem convenient, out of said county; any clause in said act to the contrary notwithstanding. County of Dublin corporation may meet out of the county.

XI. *sect. 11.* The several corporations are impowered to meet at such time or times as they think proper, and to adjourn, and do all matters and things which they are impowered to do by said act, in as full and ample a manner, as if they had met at the time prescribed by said act. Corporation may meet and act, as if they had met at time prescribed.

XII. *sect. 12.* Arthur earl of Donegall, James Lewis, sovereign of Belfast, and his successors for the time being, Henry Skeffington and George Hamilton, representatives for said town, and the representatives for the time being, the present vicar and church-wardens of said parish, and their successors for the time being, James Mackay, William Laird, and James Crumby, and such persons as shall contribute to such charity, as herein after mentioned, shall for ever hereafter be in name and fact one body corporate in law for the charitable purposes, and shall have perpetual succession, and be called and distinguished by name of the president and assistants of the Belfast charitable society; and said earl of Donegall shall be president during life; and said president and his assistants shall be enabled to plead and sue, and be impleaded and sued by that name in all his majesty's courts of justice; and shall appoint a common seal and seals for use of said corporation; and have power and authority to meet as often as occasion; and said president and his assistants, and successors, or any five or more, so assembled, shall have power to make such reasonable laws, rules, orders, and regulations for government and management of said infirmary and poor-house, as they think necessary and convenient, and to revoke or alter at discretion; and it shall be lawful for said president and assistants to make like bye-laws and regulations, and to exercise like powers, with respect to the poor and all idle and sturdy beggars within said town and parish of Belfast, as the corporations created by said act within counties at large, and counties of towns and cities, are enabled to do. named, lord Donegall president; & may make rules, &c. revoke and alter; with like powers as the other corporations.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Every person, who shall subscribe and pay one guinea to said corporation for support and maintenance of said poor, shall thenceforth be, and continue for one entire year, a member thereof, to all intents and purposes, as fully and effectually as any persons herein before named. 1 guinea subscribers members for 1 year.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Said corporation shall first hold a meeting on the first of June next in the market-house of Belfast, and it shall be lawful for them afterwards to meet at and adjourn to such times and places within said town and parish, as they think fit; and in case the president shall not attend, they shall have power to appoint such other member of their corporation to preside and act in his stead at such meeting, as they may judge proper; and they and their successors shall and may, upon death, resignation, or removal of their present president, choose such member of their corporation to be president, as they think fit. First meeting first June, may adjourn; if president absent, appoint another member; so on vacancy.

XV. *sect. 15.* All the grounds, granted by said earl of Donegall by the several deeds herein after mentioned to the trustees therein named, for use of said poor-house and infirmary, and the charitable design of erecting any buildings thereon; or for answering any useful purpose for maintenance, relief, or accommodation for the poor of said town and parish of Belfast; that is Grounds granted by lord Donegall vested in them for support of the poor of Belfast.

all that piece of ground, situate on the north side of the street commonly called Carrickfergus-Petershill, in Belfast, containing in front next said street three hundred and sixty-two feet, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and extending backwards, in the west side, eleven hundred and fifty feet, or thereabouts, more or less; and on the east twelve hundred and six feet, more or less; and in breadth, at the reer, three hundred and twenty-seven feet, more or less, granted by said earl of Donegall by lease and release, the fifth and sixth of July 1768, to certain trustees therein named, as more particularly described by a map thereunto annexed; and also all that piece of ground on the north side of the street, commonly called Carrickfergus-Petershill, in Belfast, containing in and from, next to said street, one hundred and forty feet of assize, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and extending backwards on the west side eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet, or thereabouts, more or less; and on the east twelve hundred and nine feet, or thereabouts, more or less; and in breadth at the reer, one hundred and eighty feet, or thereabouts, more or less, granted by said earl to Henry Joy, by lease and re-lease, the 21st and 22d of March 1771, as more particularly described by a map annexed; and also all that piece of ground on the north side of Carrickfergus-Petershill in Belfast, containing in front one hundred and forty feet, or thereabouts, and extending backwards one hundred and sixty feet, granted by said earl to James Lewis, by indenture of lease the 26th of April 1771, and as more particularly described by a map annexed; and also all that piece containing two acres plantation measure, more or less, granted by said earl to said James Lewis, by lease the 26th of April 1771, as particularly described by a map annexed, shall, after the first of June next, be vested in said president and assistants of the charitable society of Belfast, and successors, for and according to the several estates and interests granted by said several deeds, subject however to the rents, reservations, conditions, clauses, and covenants therein on the part of said grantees and lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to be paid, done and performed; and also all such sums of money as have been subscribed, paid, and laid out on securities for purpose aforesaid, and all securities given, taken, and obtained for the same, shall, after said first of June, be vested in said president and assistants, and successors; and they shall be enabled to sue for and recover the same to and for the pious and charitable uses and purposes of maintaining and supporting the poor of said town and parish of Belfast.

May purchase 1000l.
a year;

or any personal
estate;

XVI. *sect. 16.* Said president and his assistants, shall and may, without licence, in mortmain, purchase, take, or receive any manors, lands, tenements, annuities, or hereditaments, in possession, reversion, or contingency, not exceeding one thousand pounds a year in the whole, of the alienation, gift, or devise of any person having a right, and not otherwise disabled to alien, grant, or devise the same; which person not otherwise disabled is hereby enabled to transfer and grant accordingly; or any goods, chattles, and personal estate whatsoever, as well for enlarging said infirmary and poor-house, as taking any other house or piece of ground in or near Belfast, which the majority of said corporation should think most convenient for the relief, support, and maintenance of the maimed, sick, and infirm who are to receive the benefit of said infirmary and poor-house.

Recover legacies and
gifts.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Said president and assistants, and successors, shall have power to recover all legacies, gifts, and bequests to any person whatsoever
in

in trust for said infirmary and poor-house, or for any of the charitable purposes of the same.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* It shall be lawful for said president and assistants from time to time, by indenture under common seal to demise or lease any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, vested or to be vested in them, in pursuance of this act, or any part or parcel thereof, for any term of years, not exceeding thirty-one; so as reserved and payable half-yearly to said president and assistants, and successors, during said term, as much rent, as at the time of making such lease can be really had from a solvent tenant, and so as no fine or income, or other consideration be taken, other than said rents reserved, and so as every such demise or lease be made in possession, and not in reversion.

Demise not above 31 years; reserving rent half-yearly as from solvent tenant, taking no fine, &c. not in reversion.

XIX. *sect. 19.* Whereas Mr. Richard Burke, surgeon, hath practised many years in the county of Clare, with great credit, and hath been lately approved of as a proper person, the governors and governesses of the infirmary may elect, if they think fit, said Richard Burke, as surgeon to said county infirmary, by producing a certificate from the surgeon-general, and of two other able surgeons appointed by said surgeon-general, of his ability and skill in surgery, if said governors and governesses of said infirmary require the same; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Richard Burke surgeon for Clare infirmary on surgeon-general's certificate, if required.

XX. *sect. 20.* Said Richard Burke, if so elected, removeable from said office, in manner as prescribed by said act.

Removeable.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Whereas said recited act has not been yet carried into execution in counties of Wexford and Armagh, Wicklow and King's county, in which great inconveniencies have arisen on account of the repeal of two acts, one the thirty-third of Henry the eighth, and another the eleventh Charles the first, said two last mentioned acts, and every thing therein, shall be in full force in counties of Wexford, Armagh, Wicklow, and King's county, in which the said act, *for badging poor*, has not been carried into execution; any thing in said last mentioned act to the contrary notwithstanding.

33 H. 8. c. 15. and 10 & 11 C. 1. c. 4. in force in Wexford, Armagh, Wicklow, and King's county, where the 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 30, not yet carried into execution, altho' thereby repealed.

Possession and Foreign Service.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 7.* An act twenty-fifth of George second, for more effectual execution of orders of courts of justice for giving and quieting possessions; and bringing to justice such persons as enlist subjects as soldiers in foreign service, without licence; one other act twenty-fifth of George the second, for buying and selling all sorts of corn and meal, and other things by weight, and preventing frauds in buying and selling thereof; continued to twenty-fourth of June 1781, and to end of then next session.

25 G. 2. c. 12. continued to 24 June 1781, &c. 25 G. 2. c. 15. continued to 24 June 1781, &c.

Protestants.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 25. sect. 1.* Whereas an act third of his present majesty, has had many salutary effects, and it is expedient to extend the benefit of the same in general against all claims of the same nature, not sued for or prosecuted within twenty years; the title, possession, estate, or interest of any protestant in or to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments in this kingdom, shall not be avoided or impeached by aid of the laws to prevent the growth of popery, or by aid of any of said laws, by means

2 G. 3. c. 26. against claims under the popery laws, not prosecuted within 20 years, extended.

Protestants.

means or colour of any right or pretended right, which arose or accrued twenty years before the first of the present session, if no suit has been commenced or prosecuted within that time, claiming such right; and if some person or persons of full age, and of sound memory, and out of prison, and in this kingdom, and discover, (the right being in a woman) hath been in being some time within twenty years before the first of the present session, or before the commencement of twenty years before the first of the present session, who might have sued for such right, nor by the aid of said laws, or any of them, by means or colour of any right or pretended right, which shall or may have arisen or accrued twenty years before commencement or prosecution of any suit claiming such right, if some person or persons as aforesaid, of full age, and of sound memory, and out of prison, and in this kingdom, and discover (the right being in a woman) shall have been in being at any time before commencement or prosecution of such suit, who might have sued for such right.

Not to prejudice judgments or decrees obtained.

II. *sect. 2.* Nothing herein contained shall bar, defeat, or prejudice any judgment or decree heretofore obtained by any person or persons whatsoever in any court of law or equity, or any suit now depending, grounded on the popery laws, which hath been duly proceeded upon.

Qualifying.

Not qualifying pursuant to Anne c 6. indemnified.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 13. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties or incapacities in the act, intituled, *an act to prevent the further growth of popery*, mentioned, by neglecting to qualify themselves according to said act, shall be indemnified, freed, and discharged of and from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties incurred by such omission or neglect; and no acts done by them, or any of them, and not yet avoided, shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such neglect or omission, but all such acts shall be as good and effectual, as if every such person had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and made and subscribed the declaration, in manner aforesaid; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

On qualifying by 1 Aug. 1775.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided such persons do, and shall take and subscribe said oaths, and receive said sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe said declaration, in such manner and form, and in such place and places, as directed and appointed by said act, on or before the first of August 1775.

Officers preferred and qualifying in Great Britain, not obliged on arrival here.

III. *sect. 3.* And whereas several subjects are often preferred in the army residing in Great Britain, and the regiments in which such officers have commissions are often put upon this establishment; no officers, so preferred in Great Britain, who shall have qualified themselves for such commissions according to and within the time limited by the laws made in Great Britain, shall be obliged to qualify in this kingdom for such commissions so granted in such regiments, after their arrival in this kingdom, and being put upon this establishment; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to restore to office avoided or filled.

IV. *sect. 4.* This act shall not extend to restore or entitle any person to any office or employment, already avoided by judgment of courts of record, or already filled up by any other; but such office or employment shall be and remain in the person now entitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Revenue.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1.* All appointments of subordinate commissioners, sub-commissioners, collectors, clerks, searchers, waiters, messengers, and other officers in the excise, heretofore made, or to be made on or before the 24th of June 1774, by the chief commissioners of excise, or any three; and all judgments, orders, seizures, acts, and things given, made, or done, or to be made or done, by the said subordinate commissioners, sub-commissioners, collectors, clerks, searchers, waiters, messengers, and other officers, shall be valid, good, and effectual in law, notwithstanding any informality, insufficiency, or defect in appointment of such officers, as fully as the same would have been, if there had been no such informality, insufficiency, or defect in such appointment, and no further.

Appointment and acts of excise officers valid, notwithstanding defect in appointment.

II. *sect. 2.* From the 24th of June 1774, all subordinate commissioners, sub-commissioners, collectors, clerks, searchers, waiters, messengers, and other officers in the excise hereafter to be appointed, and all appointments of said officers hereafter made, shall be by the chief commissioners of excise, or any three or more, under their hands and seals, with approbation of the lord lieutenant, lord deputy, or other chief governor; and the said commissioners, or any three, with approbation of the chief governor, shall have full power to displace said officers, or any of them, from time to time, and place others in their room, and to allow them such several yearly wages, paid quarterly out of the receipts of said office, and other accidental rewards for their pains and services, as they shall think fit, to be also paid out of the receipts of said office; such officers so appointed, to be admitted and sworn into their offices as heretofore, and to have the same powers and authorities, and subject to same forfeitures, penalties, suspensions, removals, and regulations, in all other respects, as provided by said act, or any other act or acts relating to such officers respectively.

Appointment of excise officers by three commissioners under hand and seal, approved by chief governor;

power to displace, to allow quarterly wages, and accidental rewards; officers sworn as before.

with like powers, regulations, &c. as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other acts.

III. *sect. 3.* From the 24th of June 1774, the said commissioners, subordinate commissioners, sub-commissioners, or collectors shall have for their several pains in and about said businesses such reasonable sums allowed by way of poundage or otherwise, as the chief governors shall think fit.

Poundage or allowance by chief governor.

IV. *sect. 4.* From the 24th of June 1774, all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, portreeves, bailiffs, sovereigns, constables, headboroughs, and all the king's officers, ministers, and subjects whatsoever, serving under his majesty by commission, warrant, or otherwise, shall be aiding and assisting to all persons, appointed to manage or collect his revenues, and the officers of those revenues respectively, and their deputies, in the due execution of every act and thing required and enjoined by this or any act relative to the revenue; and all such persons, as shall be aiding and assisting unto them in the due execution thereof, shall be defended and saved harmless by this act; and the proper officers of exchequer are authorized, upon application to them by any known solicitor of his majesty's revenues, or any of them respectively, upon his producing an order, signed by the chief commissioners of revenue, or any three or more, to issue writs of assistance under seal of exchequer, to authorize the officers of revenues to require and demand aid and assistance of his majesty's officers, and all other persons as before mentioned.

Assistance to revenue officers;

save harmless;

writs of assistance under exchequer seal on order by 3 commissioners produced by revenue solicitor.

V. *sect. 5.* The said writs of assistance shall never be made use of by any officer under degree of a surveyor, unless such officer shall have a written order

Used by none under a surveyor, unless order signed by superior, &c.

Revenue.

der, signed by some superior officer of revenue of the degree at least of a surveyor.

General issue plead-
ed, and special mat-
ter in evidence.

VI. *sect.* 6. If any action, indictment, suit, or other prosecution brought or commenced against any officers of revenues, or any of them, or any other person acting in their aid or assistance in pursuance of this or any other act, relative to the revenues, it shall be lawful for such officer or person to plead the general issue, and to give this or such other acts and the special matter in evidence in any courts, where such suit or prosecution depending; and the judges of said courts are required to admit the same.

Complaints on re-
tailing without li-
cence demanded by
one commissioner of
excise, and penalties
levied;

VII. *sect.* 9. After the 24th of June 1774, it shall be lawful for any one or more of the chief commissioners of excise to hear and determine all complaints against any person, who shall sell any wine, cyder, beer, or ale by retail, without licence first had and obtained, and to order and direct to be levied all forfeitures, fines, and penalties incurred for doing thereof without licence as aforesaid, in same manner, and as effectually, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as any three or more of said chief commissioners of excise are now empowered by law to do, with like remedy of appeal to parties who shall think themselves aggrieved or injured, as hereafter mentioned.

like appeal.

Former acts conti-
nued 2 years, &c.

33 G. 2. c. 10.

1 G. 3. c. 7.

3 G. 3. c. 27.

5 G. 3. c. 15.

7 G. 3. c. 27.

11 & 12 G. 3. c. 7.

Penalties levied and

applied as by 14 &

15 C. 2. c. 8.

VIII. *sect.* 19. An act the 23 G. 2. and all clauses therein respectively contained (except as altered, repealed, or amended by this act, or by any or either of the recited acts) shall continue and be in force for two years from the 24th of June 1774, and from thence to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

IX. *sect.* 20. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures inflicted by this act, or by the said several acts last particularly mentioned or recited, or by any of them (other than such as by this act, or by any of the recited acts before last mentioned, are otherwise provided for) shall and may be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied in such manner and form, ways and means, and with such powers and authorities, as prescribed, directed, and appointed by an act 14 and 15 C. 2. for settling the excise or new impost, according to the book of rates, as fully and effectually, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if particularly mentioned, expressed, and re-enacted in this act, with like remedy of appeal to parties who think themselves aggrieved or injured, as by said act of excise provided.

with like appeal.

Continued 2 years,
&c. from 24 June

1774:

perpetual as to ap-
pointment of excise
officers, their salaries
and acts.

X. *sect.* 21. This act, and the several provisions hereby made, shall continue and be in force two years from the 24th of June 1774, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer; except such parts as relate to making good and effectual the appointments of such sub-commissioners, collectors, clerks, searchers, waiters, messengers, and other officers in the excise, heretofore made by the chief commissioners of excise, or any of them, and all acts and things done by said officers, or any of them; and save and except what relates to the future appointment of said officers of excise, or any of them, and to their salaries and other accidental rewards for pains and services, and all acts and things to be done by them, or any of them; which parts so excepted, shall be perpetual.

Riots.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 4. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed in the eleventh of his present majesty, for the more effectual punishing wicked and disorderly persons, who have committed or shall commit violences, and do injuries to the persons and properties of any of his majesty's subjects in the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, city and county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, or any of them, or who shall deliver or publish threatening letters, or who resist or oppose the levying the publick taxes in the said counties, or any of them, and for the more effectual bringing to justice certain offenders therein mentioned; has been found no longer necessary; the said act, and every clause thereof, henceforth repealed, and made null and void. 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 5. repealed.

Schools.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 21.* And for further encouragement of English protestant schools, it shall be lawful for every archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, dignitary, prebendary, rector, vicar, and ecclesiastical person whatsoever, with consent of archbishop or bishop of their diocese, signified under hand and seal by deed indented, to demise for any term or number of years or lives, with covenants of perpetual renewal, any quantity of land to them respectively belonging, not exceeding thirty acres plantation-measure to said incorporated society and their successors, reserving a rent, not less than the improved yearly value, at time of making such demise, payable to those intitled to the freehold and inheritance, and taking no fine or foregift for the same; and all grants so made shall be good and effectual against the successors of every such archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, dignitary, prebendary, rector, vicar, and other ecclesiastical persons respectively. Ecclesiasticks may demise in perpetuity 30 acres, reserving proved yearly value, taking no fine or foregift;

II. *sect. 22.* In case the said lands and premisses, so demised, shall not be applied and made use of for the benefit and support of the charity-schools or nurseries, or some of them, that are or shall be erected and established by said society, such demise shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. valid against successors.
Void if not applied to the charity schools.

III. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 7.* The masters of free-schools, now intitled to three fourths of the sums expended in erecting buildings, and making improvements upon their demesne or mensal lands by 1 G. 2. shall be included and comprised in the act of G. 3. and to all benefits and advantages of said act, and have a certificate for a sum not exceeding two years of the clear yearly income of said school; in which the several fines, received and expended upon said buildings and improvements, shall not be included; provided such buildings and improvements made under the same appointments, restrictions, and limitations, as required by said act of the first of his late majesty, and upon new sites, approved by the archbishop of Armagh, under his hand and archiepiscopal seal, and shall be compleated and finished, so as to be fit for residence of the master of such school and his successors. Schoolmasters now intitled to 3-4ths for buildings and improvements by 1 G. 2. c. 15. shall be included in 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 17. and have certificate for two years income, if improvements compleated, fines not included; the improvements as by 1 G. 2. c. 15. and on new sites; approved under seal of archbishop of Armagh.

Seamen.

5 G. 2. c. 13. continued to 24 June 1782, &c.

I. Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 11. An act 5 G. 2. for regulating seamen in merchants service, continued to 24th of June 1782, and to end of then next session, and no longer.

Stamps.

From 25 March 1774 to 25 Dec. 1775 inclusive, the following duties raised;

grants or patents of honour, promotion, franchise, &c. 3l. per skin, commissions of rebellion excepted; pardons (except *forma pauperis*) reprieves, relaxations from fine or forfeiture, 3l. per skin or sheet, and 3l. grants above 100l. under great seal, and office or employment above 50l. per annum; grant in fee, lease for years, or other profit not herein charged, under great or exchequer seal (*custodiam* excepted) 2l. per skin; ecclesiastical promotion of 100l. a year or upwards, 2l. ascertained by certificate of bishop or vicar general. Unions deemed one benefice. Dispensation or faculty 6l. admittance of fellow of college of physicians, attorney, clerk, or officer in any court, 3l. except annual officer in inferior court or corporation under 10l. a year; appeals 3l.

I. Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 6. sect. 1. From and after the 25th of March 1774, there shall be throughout the kingdom of Ireland raised, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, from the twenty-fifth of March aforesaid till the twenty-fifth of December 1775 inclusive, for the several and respective matters and things herein after mentioned, written or engrossed at any time from the said twenty-fifth of March to the twenty-fifth of December 1775 inclusive, the several and respective rates, impositions, duties, charges, and sums herein after expressed, in manner and form following (that is to say) for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, on which any grants or letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, of any honour, dignity, promotion, franchise, liberty or privilege to any person, bodies politick or corporate, or exemplifications of the same, shall be engrossed or written (commissions of rebellion in process always excepted) three pounds; for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, on which any pardon (except the pardon passed in *forma pauperis*) of or for any crime or offence, or of any sum of money or forfeitures whatsoever, or in which any warrant of reprieve, relaxation from any fines, corporal punishment, or other forfeitures, shall be engrossed or written, three pounds; upon which any grant from his majesty, his heirs or successors, of any sum exceeding one hundred pounds, which shall pass the great seal of Ireland, shall be engrossed or written, three pounds; upon which any grant of any office or employment above fifty pounds per annum, written or engrossed, three pounds; on which any grant of lands in fee, lease for years, or other grant or profit not herein particularly charged, that shall pass the great seal, or seal of the exchequer (*custodiam* leases excepted) shall be engrossed or written, two pounds; upon which any presentation or donation which shall pass the great seal, or upon which any collation by archbishop or bishop, or any presentation or donation by any patron whatsoever, of or to any benefice, dignity, or spiritual or ecclesiastical promotion whatsoever, of one hundred pounds a year, or upwards, shall be engrossed or written, two pounds; the value to be ascertained by certificate of the archbishop or bishop, or vicar general of the dioceses. Provided always, that two or more benefices, episcopally united, shall be deemed one benefice only. For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, on which any dispensation to hold two ecclesiastical dignities or benefices, or both a dignity and a benefice, or any other dispensation or faculty from the archbishop of Armagh or master of the faculties, shall be engrossed or written, six pounds; upon which any admittance of any fellow of the college of physicians, or of any attorney, clerk, advocate, proctor, notary or other officer or officers in any court whatsoever, engrossed or written, (except such officer be annual in any corporation or inferior court, whose office is under ten pounds a year in salary, fees or other perquisites) three pounds; upon which any appeal from the admiralty or prerogative court, or archiepiscopal court, engrossed

Stamps.

engrossed or written, three pounds ; upon which any conveyance, surrender of deeds inrolled of grants or offices, release, or other deed whatsoever inrolled of record in any record, 5s.
 courts at Dublin or other courts of record whatsoever engrossed or written,, five shillings ; upon which any writ of covenant for levying a fine engrossed covenant for fine, or written, two shillings and six pence ; upon which any writ of entry for suf- writ of entry for-
 fering a common recovery engrossed or written, two shillings and six pence ; recovery, 2s. 6d.
 upon which any exemplification of what nature whatsoever, that shall pass exemplification, 5s.
 the seal of any court whatsoever, engrossed or written, five shillings ; upon decree or dismiss 6d
 which any decree or dismissal by the chancery or exchequer engrossed or
 written, six pence ; upon which any institution, that shall pass the seal of institutions, 5s.
 any archbishop or bishop, chancellor, or other ordinary, or any ecclesiastical
 court whatsoever, engrossed or written, five shillings. Provided that an in-
 stitution to two or more benefices episcopally united, be considered as to a Unions as one.
 single benefice. For every skin or sheet of vellum or parchment, or piece
 of paper, upon which any writ of error, *certiorari*, or appeal, except to Error, *certiorari*, or
 the delegates, engrossed or written, five shillings ; as also upon which any appeal (except to
 writ of *habeas corpus* engrossed or written, one shilling ; upon which any delegates) 5s.
 sentence in the admiralty, or attachment out of the said court, or relaxation *habeas corpus*, 1s.
 of any such attachment, engrossed or written, five shillings ; upon which sentence of admi-
 any probate of a will or letters of administration for any estate above thirty ralty, attachment,
 pounds, engrossed or written, five shillings ; upon which any recognizance or relaxation, 5s.
 for payment of money, or performance of covenants or agreements, statute probate, letters of
 staple or statute merchant, engrossed or written, or entered of record in any administration, for
 court or office, five shillings ; upon which any record of *nisi prius* or *postea* above thirty pounds,
 shall be engrossed or written, two shillings and six pence ; upon which shall 5s.
 be engrossed or written any judgment whatsoever, signed by the master of recognizance, &c. 5s.
 any office, his deputy, or secondary, or any prothonotary, his secondary, *nisi prius* or *postea*,
 deputy, or clerk, or any other officer belonging to any of the courts at 2s. 6d. ...
 Dublin, who have power, or usually do or shall sign judgments, a duty after judgments signed by
 the rate of two shillings and six pence for every judgment engrossed or proper officer, 2s. 6d.
 written on such skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or paper ; for every each ;
 skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or piece or sheet of paper, upon commission out of
 which any commission issuing out of any ecclesiastical court, not herein other- ecclesiastical court,
 wise particularly charged, shall be engrossed or written, two shillings and not otherwise charged,
 six pence ; upon which any warrant, monition, or personal decree in the 2s. 6d.
 admiralty, shall be engrossed or written (except in suits for payment of sea- admiralty warrant
 mens' wages) two shillings and six pence ; upon which any special bail taken monition, or decree,
 in any of the courts of Dublin, or before any of the judges of said courts, 2s. 6d.
 or in any court whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written, and for every piece except for wages ;
 of vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which shall be engrossed or written special bail, and ap-
 any appearance upon such special bail, one shilling ; upon which any com- pearance 1s.
 mon bail filed in any court whatsoever, and upon which any appearance, that common bail and ap-
 shall be made upon such bail, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; upon pearance 6d.
 which engrossed or written any bill, answer, replication, rejoinder, interro- pleadings in chan-
 gatories, depositions taken by commissioners, or any other pleadings what- cery or exchequer
 soever in the courts of chancery or exchequer, one shilling ; upon which any 1s.
 admission into any corporation or company engrossed or written, six pence ; admission in corpo-
 for every piece of parchment or paper, upon which any affidavit engrossed ration or company ;
 or written (except affidavits before the officers of customs or excise, or any 6d.
 justice of peace, or before a magistrate of any corporation acting as a jus- affidavits 6d.
 tice, or acting in any court of conscience or summary jurisdiction, or before except before cus-
 any tom or excise officer,
 magistrate, or in-

Stamps.

dictment or civil bill, for publick money, hemp and flax, corn, premiums, turnpikes, and Dublin Society.	any judge of assize, or commissioner of oyer and terminer, relative to prosecutions or trials on indictments, or to civil bills, or made for the purpose of raising or accounting for publick money, and except affidavits relative to hempen and flaxen manufacture, or payment of corn premiums, or before trustees of any turnpike relative to the roads or tolls of such turnpike, or affidavits before the Dublin Society) six pence ; for every piece of parchment or paper, upon which any copy of such affidavit, as before charged, filed or read in any court whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; upon which engrossed or written any indenture, lease, or deed-poll, not hereby otherwise charged (except indentures for binding poor parish or other poor children supported by publick or private charities apprentices) one shilling ; for every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which any original writ (except upon which a <i>capias</i> issues) <i>subpœna</i> , <i>capias quominus</i> , <i>dedimus potestatem</i> to take answers, examine witnesses, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatsoever, or any other process or mandate that shall issue out of, or pass the seals of any of the courts at Dublin, or any other court whatsoever holding plea, where the debt or damage doth amount to forty shillings, or above, or the thing in demand is of that value, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; upon which any entry of any action in the mayor's and sheriffs courts of Dublin, and in courts in all corporations, and other courts whatsoever, out of which no writs, process, or mandates issue, holding plea, where the debt or damage doth amount to forty shillings or above, engrossed or written, six pence ; upon which any rule or order (except in causes prosecuted upon indictments, or which relate to presentments) made or given in any of the courts at Dublin, either of law or equity, which shall be taken out, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; upon which any copy of such rules or orders entered, or the copies of any other records or proceedings in any of said courts at Dublin, not hereby otherwise charged, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; upon which engrossed or written any citation or monition in the prerogative or any ecclesiastical court, or any libel or allegation, deposition, answer, sentence, or final decree or any inventory exhibited in the prerogative or in any ecclesiastical court, or admiralty, or whereupon any copies of them respectively engrossed or written (except in suits for seamen's wages) six pence ; upon which any charter-party, policy of assurance, passport, bond, release, contract, or other obligatory instrument, or any protest, procuration, letter of attorney, or any other notarial act whatsoever, engrossed or written, six pence ; upon which any declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleadings whatsoever, in any court of law engrossed or written, one penny ; upon which any copy thereof shall be written or engrossed, one penny ; upon which any depositions in chancery or exchequer (except paper drafts of depositions taken by any commission before engrossed) not herein before charged, or upon which any copy of any bill, answer, plea, demurrer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depositions, or other proceedings whatsoever in any court of equity, engrossed or written, one penny ; upon which a copy, attested by the proper officer of the prerogative or any ecclesiastical court, of any will, engrossed or written, one penny ; upon which engrossed or written any certificate or debenture for drawing back any customs or duties for or in respect of the re-shipping or exporting of any goods or merchandizes, which from and after the 25th of March 1774, shall be exported or shipped to be exported from Ireland beyond seas, to be paid by the person
Copy of affidavit filed or read, 6d.	
deeds (not otherwise charged) 1s. except for binding poor children ;	
writs, process, 6d.	
entry of action in corporation courts, &c. 6d.	
rule or order of court, 6d. except on indictment or presentment.	
Copies of proceedings, 6d. proceedings in prerogative, ecclesiastical, or admiralty court, or copies, 6d.	
except seamen's wages ; policies, obligations, notarial acts, &c. 6d.	
pleadings at law, 1d.	
copy 1d. depositions or copy of proceedings in equity, 1d.	
attested copy of wills ;	
drawback 4d.	

Stamps.

son for whose benefit, or at whose instance such debenture or certificate obtained, four pence; for every almanack or calendar for any one particular year, or any time less than a year, printed on one side only of any one sheet or piece of paper only, one penny; for every other almanack or calendar for any one particular year, two pence: provided, that for every printed almanack or calendar for several years the respective rates aforesaid shall be paid for every such year. For all pamphlets, and news-papers containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, printed in this kingdom to be dispersed and made publick, not exceeding one whole sheet, one half-penny sterling every printed copy; for every such pamphlet or paper larger than one whole sheet, and not exceeding six in octavo, or in a lesser page, or not exceeding twelve in quarto, or twenty in folio, so printed, a duty after the rate of one shilling sterling for every sheet of any kind of paper contained in one printed copy or impression; for every advertisement in or published with any Gazette, news-paper, or journal published weekly or oftener, or in any other printed paper or pamphlet whatsoever, dispersed or made publick yearly, monthly, or any other interval of time, two pence sterling.

almanacks on one side of a sheet 1d. others 2d. for every year.

Pamphlets, news-papers, of one sheet one halfpenny;

not above 6 octavo, 12 quarto, 20 folio, 1s. a sheet;

advertisements 2d.

II. *sect. 2.* Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter, or other muniment or writing for or relating to payment of any sum, or making any valuable consideration for or upon the loss of any ship, vessel, goods, wages, money, effects, or upon any loss by fire, or for any loss whatsoever, or for or upon any life or lives, construed, deemed, and adjudged policies of assurance within the meaning of this act.

Writings for any consideration on any loss, or on lives, deemed policies.

III. *sect. 3.* Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter, or other muniment, or writing between the captain or master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader or other person in respect to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects, laden or to be laden on board of any such ship or vessel, deemed and adjudged a charter party within the meaning of this act.

Writings as freight on board ships, charter-parties.

IV. *sect. 4.* And for preventing abuses by arresting without writ or legal process to justify the same, by means whereof the duty hereby given to the crown upon such process will be lost, from and after the 25th of March 1774, every officer or clerk belonging, or which shall hereafter belong, to the king's bench, common pleas, or exchequer, who shall sign any writ or process before judgment to arrest any person thereupon, shall at the signing thereof set down upon such writ or process the day and year of the signing; which shall be entered upon the remembrance, or in the book where the abstract of such writ or process shall be entered, upon pain to forfeit ten pounds for every offence or neglect of such officer or clerk; to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in any court of record, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no wager of law, protection, or essoin, or more than one imparlance allowed.

Time of signing writ or process to arrest, set down, and entered; penalty 10l to prosecutor.

V. *sect. 5.* All books and pamphlets, serving chiefly for the purpose of an almanack, by whatsoever name intitled or described, charged with the duty imposed by this act on almanacks, but not with any of the duties on pamphlets, or any other printed papers, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pamphlets for almanacks charged as such.

VI. *sect. 6.* Provided always, that this act shall not extend to charge any bills of exchange, accompts, bills of parcels, of fees, or any bills or notes excepted.

(not

Stamps.

(not sealed) for payment of money at sight, or upon demand, or at the end of certain days of payment.

And probate or administration of seamen or soldiers in service, on officers certificate, and oath of the truth.

VII. *sect.* 7. Provided also, that nothing in this act shall extend to charge the probate of any will, or letters of administration of any common seaman or soldier, who shall be slain or die in his majesty's service, a certificate being produced from the captain or commander of the ship or vessel, or captain or commanding officer of the troop or company, under whom such seaman or soldier served at his death, and oath (or if a quaker, a solemn affirmation) shall be made of the truth thereof before the proper judge or officer, by whom such probate or administration ought to be granted; which such judge or officer is hereby authorized and required to administer, and for which no fee or reward taken.

And paupers.

VIII. *sect.* 8. Provided also, that none of the rates, duties, or sums before in this act, shall be raised, levied, collected, or paid, or payable by any person admitted to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*.

And justices warrant, or recognizance, or court-martial proceedings on soldiers.

IX. *sect.* 9. Provided also, that this act, or any clause therein contained, shall not be construed to charge with any duty any warrant by, or recognizance before any justice of peace, or any proceedings of any court martial which relate to any trial of any common soldier, but such warrants, recognizances, and proceedings, shall be exempted from payment of any of the duties before mentioned.

And acts of parliament or of state, votes, or orders of either house, books of schools, or devotion, single advertisements, bills of imports and exports; and of mortality.

X. *sect.* 10. Provided also, that this act shall not extend to charge any acts of parliament, proclamation, order of council, forms of prayer and thanksgiving, or any acts of state ordered by his majesty, his heirs or successors, to be printed, or the printed votes, or other matters ordered to be printed by either house of parliament, with any of the said duties on pamphlets or news-papers, or to charge any books commonly used in any of the schools of Ireland, or containing only matter of devotion or piety, with the said duties on pamphlets, or to charge any single advertisement printed by itself, or the daily accounts, or bills of goods imported and exported, or the weekly bills of mortality (so as such accounts or bills contain no other matters than what usually comprised therein) with any the duties aforesaid, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commissioners appointed by chief governor;

XI. *sect.* 11. And for the more effectual levying, collecting, and paying the several duties hereby granted, it shall be lawful for his majesty, or the lord lieutenant or other chief governors, from time to time to nominate and appoint such persons, as *they* shall think fit, to be commissioners or officers for stamping and marking parchment, vellum, and paper, and managing the duties thereupon; and the commissioners shall keep their head office in some convenient place within Dublin; and the commissioners, or major part, are empowered under hands and seals to appoint such other inferior officers, with consent and approbation of the lord lieutenant, or other chief governors, for marking or stamping vellum, parchment, and paper, or for better collecting or levying the duties hereby granted, as they shall think proper; and the said commissioners shall thirty days before the 25th of March 1774, provide several marks or stamps, differing from each other, for the several and respective duties hereby granted, with which all vellum, paper and parchment, upon which any of the things herein before charged shall be engrossed or written, shall be stamped and impressed; which several stamps and marks shall be published by proclamation under the great seal, a convenient time before the 25th of March 1774, that all persons may have due notice; and

to keep head office in Dublin;
appoint inferior officers with consent of chief governor;

30 days before 25 March 1774, provided different stamp;

published by proclamation before 25 Mar. 1774;

the

Stamps.

the said marks or stamps, or any of them, shall or may be altered or renewed from time to time, as his majesty, his heirs, and successors, or the lord lieutenant, or chief governors think fit, so as publick notification thereof be given by proclamation as aforesaid. And all courts of justice and judges of whatsoever shall without any allegation or proof take judicial notice of the proclamations issued by virtue of this act, and of all the types, marks, and stamps, thereby published, as and for the true and lawful types, marks, and stamps in pursuance of this act.

altered or renewed by chief governor, on proclamation; judicial notice thereof.

XII. *sect. 12.* The commissioners, in providing the said marks and stamps shall take care, they be so contrived, that the impression may be durable, and least liable to be forged or counterfeited.

Impression durable, and least liable to forgery.

XIII. *sect. 13.* The commissioners shall appoint a fit person to attend in any court or office to take notice of the vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which any of the matters aforesaid shall be engrossed, written, or put, and of the marks or stamps thereupon, and of all other matters tending to secure his majesty's duties by this act; and the judges, and such others to whom it may appertain, at request of the commissioners, or two or more of them, shall make such orders in the respective courts, and do such other things for securing said duties, as shall be lawfully and reasonably desired; and every commissioner and other officer, before he proceeds to the execution of this act, shall take the oath following:

Officer appointed to take notice;

orders in courts at commissioners request; oath by commissioners and officers.

I A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully execute the trust reposed in me pursuant to an act of parliament, intituled, an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs, and successors, several duties upon vellum, parchment and paper, without fraud or concealment, and will from time to time true account make of my doings therein, and deliver the same to such person or persons as his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being shall appoint to receive such account, and will take no fee, reward, or profit for the execution or performance of the said trust, or the business relating thereunto, from any person or persons other than such as shall be paid or allowed by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or by some other person or persons for that purpose authorized by his majesty, or by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being.

And such oath shall be administered to any commissioner by any two or more of the same commissioners, whether they have taken the same previously or not; and any of the commissioners or any justice of peace shall administer the like oath to any subordinate officer.

XIV. *sect. 14.* The said commissioners or officers, and all sub-commissioners and officers employed or intrusted by or under them, shall observe and perform such rules, methods, and orders, as they receive from time to time from the lord lieutenant or other chief governor; and the said commissioners shall take special care, that the several parts of this kingdom shall from time to time be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment, and paper, stamped or marked as aforesaid, so as his majesty's subjects may have it in their election to buy the same of the officers or persons employed by the said commissioners at the usual or most common rates above the said duty, or to bring their own to be stamped as aforesaid, or to furnish themselves or others that shall have done the same.

Rules and orders of chief governor observed;

commissioners to furnish vellum, &c. election to buy the same or bring their own.

XV. *sect.*

Stamps.

All proceedings and writings as usual.

XV. *sect. 15.* And that his majesty may not be defrauded, all records, writs, pleadings, and other proceedings in courts of law and equity, and all deeds, instruments, and writings whatsoever, hereby charged, shall be engrossed or written in such manner, as they have been usually accustomed, or are now written.

Vellum, &c. before writing brought to head office to be stamped; stamped forthwith without fee, paying duties.

XVI. *sect. 16.* All vellum, parchment, and paper hereby intended to be charged, shall, before any of the things herein before mentioned shall be thereupon engrossed or written, be brought to the head office to be stamped and marked; and the commissioners and officers are required upon demand of the person so bringing the same forthwith without fee or reward to stamp or mark any quantities or parcels, such persons paying to officers appointed, the duties hereby directed to be paid.

Stamping before payment, penalty 100l. to king and prosecutor.

XVII. *sect. 17.* If any commissioner or officer, shall fix any such mark, or stamp to any vellum, parchment, or paper, before the duties duly answered and paid or secured, he shall for every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds; one moiety to his majesty, the other to him or them that shall inform or sue in any courts of record.

Writing without stamp, or stamped for lower duty, 10l. above duty;

XVIII. *sect. 18.* If any person shall engross or write, or cause to be engrossed or written, upon any vellum, parchment or paper, any of the things, for which said vellum, parchment or paper is hereby charged, before the said vellum, parchment, or paper marked or stamped, or upon which there shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or shall engross or write, or cause to be engrossed or written, any thing upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, stamped or marked for any lower duty, than the duty by this act payable for what so engrossed or written, there shall be duly answered and paid to his majesty, over and above the duty aforesaid, for every such deed, instrument, or writing, ten pounds; and no such record, deed, instrument, or writing shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court good or available in law or equity, until as well the said duty as the said ten pounds first paid, and a receipt for the same of some of his majesty's officers, appointed to receive the duties above mentioned, and until the vellum, parchment, or paper on which such deed, instrument, or writing made, shall be marked or stamped with a lawful stamp; and the proper officers are required upon payment or tender of said duty and ten pounds, to give a receipt, and to mark with the stamp proper for such deed, instrument, or writing.

not admitted till payment and stamped;

Officers to give receipt and stamp upon payment.

Clerk or officer, writing without proper stamp, or with counterfeit, or for lower duty, disabled;

XIX. *sect. 19.* In case any clerk, officer, or person, in respect of any publick office or employment intitled or intrusted to make, engross, or write any records, deeds, instruments, or writings, by this act charged to pay a duty, shall be guilty of any fraud or practice to deceive his majesty of any duty by this act payable, by making, engrossing, or writing any such record, deed, instrument, or writing, or causing the same upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, or upon which there shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or marked with any stamp, which he shall know counterfeited, or by engrossing or writing any such deed, instrument, or other writing upon vellum, parchment, or paper, marked or stamped for a lower duty as aforesaid, every person so guilty, and being lawfully convicted, shall forfeit his office, place, or employment respectively, and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same. And if any attorney, belonging to any court whatsoever, guilty of any such fraud or practice, and convicted thereof, disabled to practise as an attorney.

attornies disabled.

XX. *sect.*

Stamps.

XX. *sect. 20.* If any person write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, either the whole or any part of any thing, in respect whereof any duty payable by this act, upon any part of any piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, whereon there shall have been before engrossed, written, or printed, any other matter or thing, in respect whereof any duty is payable by this act, before such vellum, parchment, or paper again marked or stamped according to this act, or shall fraudulently erase, or cause to be erased, the name of any person, or any sum, date, or other thing engrossed, written, or printed in such instrument, writing, matter, or thing, or fraudulently cut, tear, or get off any mark or stamp from any piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, or any part thereof, with intent to use such stamp or mark for any other writing or thing, in respect whereof any duty payable by act, every person shall for every such offence forfeit fifty pounds.

Writing before again stamped, erasing any thing, taking off stamp, penalty 50l.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Provided always, as often as his majesty, or the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor shall alter or renew the said stamps, or any of them, it shall be lawful for all persons, who shall at that time have in their possession any vellum, parchment or paper, marked with the stamp so altered or renewed, and upon which none of the things hereby charged shall have been engrossed or written, within sixty days after such intention of renewing or altering published by proclamation, to bring or send such vellum, parchment, or paper unto the commissioners to the head office in Dublin, or to such officers as appointed; and the said commissioners and officers are required to deliver unto the several persons, the like quantity of vellum, parchment, or paper, and as good in quality, stamped with such new stamp or mark, without demanding or taking directly or indirectly for the same any money or other consideration whatsoever, under the penalty of forfeiting for every offence one hundred pounds; to be sued for, recovered, and divided as the other penalties in this act. And in case any person neglect or refuse within the time aforesaid to bring, or cause to be brought and delivered, unto the said commissioners and officers, any such vellum, parchment, or paper, the same is declared of no other effect or use than if never stamped; and all things after engrossed or written thereon shall be of no other effect, than if vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped at all; and all persons who shall engross or write any of the things hereby charged on such vellum, parchment, or paper, after the said time, shall forfeit and suffer, as before enacted for persons writing or engrossing on vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped.

On altering stamps, paper, &c. in possession brought to the office, no writing in 60 days after proclamation, like quantity and quality with new stamp given without fee, penalty 100l.

if not brought, deemed not stamped.

XXII. *sect. 22.* Provided always, as often as his majesty, the lord lieutenant, or chief governor shall alter the said stamps, the proclamation, intended for giving due notice, shall within twenty days after date be sent to the mayor, chief magistrate, or other head officer of every city, corporation, borough, and market-town, which officers respectively shall cause the same to be published to the inhabitants, either on the next market-day or next Sunday in the church immediately after divine service, upon pain of forfeiting fifty pounds, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of his majesty's courts of record at Dublin, wherein no essoin, protection, wager of law, privilege, or more than one imparlance allowed; the one moiety to his majesty, the other to such person who shall sue.

On altering stamp, proclamation in 20 days after date sent to chief magistrates, published next market or Sunday, penalty 50l. to king and prosecutor.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* And for better distribution of said vellum, parchment, and paper, and that the subjects may have the same with more convenience, Chief governor to set price of stamped paper, &c. yearly and at least;

Stamps.

and at an easy rate, the lord lieutenant or other chief governor, shall once every year at least set the prices of all sorts of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, at which the same shall be sold; and the said commissioners for managing the said duties, shall stamp the said price to set upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper so by them to be sold; and likewise allow and pay to every person, that shall bring vellum, parchment, or paper to the said head officer to be stamped in pursuance of this act (the duties whereof hereby imposed shall amount to ten pounds or upwards) after the rate of six pounds in the hundred *per annum* for six months, upon present payment of said duty upon said vellum, parchment, or paper so brought; and any person who shall buy of the commissioners or agents vellum, parchment, or paper, at the head office for stamping, the duty whereof shall amount to ten pounds or upwards, shall have the same allowance for present payment.

the price stamped;
allowance for present payment where the duty is 10l.
Copy of pamphlets above 1 sheet, brought to the office in 6 days after printing; title, number, and duty registered; duty paid; receipt endorsed; if not printed in Dublin, 14 days after to head collector.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* And for better collecting and securing the duties on such pamphlets containing more than one sheet of paper, one printed copy of every such pamphlet, which after the said 25th of March shall be printed or published within the city of Dublin, shall within six days after printing thereof be brought to the head office for marking or stamping; and the title, with the number of sheets, and the duty, shall be registered in a book there kept for that purpose; which duty shall be thereupon paid to the proper officer, or deputy clerk, who shall thereupon forthwith give a receipt on such printed copy, to denote the payment of the duty; and one printed copy of every such pamphlet, that shall be printed and published in any place, not within the city of Dublin, shall within the space of fourteen days after printing thereof be brought to some head collector of said stamp duties, who is required forthwith to enter the title with the number of sheets, and the duty in a book for that purpose; which duty shall be thereupon paid to such collector, who shall thereupon give a receipt on such printed copy.

Penalty 20l.

XXV. *sect. 25.* If any such pamphlet shall be printed or published, and the duty not duly paid, and the title and number of sheets not registered, and a receipt for such duty on one copy within the respective times before limited, the printer and publisher, and all other persons concerned in or about the printing or publishing of such pamphlet, shall for every such offence forfeit twenty pounds.

Selling pamphlets or news without real printer's name and abode 20l.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* No person whatsoever shall sell or expose to sale any such pamphlet, or any news-paper, without the true respective name or names, and place or places of abode, of some known person or persons, by or for whom the same was truly printed or published, written or printed thereon; upon pain that every person offending herein shall for every such offence forfeit twenty pounds.

Security for duties for advertisements in pamphlets or news in 1 sheet.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* No officer shall sell or deliver any stamped paper for printing any pamphlet, or publick news intelligence, or occurrences in one sheet or any lesser piece of paper, unless such person shall give security to said officer, for payment of the duties for the advertisements, which shall be printed therein or thereupon.

Stamps on news or pamphlets of one sheet or less remaining unfold, cancelled;

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* And in regard of the incertainty how many copies of the said printed news-papers, to be contained in one sheet or in a lesser piece of paper, may be sold; and to intent the duties may not be lessened by printing a less number, than may be sold, out of fear of loss thereby in printing more such

Stamps.

such copies than may happen to be sold, the commissioners, or major part, or such head officers as they with such approbation shall appoint, may cancel all stamps upon copies of any impression of such news-paper or pamphlet contained in one sheet, or lesser piece, which shall really and truly remain unfolded in the hands of the person by or for whom printed or published, and upon oath (or, if by a quaker, solemn affirmation) before the commissioners or major part, or such head officer, that all such copies, containing the stamps so tendered to be cancelled, are really and truly remaining unfolded in the hands of the person by or for whom printed or published, and that none of said copies have been fraudulently returned or rebought, or any profit or advantage made thereof; which oath or affirmation the commissioners, or major part, and head officers, are authorized to administer, and to examine upon oath or affirmation into all circumstances relating to the selling or disposing of such printed copies, shall cause to be delivered the like number of other sheets, half-sheets, or less pieces of paper properly stamped with the same respective stamps, upon payment made of such paper, but no duty shall be taken for the stamps thereon: and said commissioners are empowered from time to time to make such rules and orders for regulating the methods, and limiting the times, for such cancelling and allowance, as they shall upon experience and consideration of the several circumstances find necessary or convenient for securing the duties thereon, and doing justice to the persons concerned in printing and publishing.

on oath thereof, and of no fraud;

like number of stamped sheets given, paying the paper only; rules from time to time for cancelling.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* The commissioners and other officers for managing stamped duties shall deliver to any person, by or for whom any almanack printed, paper marked or stamped according to the true intent and meaning hereof, for the printing such almanack, upon giving sufficient security to pay the amount of the duties within three months after such delivery; and upon bringing to them any number of the copies of such almanacks, within three months from said delivery, and request made, shall cancel all the stamps upon such copies, and abate to such person so much of the money due upon such security, as such cancelled stamps amount to.

Stamped paper for almanacks delivered on security to pay duties in 3 months;

and cancel stamps of those brought in 3 months, and abate so much.

XXX. *sect. 30.* Provided always, where any almanack shall contain more than one sheet, it shall be sufficient to stamp only one of the sheets of paper, upon which such almanack printed, and to pay the duty accordingly.

Almanacks, only 1 sheet, stamped.

XXXI. *sect. 31.* After the 25th of March 1774, in case any person shall sell, hawk, carry about, utter, or expose to sale any almanack or calendar, or any news-paper, book, pamphlet, or paper deemed or construed to be, or serving the purpose of an almanack or news-paper within the intention and meaning of this act, not stamped or marked, as by this act directed, every such person shall for every offence forfeit forty shillings; recovered in a summary way before any justice, who is authorized to hear and determine the same; and upon due proof and default of payment, to commit offender to prison not exceeding one month without bail or mainprize.

Selling almanack or news unstamped, penalty 40s. before a justice; on default imprisoned not above 1 month.

XXXII. *sect. 32.* After the 25th of March 1774, all persons, who shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any advertisements in any pamphlet, news-paper, or other literary performance, shall within forty days after pay the duty to the respective persons, to whom the same ought to be paid, that is to say, to the person to whom the same appointed to be paid by the commissioners, or to his deputy or clerk, the duties for all such advertisements as shall be so printed or published within Dublin, and to the

Duty for advertisements paid in 40 days; or treble duty with full costs.

Stamps.

next adjacent head officer, appointed for collection of the said stamp duties, the duties charged for and upon all such advertisements printed or published in any place out of the limits of the said city; and the commissioners and officers last mentioned, or such of them to whom it shall appertain, are required, upon payment of the duties, to give receipts for the duties charged thereupon; and in default of such payment within the time before limited, the printer or publisher of every such advertisement liable to pay treble the duties before by this act chargeable, to be recovered with full costs of suit.

Counterfeiting
Stamps felony.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* If any person counterfeit or forge any stamp or mark to resemble any stamp or mark, provided, made or used in pursuance of this act, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same, upon any matter hereby directed to be stamped, thereby to defraud his majesty, of any of the duties granted, or shall utter, vend, or sell, any vellum, parchment, or paper, with such counterfeit mark or impression, knowing such impression counterfeited, every person so offending, and convicted in due form of law, shall be judged a felon, and suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Salaries and charges
paid out of duties.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* It shall be lawful for his majesty, the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, out of the duties arising by this act to cause such sums to be expended from time to time for salaries and other incident charges, as shall be necessary in and for the receiving, collecting, levying, or managing the same duties; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Distinct accounts
kept;

payment in specie
to treasury the first
Monday monthly,
if a holiday, the
next day;
in other parts, to col-
lector of excise;
receipts by collectors
without fee;
and distinct accounts
kept;
notice of payment
in 6 days to com-
missioners;
officers not paying
incapable,
and charged 12 per
cent.

XXXV. *sect. 35.* All officers, concerned in levying, collecting, and receiving the duties arising by this act, shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof; and the several persons employed to collect and levy in the city and county of Dublin, shall pay the same in specie into his majesty's treasury on the first Monday every month, unless a holy day, and then the next day after, which shall not be a holy day; and in other parts of this kingdom shall pay the same in like manner to the several collectors of the inland excise of the districts, in which received and collected; which said collectors are required to receive, and give receipts for the same, without fee or reward, and to keep distinct accounts thereof; and every stamp officer shall in six days after making any payment into his majesty's treasury, or to any of the said collectors, give notice of the amount of such payments to the commissioners of stamps; and if said officers, or any of them, neglect or refuse to pay at the time, or in manner aforesaid, or detain all or any part of the monies by them collected and received, he or they shall be dismissed from their employment, and rendered incapable to serve his majesty, his heirs and successors, and be charged with interest for the monies so detained in their hands, after the rate of twelve pounds *per centum per annum*.

Distinct register kept
in treasury.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* There shall be provided and kept in his majesty's treasury one book, in which all monies, paid into the treasury by this act, entered and registered apart from all other monies paid or payable to his majesty upon any account whatsoever.

Duties not paid to
commissioners,
collectors to account
once a year to com-
missioners for im-
prest accounts;

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* None of the duties granted by this act shall be received or collected by, or paid to, said commissioners of stamps; and the several persons, employed in receiving, collecting, or paying the duties, shall once in every year, during the continuance of this act, exhibit their respective

Stamps.

respective accounts thereof to the commissioners for taking imprest accounts for the time being, who shall examine upon oath the said accountants, what sums were by them or any of them respectively raised, collected, or received within the time of such their accounts, and what part thereof was by them paid into the treasury, or to the collector of inland excise; and in making the said accounts, they are to produce proper vouchers for any sums so by them raised, received, and paid; and the said commissioners of imprest accounts are required finally to adjust and settle said accounts, and to give discharges to said several accountants.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* The accounts of the money received for the several duties so audited, shall be signed by said commissioners of accounts, and be at all times to the said officers, a full and sufficient warrant and discharge. Accounts audited and signed a full discharge.

XXXIX. *sect. 39.* All penalties incurred, unless otherwise directed by this act, may be recovered by any person, who shall sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at Dublin; in which no essoin, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed. Penalties (unless otherwise directed) to prosecutor.

XL. *sect. 40.* Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to or deducted or received by the vice-treasurer, receiver or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer, of this kingdom, for or on account of the issuing or payment of any sum arising by, or received for, or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act, but the same shall be duly accounted for to his majesty, his heirs and successors. No fees.

Rates.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 1.* Whereas a doubt hath arisen, whether all buildings for charitable purposes, and other publick buildings in counties of cities and towns are not liable to be valued and charged with a proportion of taxes and rates; no hospitals, publick infirmaries, alms-houses, charity schools, publick work-houses, custom-houses, or offices appurtenant thereunto, and no publick exchanges, mayoralty-house, publick market-houses, shambles for sale of flesh or fish, the king's barracks and guard-houses, publick coal-yards, and goals, and houses of correction now built, or hereafter to be built, shall be included in any valuation hereafter made by valuers under any act of parliament, nor shall be charged with any part or proportion of such rates or taxes; and in case any of them have been valued under said act in any valuation heretofore made, the same shall be struck out of such valuation. Publick buildings not charged with rates or taxes by valuers under any act of parliament.

II. *sect. 2.* Instead of the oath now taken the following oath shall be taken by every valuator, hereafter to be appointed under said acts.

I A. B. do swear, that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and judgment, execute the office of a valuator of dwelling-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards in the city of _____ and in the town of _____ and suburbs thereof, without favour, affection, malice or ill will to any person or persons whatsoever. Valuator's oath.

So help me God.

III. *sect.*

Taxes.

not extended to an
act this session, c. 22.

III. *sect. 3.* Nothing herein shall extend to an act passed this session, intituled, *an act for paving the streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, and alleys within the city and county of the city of Dublin, and other places therein mentioned, and for other purposes.*

Tea.

10000l. yearly of
tea duties to trustees
of linen manufac-
ture ;
7300l. to hereditary
revenue ;
surplus with other
aids to interest of
loan due 25th Dec.
1773 ;
surplus as by parlia-
ment.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 G. 3. cap. 2. sect. 20.* So much of the yearly pro-
duce of said duties arising upon teas, as shall amount to ten thousand pounds
yearly, shall first be paid to trustees of hempen and linen manufactures ;
and so much of the residue as shall amount to seven thousand three hun-
dred pounds yearly, shall be placed to account of hereditary revenue ; and
surplus of the produce, with the several other duties and aids hereby granted,
shall be first applied by the vice-treasurer or deputies to pay the interest for
so much of said principal sums formerly borrowed, as unpaid on the 25th
of December 1773 ; and the surplus of said duties applied as directed by
parliament.

Treasurers.

Repeal of 33 G. 2.
c. 13.
county treasurers
every assizes to lay
accounts before
grand jury,
distinguishing re-
ceipts and payments,
as debtor and cre-
ditor ;
debit with the last
balance ;
and arrears ;
and presentments,
specifying the pur-
poses,
separately stating
sums on baronies or
counties,
with fines,
and sums received ;
credit for actual
payments,
the sums, times, and
persons, whether
for county or ba-
rony ;
for arrears, fines,
and presentments
unpaid, distinguish-
ing,
and state balance ;
verified by affidavit
at the foot before a
judge.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 18. sect. 1.* After twenty-fourth of June
one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, an act 33d of George second,
and every clause therein shall be repealed ; and every treasurer of any county
shall at every assizes for the county, (or, if in the county Dublin, at every
term) lay before the grand jury a full, true, and clear state of his accounts, and
of all money received and paid by him as treasurer, distinguishing the re-
spective times of such receipts and payments, drawn in the way of debtor
and creditor ; and shall therein debit himself with such sums, as shall have
been the balance settled upon the stating of the accounts, or shall have
been handed over to him as the balance by the last treasurer ; and also with
all arrears due by any collector, receiver, or other person ; and with the
amount of all such sums presented to be raised at the preceding assizes (or
issueable term, if in the county of Dublin) specifying the several purposes
for which the same was presented, the several persons to whom payable,
and separately stating the sums to be raised upon each barony or half-barony
by name, and upon the county at large ; and further, with all fines due for
use of said county ; and all sums, if any, which he may have received as
treasurer, exclusive of such arrears, presentments of the last assizes, (or,
issueable term if in the county of Dublin) and fines ; and he shall in said
account take credit for all money actually paid by him since the last account,
specifying sums paid, times of paying, persons to whom and on what ac-
count paid, and whether for the county at large, or for what barony or half-
barony, and also for all arrears and fines unpaid to him, and for all such
part of sums presented at preceding assizes as not paid to him, distinguish-
ing by whom due, and on what account, and finally shall state the balance
upon the whole ; and at the foot thereof shall make an affidavit, sworn be-
fore one of the judges of assize, (or of the king's bench, if in county of
Dublin) that the above is a full and fair account, and that every article
therein stated, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief ; which ac-
count

Treasurers.

count and affidavit shall be lodged with the clerk of the crown attending said assizes (or term at the king's bench, if in county of Dublin) to be kept among the records of the county; and said clerk is required to enter a copy of said account in a book for that purpose among records of the county; and he shall at the foot thereof enter the gross amount of the queries on the query-book for said assizes, or term if in the county of Dublin, that the same may be compared with said account; and every grand jury may from time to time, as often as they think proper during assizes, or during any term, if in county of Dublin, examine their county treasurer, or any other person upon oath administered in open court by the judge of assize, or in king's bench, if in county of Dublin, touching any voucher or other matter or thing relative to any part of said accounts; and may enter in the book, wherein treasurer's accounts are entered, such observations thereon, or on said account, as they think proper.

lodged with crown clerk;
queries entered; compared with account;
grand juries may examine treasurer or others on oath in court,
and enter observations.

II. *sect. 2.* Every treasurer shall keep an office open from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, in the town where assizes last held, or if in county of Dublin, in some place within the city or precincts, every day for eight days next after each assizes, (or each term, if in county of Dublin) Sundays only excepted, for the purpose of paying all persons entitled to receive any publick money from him; and if any treasurer omit to keep such open office, or wilfully and unnecessarily delay to pay any demand which, as treasurer, he is required to pay; or accept, demand, or receive any money, matter, or other thing by way of premium, discount, or reward for paying any money as treasurer, or make any deduction whatsoever in paying the same; or neglect to state said account, or neglect or refuse to make the affidavit herein required at the foot, and to lay the same before the grand jury, or have knowingly made any false or unfair entry in said accounts, or refuse to be examined upon oath, and to answer all questions asked by grand jury touching his accounts, or erase, alter, obliterate, efface, suppress, or destroy any paper account, affidavit, or book, which shall by any law now in force or hereafter to be enacted be ordered to be kept by him as treasurer, or refuse to pay any person legally intitled to receive publick money from him, provided he have money applicable to such person in his hand, or shall be guilty of any unfair practice or misbehaviour in execution of his office, he shall, upon conviction, by indictment or presentment, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and be dismissed from his office, and declared incapable of being ever again elected or serving as treasurer; and an entry of such dismissal shall be made in the crown book, and of entry of his accounts kept by clerk of the crown.

Office open by treasurers from 9 till 3, where last assizes for 8 days after for payments;
not keeping open office, delaying payment, taking any reward, not stating account, nor affidavit, false entering, erasing, &c. or any misbehaviour, penalty on conviction not above 20l. and incapable;
dismissal entered.

III. *sect. 3.* After the 24th of June 1774, whenever the treasurership of any county vacant by death, resignation, removal, or dismissal of treasurer, the justices of peace for such county, or any seven, each having estate of freehold therein of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds at least, shall at the court or session house between twelve in the forenoon and four in the afternoon on the first day of the next quarter-sessions or assizes, which ever shall first happen after fourteen days immediately following such vacancy, or in case the said vacancy shall have happened within fourteen days preceding such sessions or assizes, or at any sessions or assizes, or term if in county of Dublin, then on the second Monday in the next calendar month after such vacancy happened, at the court-house where the assizes last held,

On vacancy 7 justices of 100l. a year freehold to elect a treasurer by majority of votes at session-house, between 12 and 4 the first day of next sessions or assizes after 14 days; if within 14 days, &c. the second Monday next month;

or

Treasurers.

the senior chairman,
to administer oath,
and to vote, but on
equality.

No candidate to
vote.

Oath if required.

Recognizance by
treasurer immedi-
ately after election in
court ;

with 2 sureties;
each in half the
sum.

conditioned to ac-
count, and pay, and
discharge his duty ;

and deliver all books,
&c. and balance to
successor ;

affidavit by sureties
at the foot of being
worth the sum above
debts and tenancy
for life only ;

or election void,
another next day ;

or at the session-house, if in the county of Dublin, between the aforesaid hours assembled, and then and there by majority of votes of such justices, as present, proceed to elect a fit and sufficient person treasurer of such county ; the senior justice present, qualified to vote at such election, shall in every such assembly preside as chairman, and take votes of the other justices, administer oath of qualification herein after mentioned, and shall not himself vote except in case of any equality of voices.

IV. *sect.* 4. No justice allowed to give his vote in any such election, who shall be a candidate for such treasurership, or who shall not first take the following oath, if required by any person present.

*I do swear, that I am a justice of the peace for the county of
and that I have an estate of freehold in said county, of the clear
yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling at the least, above all charges payable
out of the same.*

V. *sect.* 5. No person, at any time hereafter elected treasurer, shall be capable of serving in said office, unless he shall immediately after election in open court enter into a recognizance before the chairman, and any other justice present, qualified as aforesaid to vote at such election (which recognizance they are hereby impowered to take) in ten thousand pounds, in case the election be held for the treasurership of county of Dublin ; five thousand pounds, in case the election held for the treasurership of Cork or Meath ; four thousand pounds, in case the election held for Kerry ; three thousand five hundred pounds for Wexford or Derry ; three thousand pounds for Galway, Antrim, Armagh, Down, Kildare, Cavan, Mayo, Sligo, or Westmeath ; two thousand five hundred pounds for Donegal, Tipperary, Kilkenney, or Limerick ; two thousand pounds for Lowth, Tyrone, Roscommon, Wicklow, Monaghan, Carlow, King's county, or Queen's county ; one thousand five hundred pounds for Fermanagh or Clare ; and one thousand pounds for Waterford, Longford, or Leitrim ; and shall procure two sufficient sureties at same time to enter into a recognizance in like manner, each in a sum equal to one half of the sum in which such treasurer shall bind himself ; the condition of which recognizance shall be, that such treasurer shall justly and truly account in manner and form, and at the times by this act required, or to be required by any law hereafter made relating to the same ; that he shall at all times justly and truly pay and account for all money, he shall have received as treasurer ; and duly and faithfully discharge the duties of his office in every respect ; and that he, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall and will upon his death, resignation, removal, or dismissal, deliver to his successor in office all books, papers, affidavits, and accounts, deposited with, or kept by him as treasurer, and pay and hand over to said successor such balance of money, as shall appear to be in his hands, or shall be due by him : and further, unless each of such sureties shall at the foot of their recognizance make affidavit respectively before the senior, or any justice present, who is hereby impowered to take the same, that he is really and *bona fide* worth the sum in his recognizance, over and above all his just debts, and exclusive of any property of which he is tenant for life only ; and that in default thereof such election shall be null and void, and said justices shall on the next day, and at same place, and between the same hours

Treasurers.

hours, proceed in like manner to elect a proper and sufficient person to be treasurer: in case at any meeting for election of a treasurer no proper or sufficient person shall offer, or the person chosen, shall not comply with and perform all the requisites herein directed; or seven justices, qualified as aforesaid to vote, shall not attend, the justices of peace for such county, qualified as aforesaid, or any seven, shall on Monday next ensuing the time hereby directed for holding said election, assemble and proceed to election; and in case no treasurer chosen at such assembly, then on the Monday following, and so on upon every succeeding Monday, until a treasurer elected, capable of serving in said office, and perform the requisites aforesaid; every recognizance shall be delivered by the chairman to the clerk of peace, who is required to attend every such assembly, to be him deposited and duly entered in court of exchequer, as soon after as he conveniently can.

VI. *sect. 6.* Every treasurer of any county on the 24th of June 1774, shall at the next summer assizes or term, if in the county of Dublin, enter into a recognizance before one of the judges of assize, or king's bench, in the county of Dublin, conditioned as herein before enacted, in such sum as together with the sum he shall before have been bound in, shall amount to the sum herein required; for any treasurer to be elected for such county, to enter into; and also procure two sufficient sureties at same time, to enter into a recognizance of the like condition, each in a sum equal to one half of the sum in which such treasurer shall then bind himself, and to make such affidavit at the foot, as the sureties are herein before required; and in default thereof the judge of assize, or king's bench, if in the county of Dublin, shall, and he is hereby required to dismiss said treasurer from his office, and to cause such dismissal to be entered in the crown-book, and book of entry of treasurer's accounts.

VII. *sect. 7.* The judge of assize or king's bench, if in county of Dublin, shall every assizes or term, if required by the grand jury, examine the treasurer, or any other persons, in open court upon oath touching the existence and property of his sureties; and if any reason to apprehend either or both his sureties are dead, or insufficient, he shall require him to procure another surety or sureties in his or their room. If such treasurer refuse to be examined, or to answer upon oath, or to procure other sureties, who shall enter recognizance, and make affidavit by this act required, he shall dismiss such treasurer from his office, and cause such dismissal to be entered in the crown-book, and book of entry of the treasurer's accounts.

VIII. *sect. 8.* No treasurer of any county shall during continuance in office be capable of being clerk of the crown or peace, or shall exercise the office of a justice of peace therein, or be on a grand jury for such county; and every recognizance taken at assizes, or term if in county of Dublin, by this act, shall within three months after such assizes, or term be deposited and duly entered by the clerk of crown in court of exchequer; and every recognizance by virtue of the act hereby repealed, shall before the first of July 1774, in like manner be deposited and duly entered in said court, and be to all intents and purposes as valid and in as full force, as if said act not repealed; and such process may issue thereon, and on every other recognizance to be entered in said court by this act, as usual in cases of recognizances entered into in said court.

Treasurers.

Money recovered on recognizance paid to treasurer and accounted for.

IX. *sect. 9.* All money at any time recovered on any of said recognizances, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county for the time being, for whose use such recognizance was entered into, and be accounted for in his next accounts.

On dismissal appointed by grand jury or a knight of the shire deemed successor till new treasurer elected, for receiving balance, books, &c. and money;

X. *sect. 10.* Upon removal or dismissal of any treasurer, such person as the grand jury shall appoint, which appointment every grand jury is hereby empowered to make, and in failure of such appointment then one of the knights of the shire for such county, shall, until a new treasurer is elected and enters into office, be the treasurer, and deemed the successor in office to the person dismissed, for the purpose of receiving from such person so dismissed all the balance of money in his hands, and the books, papers, affidavits, and accounts deposited with or kept by him as treasurer; and also receiving from the several collectors or other persons money, as they would have been obliged to pay to said treasurer, had he continued in office, and for no other purpose whatsoever: all which balances, books, papers, affidavits, accounts, and money such person is required to receive and detain, until a new treasurer elected and entered into office, to whom he shall hand over and deliver the same.

delivered to new treasurer.

Accounts evidence in prosecutions against treasurer or sureties.

XI. *sect. 11.* The several accounts laid before the grand jury, and sworn to by the treasurer, shall in all actions, prosecutions, or suits against the treasurer, or his sureties, or his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, be allowed in all courts of law and equity as evidence against such treasurer and his sureties, his and their heirs, executors, and administrators respectively.

Salaries to treasurers presented on counties.

XII. *sect. 12.* It shall be lawful for the grand jury of every county, at assizes, or issueable terms, if in county of Dublin, to present to be raised upon the county at large, and paid to the treasurer, such sums as shall not in the whole exceed in the year one hundred pounds in the counties of Cork and Dublin; sixty pounds Meath and Kilkenny; seventy pounds Galway; forty pounds Kerry, Donegall, Derry, Tipperary, Armagh, Roscommon, Wicklow, Fermanagh, Clare, Waterford, Antrim, and Mayo; thirty pounds Tyrone, Leitrim, Kildare, Cavan, Limerick, Louth, Monaghan, Westmeath, Carlow, King's County, and Wexford; twenty-five pounds Sligo; and twenty pounds Longford, Down, and Queen's County.

Clerk of peace not attending forfeit unless sickness or necessity, by distress or process without fee, paid to the infirmary.

XIII. *sect. 13.* The clerk of peace shall attend every meeting of the justices of peace for electing a treasurer for the county, under penalty of forfeiting for each offence (unless detained by sickness, or unavoidable necessity) ten pounds, levied by distress or sale of his goods or chattles by warrant under hand and seal of the justice presiding, and paid to the infirmary of the county in which such meeting held.

Crown clerk to enter copy of account, and immediately give copy to treasurer of queries discharged without fee, and in 4 days copy of presentments; on default, or for not entering account and queries at the foot, fined 5s.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Every clerk of the crown shall without fee or reward at each assizes (or term, if in the county of Dublin) enter a copy of treasurer's accounts in manner herein directed, and immediately after the quere-book ruled by the judge of assize (or king's bench, give to the treasurer a full and perfect copy of all the queries discharged at said assizes or term, signed by himself or deputy; and shall within four days after each assizes (or issueable term) give treasurer a copy of all the presentments made and allowed at said assizes (or term) for raising or paying money signed likewise by himself or deputy; and in case he neglect to give the same or either of them at the times aforesaid, or to enter said account, or gross amount of queries on the query-

Treasurers.

query-book for said assizes (or term) at foot thereof, and proof of any such neglect made to satisfaction of the judge of assize, or king's bench (if in the county of Dublin) he shall be fined in any sum, not exceeding five pounds, and be suspended from his office, until he pay the same; and shall within two months after each assizes (or term, if in the county of Dublin) make up the queries for the succeeding assizes or term, when he shall make affidavit in writing before one of the judges of assize (or king's bench, if in the county of Dublin) that he has entered a full, true, and exact query in the query-book upon every presentment for raising or paying money, and every fine whatever not accounted for or discharged; which affidavit shall be delivered to clerk of the peace, to be kept and preserved; and if he omit to carry forward every query not discharged, together with order made by the court, or neglect or omit to enter a full, true, and exact query upon every one presentment made last assizes (or term, if in the county of Dublin) for raising and paying money, and likewise to frame a query in the query-book upon every fine imposed, wherein the county entitled to any share, specifying how much thereof the county is entitled unto, and from time to time to carry forward the same, unless discharged; or shall efface, obliterate, tear, alter, destroy, or suppress any record of the county; or refuse to make such affidavit, he shall, if convicted thereof by indictment or presentment, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, and dismissed from office of clerk of the crown, any law, grant, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and be incapable of ever after serving in said office.

suspended till paid;
in 2 months after
assizes make up
queries on affidavit;
delivered to clerk of
peace;
not carrying forward
queries with the
orders, or entering
full and exact on
presentment or fines,
where in the county
intituled;
altering or suppress-
ing records,
fined 100l.
dismissed and inca-
pable.

XV. *sect. 15.* All fines whatsoever, imposed in consequence of this act, and not otherwise herein disposed of, shall, when levied, be paid to treasurer of the county, in which imposed, to be accounted for to said county; and the clerk of crown shall find and keep among records of the county all affidavits in pursuance of this act, except such as otherwise disposed of; and the grand jury are required, at assizes or term, if in the county of Dublin, next after any recognizance entered in exchequer under the direction of this act, to present such sum, as shall appear upon oath to have been necessarily expended in entering the same, to be raised upon the county at large, and paid to the person, who shall have expended: and if any person convicted of having wilfully and knowingly sworn falsely in any affidavit or examination in consequence of this act, he shall suffer such punishment, as persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury are by the law subject unto.

Fines not otherwise
disposed, paid to
treasurer, and ac-
counted for;
crown clerk to keep
affidavits;
presentment of ex-
pence of entering
recognizance;
false swearing punish-
ed as wilful perjury.

Tythes.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 10.* Whereas an act 1. G. 2. for more easy recovery of tythes and ecclesiastical dues of small value, was continued by several subsequent acts, but is now near expiring; the said recited act, and all and every the clauses therein contained, so far as they relate the recovery of tythes and other ecclesiastical dues of small value, made perpetual.

G 2 c. 12. as to
tythes and small dues
perpetual.

Vermin.

17 G. 2. c. 10. as amended, continued 10 years, &c.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 42. sect. 1.* A clause in an act seventeenth of George the second, to prevent burning land, and for destroying vermin, and which clause for the more effectual destroying of vermin, with an exception for rooks and herons, was revived and continued by subsequent act, and continued and amended by eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, for continuing temporary statutes, and is now near expiring, shall, together with said amendments be continued from the 24th of June 1774, ten years, and to end of then next session.

Watch.

Clause 10 G. 1. c. 3. continued by 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 19. s. 2. further to 24 June 1776, &c.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 1.* Whereas tenth of George the first, for continuing and amending an act for better regulating parish watches, and amending highways, which, so far as it relates to parish watches, was afterwards continued by eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty; the said clause further continued to the 24th of June 1776, and to the end of then next session.

Weights.

25 G. 2. c. 15. amended by 31 G. 2. c. 9. & continued by 7 G. 3. c. 20. s. 9. so far as relates to weighing clandestinely, revived and continued 11 years, &c.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 42. sect. 2.* And whereas an act passed in this kingdom in the 21st year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, for buying and selling corn and meal and other particulars by weight, it is amongst other things enacted, that persons who should for hire, price, or other gratuity, weigh, at any scales erected by them, any butter, corn, or grain, hides, tallow, meat, or potatoes, exposed to sale in the markets, not being their own goods and property, should, for every draft so weighed, forfeit two shillings and six pence: and said act was revived and amended by thirty-first of George the second, and continued with said amendments seven years, by seventh of his present majesty, for continuing temporary statutes, and which said act is now near expiring; and private scales, in which false and illegal weights commonly used, are very detrimental, said act of the 25th, and also the 31st of George the second, so far as the same relates to weighing butter, corn, or grain, hides, tallow, meal, potatoes, or other goods, in a private and clandestine manner, revived and continued eleven years, from the 25th of March 1774, and to end of then next session.

Wicklow.

Wicklow grand-jury may present 400l. to purchase ground or houses adjoining court-house and gaol, confirmed;

not above 100l. a year raised.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 18. sect. 16.* The grand jury of the county of Wicklow at any assizes, after the 24th of June 1774, are impowered to present such sums, as they think necessary, for purchasing a plot of ground, house or houses, adjoining the court-house and jail of said county, for enlarging and rendering the same more convenient for doing business of said county; and the judges of assize are required to confirm such presentment; provided the sum so presented shall not exceed in the whole four hundred pounds; and that no more than one hundred pounds of the same shall be raised within any one year, to be applied for purpose aforesaid.

I. *Stat.*

Wines.

I. *Stat. 13 & 14 Geo. 3. cap. 38. sect. 1.* No wines shall be imported or brought into this kingdom, or into any port, harbour, haven, or creek there- of, in any cask or vessel, which shall not contain thirty-one gallons at least, from any place whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiting said wines, and the value, with the cask or vessel in which such wines contained.

II. *sect. 2.* All wines in casks or vessels under thirty-one gallons, shall be seized and forfeited, if found on board any ship, vessel, or boat in any port or harbour, or hovering within three leagues of the shore, or discovered to have been, although bulk shall not appear to have been broke, or any of the said wines in casks under the size of thirty-one gallons run, or attempted to have been run, out of such ship, vessel, or boat; save only and except in case of unavoidable necessity and distress, which necessity and distress the master, purser, or person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, immediately after arrival into any bay, harbour, river, or creek of or belonging to this kingdom, give notice, and make proof of, before collector or other chief officer resident at the nearest port, where such ship or vessel shall arrive; and such forfeitures shall be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied, in such manner and form, and by such ways and methods, as prescribed by an act 14 & 15 C. 2.

III. *sect. 3.* This act shall not be construed to extend to wines of Champagne or Burgundy, Florence, or other Italian wines, or to sweet wines, commonly called Muschat, imported as usual in smaller vessels, or to Madeira wines, provided the same imported in vessels not under size of twenty-eight gallons.

IV *sect. 4.* This act shall continue and be in force for two years, from the 24th of June 1774.

T H E E N D.

A N

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

A B R I D G M E N T

O F T H E

Statutes of I R E L A N D ;

C O N T A I N I N G

An ABRIDGMENT of the several ACTS passed
in this Kingdom, in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Years of His
present Majesty, our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord King *George*
the Third.

W I T H

A TABLE of the Titles of the STATUTES, shewing under what Heads
they are Abridged.

By FRANCIS VESEY, Esq;

D U B L I N :

Printed by the Executors of DAVID HAY, Assignee of the late BOULTER GRIERSON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MDCCCLXXVI.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

T A B L E

OF THE

Titles of the STATUTES

PASSED IN THE

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty King GEORGE the Third.

Shewing under what Heads they are abridged.

*Anno regni decimo quinto & decimo sexto
Georgii III. Regis.*

CHAP. I.

AN act for granting unto his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to pay an interest at the rate of four pounds *per centum per annum*, for such part of the several principal sums formerly borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the twenty-fifth Day of December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and for such other purposes as are therein mentioned.

**Absentees. Annuities. Coaches, &c.
Cyder. Loan. Tea.**

CHAP. II.

An act for granting annuities in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards raising a sum, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds.

Annuities. Loan.

CHAP. III.

An act for granting to his majesty an additional duty upon the several goods and merchandizes therein mentioned.

Duties.

CHAP. IV.

An act to prevent frauds in obtaining the premiums for flax-seed imported into this kingdom.

Flax.

(a 2)

CHAP.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. V.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualification.

C H A P. VI.

An act to explain and amend an act passed last sessions of parliament, *intituled*, an act for amending the road from Dundalk to Dunleer in the county of Lowth.

Highways.

C H A P. VII.

An act to amend an act passed in the third year of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for continuing the encouragement given by former acts of parliament to the flaxen and hempen manufactures.

Flax.

C H A P. VIII.

An act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on the several commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain.

Duties. Lace, &c.

C H A P. IX.

An act for granting unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper.

Stamps. Arrest.

C H A P. X.

An act for explaining an act, *intituled*, an act for granting to his majesty an additional duty on the several commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain.

Duties.

C H A P. XI.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the eleventh year of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act to enable the speaker of the house of commons to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess of parliament; and for enabling the speaker of the house of commons to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in parliament, in the room of such members as shall, during the recess of parliament, become peers of Ireland, and be summoned to parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XII.

An act for altering and amending an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy in the county of Kildare, through part of the Queen's county, and through the town of Castlecomer in the county of Kilkenny, to the town of Old Leighlin in the county of Carlow, and from thence to and through the town of Leighlin-bridge in the said county of Carlow.

Highways.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for altering, amending, and making more effectual an act, *intituled*, an act for repairing the road leading from the green of Kilcullen in the county of Kildare, to the town of Athy in the same county, and from thence through the town of Stradbally to the town of Timoho in the Queen's county.

Highways.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for repealing an act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act to explain and amend an act made in the third year of the reign of his late majesty

The T A B L E.

majesty king George the second, *intituled*,
an act for the better keeping churches in
repair, and for other purposes.

Churches.

CH A P. XV.

An act for the improvement of his majesty's
revenue, and the more effectual prevent-
ing of frauds therein; and for continu-
ing and amending several laws heretofore
made, and now in force, relative to his
majesty's said revenue.

Revenue.

CH A P. XVI.

An act for better regulating the elections
of members to serve in parliament.

Parliament.

CH A P. XVII.

An act to explain and amend the several
statutes now in force in this kingdom, re-
lative to the exchange of glebe lands,
and the endowment of churches with
new glebes; and to remove some doubts
relative to said statutes; and for other
purposes.

Churches. Glebe.

CH A P. XVIII.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars,
and for the encouragement of English
protestant schools.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

CH A P. XIX.

An act for the improvement of the fishe-
ries of this kingdom.

Fish.

CH A P. XX.

An act to explain and amend an act, *inti-
tuled*, an act for paving the streets, lanes,
quays, bridges, squares, courts and alleys
within the city and county of the city of
Dublin, and other purposes relative to the
said city of Dublin, and other places there-
in particularly mentioned; and for ex-
tending the provisions of the said act to
the baronies of St. Sepulchre's and Donore.

Dublin.

CH A P. XXI.

An act to prevent and punish tumultuous
risings of persons within this kingdom,
and breaking gaols, and for other purposes
therein mentioned.

Tumults. Gaols.

CH A P. XXII.

An act for amending an act passed the last
session of parliament, *intituled*, an act for
the better regulation of the baking trade
in the city of Dublin.

Bakers.

CH A P. XXIII.

An act for the relief of the out-pensioners of
the hospital of king Charles the second,
for antient and maimed officers and sol-
diers of the army of Ireland.

Hospitals.

CH A P. XXIV.

An act for the better regulating the pipe-
water of the city of Dublin.

Water.

CH A P. XXV.

An act for amending an act passed in the
eleventh and twelfth years of his present
majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act for better
regulating the foundling-hospital and
workhouse in the city of Dublin, and in-
creasing the fund for the support thereof;
also for making a provision for appointing
a *locum tenens*, in case of the death or ab-
sence of the lord mayor, or the president
of the court of conscience.

Hospitals.

CH A P. XXVI.

An act for encouraging the cultivation, and
for the better preservation of trees, shrubs,
plants, and roots.

Trees.

CH A P. XXVII.

An act to amend the several acts of parlia-
ment made in this kingdom, for the more
effectual preventing of frauds by tenants.

Tenants.

CH A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the third and fourth years of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for making more convenient the approaches to the city of Dublin, by making a new turnpike-road on the south side, the west side, and the north side of the said city, to commence at the road leading from Dublin to Donnybrook, and to terminate in Cavendish-street.

Highways.

C H A P. XXIX.

An act for regulating of trials of peers or peeresses, in cases of capital offences.

Peers.

C H A P. XXX.

An act for continuing an act, *intituled*, an act for the further preventing delays of justice, by reason of privilege of parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XXXI.

An act for amending and rendering more effectual an act passed in the last session of parliament, *intituled*, *an act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes, and to prevent the destructive practice of trawling for fish in the bay of Dublin*; and for explaining and amending one other act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, *an act for explaining and amending an act passed in the fifth year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, an act for erecting and establishing infirmaries or hospitals in this kingdom.*

Fish. Hospitals.

C H A P. XXXII.

An act for reviving, amending, and continuing several temporary statutes, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Coals. Corn, &c. Dungs. Game. Parish Clerks. Seamen.

C H A P. XXXIII.

An act for the more effectually preventing the plundering of ships or vessels which may be wrecked or stranded on the coasts of this kingdom.

Wreck.

C H A P. XXXIV.

An act to prohibit the burning of lime or lime-stones in any lime-kiln which had not been erected before the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

Lime.

C H A P. XXXV.

An act for amending an act made in the eleventh and twelfth years of his present majesty's reign, *intituled*, *an act for badging such poor as shall be found unable to support themselves by labour, and otherwise providing for them; and for restraining such as shall be found able to support themselves by labour and industry from begging*; so far as the said act relates to the county of Limerick, and to the county of the city of Limerick; and for extending the provisions of the said act to the town of Colerain in the county of Londonderry.

Doors.

C H A P. XXXVI.

An act for continuing, amending, and making more effectual an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for repairing the road leading from Timoho in the Queen's county, through Ballynakill, Durrow, Beggar's-Inn, and from thence through the city of Cashell to the town of Tipperary in the county of Tipperary.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXVII.

An act for continuing an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late majesty

The T A B L E.

jefty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for making more effectual an act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for repairing the road leading from the city of Dublin to the town of Navan in the county of Meath, and for repairing the roads leading from the said town of Navan to the town of Nobber in the said county; as also for repairing the road leading from the said town of Navan to the town of Kells in the said county.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

An act for confirming and establishing an agreement made between the surviving trustees named in, or elected and appointed pursuant to the last will and codicil of George Vaughan, esquire, deceased, and the surviving devisees named in the said will, concerning the real and personal estates whereof the said George Vaughan died seized or possessed, and for making the said agreement effectual, and for incorporating the said trustees for the better execution of such of the charities appointed by the said will, as can be maintained, and for other purposes.

Schools.

A B R I D G M E N T

O F T H E

Several Acts passed in this Kingdom

I N T H E

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty King *George the Third*.

Absentees.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 17.* All persons, who shall have upon 25th of December, 1775, or who shall have at any Time between 25th of December, 1775, and 25th of December, 1777 inclusive, any salary, profits of employments, fees, or pensions in this kingdom, shall, during the time aforesaid, pay unto his majesty the full sum of four shillings sterling out of every twenty shillings a year, which he, she, or they do or shall receive, or be entitled unto by reason of such salaries, profits of employments, fees and pensions, over and above the charges and expences of executing the said employments; unless such persons do, or shall live and actually reside within this kingdom for and during six calendar months at least in every such year; which tax or duty of four shillings sterling, payable on every twenty shillings a year as aforesaid, shall be stopped and deducted yearly out of such respective salaries, fees, and pensions, during the time and term aforesaid, by vice-treasurers, paymasters and receiver-general of revenue, or by such person who is to pay the same; and which said tax, shall be paid to the vice treasurers, or deputies, to be accounted for to his majesty; and also the said tax of four shillings in the pound to be stopped and deducted out of the said salaries, profits of employments, fees, and pensions of any persons so absent, shall be stopped by the respective deputy or deputies of such persons so absent, and paid by them to vice-treasurers or deputies, to be accounted for to his majesty;

4s. per pound on neat profits of salaries, &c. between 25 Dec. 1775 & 1777, if absent 6 months each year;

stopped and accounted for to the king,

Absentees.

deputies in 1 month
to account on oath
before a baron or 2
justices for net pro-
fits;
sent forthwith to
vice-treasurers;

payment in 1 month
after;

penalty, disabled,
and 100l. to king
and prosecutor.

majesty; and such deputies shall, within one calendar month after such tax shall become due, give in, upon oath, an account, before the chief baron, or any of the barons of the exchequer, or any two justices of peace, of the net profits of such employments, for which such deputies are, or shall be accountable to their principals; which accounts such persons, to whom the same given upon oath, shall forthwith send to vice-treasurers, or deputies; and such deputies of persons so absent, shall within one calendar month after such account given in before the chief baron, or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of peace, pay to vice-treasurers, or deputies, the sum due and payable to his majesty on account of said tax of four shillings in the pound, chargeable upon the net profits of such employments, or offices: and in case such deputies of persons so absent, shall omit or neglect to give in, upon oath, such account, or to pay said tax, within the respective times herein before appointed, such deputies, from the time of such omission or neglect, shall be incapable of exercising or holding such deputation, and also forfeit one hundred pounds sterling, to be recovered by bill, plaint, or information, in any of his majesty's courts of record at Dublin: one moiety to use of his majesty, and the other to such persons who shall sue for the same, in which suit no essoign, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

Secretaries and a-
gents to deliver by
the last of Feb. year-
ly lists of absentees;

II. *sect.* 18. Secretaries of commissioners of revenue, and agents of the several persons entitled to receive salaries, fees, or pensions upon his majesty's establishment, shall respectively, on or before the last of February yearly, deliver in upon Oath (which oath the chief baron, or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of peace, are hereby impowered to administer) to best of their knowledge, a list or account of such officers of revenue, and persons entitled to receive any such salaries, fees, or pensions, who shall have been absent and out of this kingdom for six calendar months in the year, ending the twenty-fifth of December next preceding; and in case such secretaries or Agents, shall refuse or neglect to deliver in such lists respectively, they shall be disabled from holding and enjoying said office of secretaries, or from being agents.

or disabled.

Persons exempt from
the 4s. per pound.

III. *sect.* 19. Provided this act shall not extend to charge the tax or Duty of four shillings sterling a year, on every twenty shillings as aforesaid, upon the salary, pension, fees, or profits of employments payable to any of the descendants of his majesty's royal grandfather, or to the lord lieutenant, or other chief governors of this kingdom for the time being, or to his or their principal secretary, or to prince Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, the duke and dutchess of Athol, sir Edward Hawke, or George Charles, if his majesty shall think fit by his sign manual to exempt said prince Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, the duke and dutchess of Athol, sir Edward Hawke, and George Charles, or any of them, from the payment, nor shall the same extend to officers of the army, so far as respects the pay arising from their regimental commissions, nor to half-pay officers on the establishment of this kingdom, or the widows of officers.

Annuities.

Annuities.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 2.* The several annuities granted by the recited act to the subscribers who advanced and paid two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, pursuant to said act; and to one other act passed in the same session, shall and may be regularly paid, as the same shall become due, according to the true intent and meaning of the recited acts.

Annuities to subscribers for 25000l. to be paid pursuant to 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 5 & 7.

II. *sect. 22.* An act in the last session to explain and amend the act for granting annuities, shall continue until the 25th of December, 1777, and no longer; and the residue of the produce of said duties applied in such manner, and for such purposes, as shall be directed by parliament.

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 7. continued to 25 Dec. 1777. residue of duties as directed by parliament.

III. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* If any persons natural born subjects, or foreigners, shall within the several times, and in manner herein after particularly mentioned, pay into his majesty's treasury in Ireland any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, to be subscribed by them in sums of one hundred pounds each, there shall be paid to such persons so paying or advancing the same respectively, their executors, administrators, or assigns, or to the person or persons legally authorized by them to receive the same, by vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, annuities of six pounds *per annum*, for each and every hundred pounds so subscribed and paid, for, and during the lives of the persons to be nominated by the persons subscribing and paying the said sums respectively, together with such additional interest as shall accrue by survivorship, in manner herein after provided; and said annuities shall commence from the 25th of December 1775, and be paid half yearly in equal portions on every 24th of June, and 25th of December in every year.

Annuities 6 *per cent.* paid at treasury to subscribers for 175000l. for lives of nominees by subscribers, with additional interest by survivorship.

to commence 25 Dec. 1775, paid half-yearly.

IV. *sect. 2.* Twenty pounds, part of each one hundred pounds so to be subscribed, shall be paid into the treasury on or before the 1st of February, 1776; and further forty pounds *per cent.* thereof paid on or before the 1st of May, 1776; and the remaining forty pounds *per cent.* to complete the payment of every such subscription of one hundred pounds, paid on or before the 24th of June, 1776; at or before which last mentioned time all and every subscriber, or assignee or assignees of such subscriber or subscribers, having completed the payment of sums so subscribed, shall name, or cause to be named, in manner herein after mentioned, such person or persons as he, she, or they shall think proper, to be the person or persons, for and during whose life or lives the said annuity or annuities, with said benefit of survivorship shall be respectively paid; every subscriber may subscribe and pay as many sums of one hundred pounds each, as he or she shall think fit; and all persons subscribing and paying as aforesaid, or their assignees, may name to vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, one or more life or lives, at their discretion, for the sum or sums so subscribed and paid; so as no more lives than one be named for one hundred pounds so subscribed and paid; every person so subscribing and paying his, her, or their assignee or assignees, or the executors, administrators, or assigns of such subscribers, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, as the case may be, shall receive such annuity or interest as aforesaid, together with such benefit of survivorship, as herein after provided for every hundred pounds subscribed and paid as aforesaid, during the life so named, for every such one hundred pounds respectively; every such subscriber, or assignee

20l *per cent.* paid by 1 Feb. 1776, 40l. by 1 May 1776; 40l by 24 June, 1776;

annuitants named by 24 June, 1776;

subscribers to as many 100l. as they please, name one or more lives, but one each 100l. annuities with survivorship during life of nominee for each 100l.

Annuities.

<p>same life may be named for several 100l.</p> <p>3 classes of nominees,</p> <p>1st of 40 years and upwards,</p> <p>2d of 20, 3d under 20;</p> <p>6 <i>per cent.</i> interest divided in proportion to sums subscribed as nominees in the class die;</p> <p>the entire interest to survivor;</p> <p>no distribution by survivor till sufficient for additional half <i>per cent.</i></p> <p>subscriptions not compleated, forfeited,</p> <p>to national credit;</p> <p>executors, &c. of subscribers may compleat it.</p> <p>Books kept, subscribers names entered, sums paid, by whom, and when;</p> <p>and nominees ages;</p> <p>inspected without fee;</p> <p>the persons ascertained therein;</p> <p>debentures on compleating payment; description of nominees, and receipt;</p>	<p>signee or assignees may name one and the same life for so many of such several and distinct sums of one hundred pounds each so subscribed and paid, as such subscriber, or assignee or assignees shall think fit; the several nominees in said life-annuities shall be divided by vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, into three separate classes; the first class to consist of persons of forty years and upwards; the second class of twenty years and upwards, but under forty; and the third of persons under twenty; the entire interest of the entire sum so advanced by persons subscribing in any of said classes, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, computing such interest at six pounds by the hundred by the year, shall go to and be divided among the persons so subscribing, or their assignees, in proportion to the sums so subscribed and paid, as the nominees in such class die; and the entire interest of the sum advanced shall be paid to the subscriber, his or her assignee or assignees, whose nominee shall be the survivor of the nominees of each class, during the life of such surviving nominee; and to avoid fractional divisions, and the expence and difficulty of keeping long and intricate accounts, no distribution of any sum so accruing by survivorship in any of said classes, shall be made to subscribers, or assignees of such subscribers in any such class, until such sum or sums so accrued by the fall of lives in such class shall be sufficient to pay an additional interest of one-half <i>per cent.</i> to the several persons, then entitled to receive the same; every subscriber, his or her assignee or assignees, who shall not compleat subscription within the times, and in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum or sums by such subscriber, or assignees advanced, and the same shall be applied to the credit of the nation; if any subscriber, or assignee of subscriber shall die before he, she, or they shall have compleated the payment of the sums so subscribed respectively, the executors, administrators, or assigns of such subscriber or assignee may compleat the payment within the time aforesaid.</p> <p>V. <i>sect.</i> 3. In the office of vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, there be provided and kept one or more book or books, in which shall be fairly entered the names of all, who shall be subscribers, and of all persons by whose hands said subscribers shall pay in any of said sums, and also of the several sums so paid, and the time when respectively paid; the said entry to be made upon payment of the said sums; and also in the said books there shall be entered the several nominees, and the ages of such nominees for whose lives respectively said annuities shall be payable, at the times when the same shall be nominated as aforesaid; to which books it shall be lawful for the respective subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, from time to time, and at all seasonable hours, to have resort, and to inspect the same without fee or reward; and said several subscribers, or assignees of such subscribers, who shall have compleated the payment of sums subscribed, as the case shall happen, and said nominees, shall be described in said books by their names and surnames, additions, places of abode, and such other descriptions as shall best ascertain the persons; and every subscriber, or assignee, upon compleating the payment of one or more hundred pounds, as the case shall happen, shall immediately receive from the officer and officers of his majesty's treasury one or more debenture or debentures, in which shall be mentioned and expressed the name and surname, addition, place of abode, age, and other descriptions of the nominee or nominees; and also the receipt of the consideration</p>
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Annuities.

ation-money for which such subscriber, his, or her assignee or assignees shall receive one or more annuity or annuities, with such benefit of survivorship as aforesaid, during the life or lives of such nominee or nominees, whether such nominee be the subscriber or any other person. annuities paid whether nominee subscriber or not.

VI. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for any persons intituled to such annuities, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, at any time during the life or lives of their respective nominees, by any writing under hand and seal, or last will in writing, to assign or devise any one or more such share or shares as aforesaid, payable during the life or lives of such nominee or nominees respectively, as the case may be, to any person or persons; and so *toties quoties*; and no such assignment to be revokable; so as an entry or memorandum of such assignment or will be made in books, kept for that purpose in the office aforesaid, within two months after such assignment or death of the deviser; upon producing such assignment, or the probate of such will, in the office aforesaid, to be entered as aforesaid, the party so producing such assignment shall bring therewith an affidavit taken before some person authorized to take affidavits in causes depending in any of the courts at Dublin; or, in case the party assigning shall not reside in Ireland, before any person duly authorized to take the oath of the party, of the due execution of said assignment; which affidavits shall be severally filed in said office; which entry or memorandum the said officers of treasury are required to make accordingly, and to file said affidavits; and in default of such assignment or devise the interest of the persons intituled to such annuities shall go to his, her, or their executors and administrators for the life of such nominee or nominees, as the case may be. Assignable by deed or devise; not revokable; entered in 2 months after assignment or death of deviser; affidavit of execution produced and filed; on default of assignment, to executors, &c.

VII. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for any guardian or trustee, having the disposal of the money of any infant under twenty-one years, for the use and benefit of such infant, to advance and pay, with approbation of the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or keepers of the great seal for the purposes aforesaid, one or more hundred pounds of the money of such infant, and thereupon, at such time, and in such manner, as is herein before appointed for the naming of lives, to name the said infant to be a nominee; and such infant, upon payment of said sum or sums, shall become a subscriber within the meaning of this act, and be intituled to have and receive, during his or her life, an annuity, with benefit of survivorship, in such manner and proportion as any other subscriber; and said guardian or trustee, as to sums so advanced, is hereby discharged, and shall be accountable only to said infant for such annuity or annual interest, as he shall receive under this act. Guardian or trustee may with lord chancellor's approbation pay and name the infant; intituled as subscriber; trust discharged as to so much.

VIII. *sect. 6.* And that all deceit in receiving any annuity as aforesaid may be prevented, and the advantage of survivorship fairly had, all persons entitled to such annuities, upon their demanding any half-yearly payment of their annuities, unless the nominee appear in person at time of demanding such annuity, shall, whenever vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, shall think proper to demand the same, produce a certificate of the life of his, her, or their respective nominee, signed by the minister, or in his absence by the curate of the parish, where such nominee shall be then living, upon the day when the said half-yearly payment shall become due, if such nominee shall be then residing in Ireland; which certificate said minister or curate is hereby required Certificate of nominee's life, if demanded; signed by the minister or curate, if nominee in Ireland;

Annuities.

filed ; required to make without fee or reward ; and said certificate shall be filed in said office of vice-treasurers, pay-master, or receiver-general, or deputies, who are hereby authorized and required, whenever he or they shall find it necessary, to examine upon oath, which oath he or they are im-
 oath of nominee's existence. powered to administer to any person intitled to an annuity, or any other person whatsoever, touching the existence of any nominee or nominees.

If nominee beyond sea, a baron's certificate on summary proof a warrant for payment. IX. *sect. 7.* In case any nominee shall at time of such demand be resident beyond seas, and any one or more of the barons of exchequer shall certify, that upon proof to him or them made, which proof he and they is and are hereby authorized and required to take in a summary way, it doth seem probable to him or them, that the said nominee is living, which certificate is to be given, and examination made, without any fee or charge, the said certificate being filed as aforesaid shall be a sufficient warrant for payment of said annuity or annuities half-yearly, to the persons so respectively intitled,

On no demand 3 years, forfeited. X. *sect. 8.* In case any person, by the intent of this act, intitled to receive any annuity as aforesaid, shall neglect to demand the same in manner aforesaid, for three years, he or she shall for ever lose and forfeit the same, as if his or her respective nominee had been dead at commencement of said three years.

Half-yearly account of nominees deaths, and of defaults in 20 days before payment XI. *sect. 9.* That it may appear upon every half-yearly payment, unto and amongst what persons, and in what proportions, the said annuities are to be distributed, in said office, every half year, within twenty days before respective days of payment, there shall be made up an account of the several nominees, whose deaths are come to knowledge, and of the several persons intitled to such annuities, who shall have made default in making demand as aforesaid.

On demand knowing the life expired, treble to annuitant of same class suing ; XII. *sect. 10.* If any person shall demand payment of any sum for any life not in being, knowing the same to be expired, the person making such demand, shall, upon proof thereof, forfeit treble the sum so demanded, to any of the remaining persons intitled to annuities in the same class, who will sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any courts of record at Dublin, in which no essoign, protection, wager of law, or any more than one imparlance allowed ; and in every suit for recovery of said sum, the proof of existence of such life at time of such demand shall lie upon the person so demanding the same.

proof of existence on demandant. XIII. *sect. 11.* If any person shall receive one or more half-yearly payments of said annuities, after death of any nominee or nominees for whose life or lives such annuities were payable, it shall be lawful for any person, intitled to an annuity in the class, in which such nominee was named, to require the same to be repaid into the office of vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, for benefit of the persons intitled to annuities in such class ; and in case of refusal or neglect to repay the same

On payment after nominee's death repaid for the class on request by annuitant ; within one month after such demand, such person so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit treble the sum so received, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any his majesty's courts of record at Dublin, in the name of the person who shall have made such demand, in which action no essoign, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed ; and upon trial of said action the proof, that the nominee or nominees were living at the time such payment, so required to
 repaid in a month, or treble ;
 proof of existence on the par.y.

be

Annuities.

be repaid, became due and payable as aforesaid, shall be on the person to whom, or for whose benefit, the said annuity was so paid.

XIV. *sect. 12.* All persons intitled to such annuities within one month next after notice of death of his, her, or their respective nominee or nominees, shall certify such death to vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, and also within three months after such notice deliver or cause to be delivered up to said vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies, the debenture or debentures by which he, she, or they was or were intitled during the life or lives of such nominees to receive any annuity as aforesaid, in case such debenture or debentures be in his, her, or their hands or power; and in default thereof shall forfeit twenty pounds; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information as aforesaid; and to be paid and received to the use of any person who shall sue for the same.

Nominees death certified in 1 month after notice;

debentures redelivered in 3, if in the party's power;

penalty 20l. to prosecutor.

XV. *sect. 13.* For better encouraging persons to advance said sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, upon the terms aforesaid, all receipts and issues, and all other things directed by this act to be performed in the office of vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, shall be done and performed by the officers there, without demanding or receiving, directly or indirectly, any fee, gratuity, or reward for the same.

No fee to officers.

XVI. *sect. 14.* In case the vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, shall make payment of any annuity as aforesaid, upon such certificate as before directed, such officer shall not incur any penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or be liable to any action for donig thereof, though the said certificate be forged or false, or said nominee dead, unless said officer did know at the time of such payment, that said nominee was dead, or that said certificate was forged or false.

No penalty on officer paying on false or forged certificate, unless knowing.

XVII. *sect. 15.* All persons residing in *Ireland*, who shall subscribe one or more hundred pounds, towards raising said sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, shall, at or before the time of nominating the life or lives during which they shall be entitled to receive such annual interest with benefit of survivorship, make oath, or, being a quaker, solemn affirmation, before some justice of the county, or county of the city or town where such persons so nominating shall reside, to the following effect:

Oath or affirmation at or before nomination before a justice where resident.

I A. B. do swear, That to the best of my belief, C. D. of the parish of
in the county of or county of the city, or county of
the town of (as the case shall be) son or daughter, or reputed
son or daughter of now living, or lately living in the parish of
in the county of or county of the city, or county
of the town of the person nominated, is, under the age of twenty
years, or is of the age of twenty and under the age of forty years, or is
of the age of forty years and upwards, as the case shall be.

The oath as to nominee's persons, abode, and age.

And if any person entitled as aforesaid shall nominate his or her own life, such person shall make oath or solemn affirmation before any justice of the peace of the county, or county of the city or town where such person shall reside, to the effect aforesaid, concerning his or her age respectively; which oath or affirmation, attested by two or more credible witnesses, shall be delivered

Oath where annuitant's own life named;

2 Witnesses;

Annuities.

the half-yearly payment shall have become due, in like manner as vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies may do, in cases where the nominee shall reside in *Ireland*; and said persons so appointed, shall, from time to time, by all ways and means in their power, examine touching their existence, and use their best endeavours to discover the deaths of any of the nominees of persons so entitled, and immediately after such discovery communicate the same to the office of his majesty's treasury in this kingdom.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Such persons so appointed shall once in every year transmit to the office of treasury an account of all such annuities, as they shall pay in pursuance of this act, distinguishing the respective times of payment, and the persons to whom paid.

XXII. *sect. 22.* Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to, or be deducted or received by, the vice-treasurers, receiver, or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer or officers of this kingdom, for their own use, for or on account of said one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, to be raised by life-annuities, with benefit of survivorship as aforesaid, or for or on account of the payment of any of said annuities; but all such fees, as shall arise upon issuing of said one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, or any part thereof, or upon any payment to be made thereout, shall be received and duly accounted for, and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors.

Arrest.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 11. For preventing abuses by arresting without any writ or legal process to justify the same, by means whereof the duty, hereby given to the Crown upon such process, will be lost, after the 25th of December, 1775, every officer or clerk belonging, or which shall hereafter belong, to the king's bench, common pleas, or exchequer, who shall sign any writ or process before judgment to arrest any person thereupon, shall, at the signing thereof set down upon such writ or process the day and year of signing the same; which shall be entered upon the remembrance roll, or in the book where the abstract of such writ or process entered, upon pain to forfeit ten pounds for every offence or neglect; to be recovered by any person who shall sue in any court of record, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no wager of law, protection, or essoin, or more than one imparlance allowed.

Bakers.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 22. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act last session if any person make, or bake for sale, or sell or expose to sale, within the city of *Dublin*, or liberties, any loaf or loaves of wheaten or white bread, save of the respective avoirdupoise weights therein mentioned, the person so offending, and convicted, shall forfeit penalties inflicted by an act first *George the second*: and numberless frauds and impositions have been practised on the publick, notwithstanding the most vigilant attention of the magistrate; from the twenty-fourth of *June, 1776*, no person shall make

B

for

Bakers.

White and household bread only made or sold in Dublin or liberties; lord mayor and seneschals to ascertain assize and weight of white bread, as by table 1. G. 2. c. 16. respecting middle price of wheat and flour; allowance to baker not under 11s. per quarter; penalties as by said act. French rolls as usual.

for sale, sell, or expose to sale, in the city of *Dublin*, or liberties adjoining, any sort of bread, other than white and household; and the lord mayor and seneschals shall, from time to time, ascertain within their jurisdictions the assize and weight of said white bread, according to the table annexed to said act first of *George the second*, for white bread, having respect to the middle price of wheat, and of flour; and to make such allowance to the baker as they shall think fit, not less than eleven shillings for each quarter; and said assize shall be published, and bakers and sellers of bread, who act contrary, shall be punished in manner in said act mentioned, and subject to like penalties, recovered and applied in same manner, as inflicted by said act upon persons baking or selling contrary to said act; any thing in the act of last session to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided nothing herein shall prohibit baking and selling of *French rolls*, as has been accustomed.

Churches.

Repeal of 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 10.

special return by 1st of next session to both houses of the state of churches and chapels,

and of taxes five years before 1 Dec 1775.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 14. sect. 1.* Whereas parishioners have neglected or refused to make provision at vestries for repairs of the churches or chappels, and to defray necessary charges for performance of divine service therein, to the disgrace and discouragement of the established religion; and an act the thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty, *to explain and amend an act third of George the second, for better keeping churches in repair*, was intended to remedy said abuses, but the provisions made by said act extend as well to those parishes, in which no such default, as to those in which there had: and it is not reasonable, the innocent should be confounded with the guilty; the said recited act of last session, and every thing therein contained, from henceforth repealed.

II. *sect. 2.* That parliament may be informed of the state and condition of churches and chappels, and conduct of the parishioners, with respect to the particulars before mentioned, that an adequate remedy may be provided for reformation of such abuses, the deans, archdeacons, prebendaries, and all rectors, vicars, and perpetual curates, shall upon the best information make a special return to the clerks of both houses on or before the first day of next session of the true state, age, and condition of their respective parish churches and chappels, and whether safe and fit for resort of the parishioners to have divine service performed, and whether said churches and chappels have been from time to time provided with such useful and decent requisites, as are necessary for due celebration of the sacrament, and regular performance of divine service, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of Ireland; and whether any taxes, and to what amount, have been applied for or levied for five years previous to the first of December, 1775, to answer the purposes aforesaid.

Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Armagh, deemed the mother-church, and all acts done confirmed;

III. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. c. 17. sect. 4.* Whereas the mother-church of Armagh hath been in ruins past the memory of man, insomuch that the site cannot be sufficiently ascertained; and the cathedral of saint Patrick's in Armagh hath been hitherto made use of from its convenient situation to all parts of said parish to serve for all legal purposes of a parish-church, all acts had and done heretofore in said cathedral church, as the

Churches.

the mother-church of said parish, shall be as good and valid, to all intents, as if said cathedral had been the mother-church of said parish; and for the future the said cathedral of saint Patrick's, Armagh be deemed and taken to be the mother-church of said parish of Armagh for all legal purposes whatsoever within said parish, without prejudice to the rights, privileges, ^{said cathedral} or immunities of said cathedral; and also saving to the archbishop, his ^{rights, &c.} successors, and the dean and chapter of said cathedral, and their successors, their several respective and distinct rights, privileges, and immunities in said cathedral, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Coaches, &c.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 11.* For better collecting the duty chargeable on every person who shall keep any carriages with four wheels, (except as before excepted) every person, who after twenty-fifth of December, 1775, shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, shall within three calendar months after twenty-fifth of December, 1775, or after he or she shall have or keep any such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, by writing under his or her hand certify to the collector of excise, in some one of the districts wherein he or she shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, and chaise with four wheels (except hackney or stage-coaches, and coaches kept by coach-makers for sale) with the name of the place and parish of residence or abode at the time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by the respective collectors for time being, and also entered or registered in an alphabetical book, by them respectively kept for that purpose; and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector or his clerk, to be delivered, if required, without fee or reward, to the person delivering such certificate, and a number shall be entered on each certificate so registered; and said collectors respectively shall under their hands, on or before the twenty-fifth of December in every year give a true list of all coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, from time to time returned to them respectively in such certificates, with the names of persons, and places of abode respectively mentioned in such certificates, to the persons appointed by the commissioners of excise, or any three, to collect and receive said duties; and such persons as appointed by said commissioners of excise, or any three, to receive said duties, shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, wherein the certificate shall be entered, in same manner as his majesty's revenue from fire hearths is now by law levied, collected, and received; and shall respectively sign and deliver acquittances, without fee or reward, and shall keep duplicates thereof in a book for that purpose, in the same manner as acquittances are given and kept for the duty of fire hearths, and shall respectively return the book containing the duplicates to such person and persons, and at same time, and to be disposed of in same manner as books containing the duplicate of acquittances for said duty on fire hearths are returned; and the duties aforesaid shall be paid in the respective districts, wherein said carriages shall be entered or registered respectively, and in no other.

Certificate of coaches, &c. to excise collectors in three months,
with place of abode;
registered alphabetically;
copies without fee;
numbered;
lists yearly given before 25 Dec. to collectors of the duty;
levied as hearth-money;
acquittances without fee;
duplicates kept and returned;
re-duties paid where registered.

Coaches, &c.

Not certifying, penalty 20l.
as by 14 & 15
C. 2. c. 8.

II. *sect.* 12. If any person shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, chargeable with said duty by virtue of this act, not certified as aforesaid; every such person shall for such neglect forfeit twenty pounds, to be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied, in such manner and form, and by such ways and methods, as prescribed and appointed for recovery of penalties in and by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the excise or new impost.*

Persons keeping charged as owner.

III. *sect.* 13. Provided nevertheless, that every person (except as before excepted) having in his or her keeping or possession any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, belonging to another, shall be charged for every such with said duty imposed by this act, in the same manner as the owner or proprietor thereof is or ought to be charged or chargeable by this act.

Duty paid to collector of district; distinct accounts, paid into treasury.

IV. *sect.* 14. Persons, for time being authorized and impowered to collect and levy said duty, shall pay the same to the collectors of the several districts, where said duties collected and raised; and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay the same into his majesty's treasury, as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

Coals.

3 G. 3. c. 27, continued to 24 June, 1783, &c.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. *cap.* 32. *sect.* 1. An act in the third of his present majesty, *to amend and continue an act to prevent the excessive price of coals in Dublin*, continued in force to the 24th of June, 1783, and to the end of the then next session.

Corn, &c.

25 G. 2. c. 15, continued to 24 June, 1783, &c.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. *cap.* 32. *sect.* 2. An act the twenty-fifth of George the second, *for buying and selling corn, meal, and other things by weight, and preventing frauds in buying and selling*, continued to the 24th of June, 1783, and to the end of the then next session.

Cyder.

Cyder not retailed without licence.

I. *Stat.* 15 & 16 Geo. 3. *cap.* 1. *sect.* 7. After 25th of December, 1775, no persons whatsoever shall sell, or tap out, by retail, any cyder, but only such as shall be licensed according to directions of this act, under such penalty as hereinafter expressed.

Licence by commissioners and collectors;

see 1s. and 1d.

penalty 5l.

II. *sect.* 8. After 25th of December, 1775, it shall be lawful for the chief commissioners of excise, or any three, and the collectors of excise, in their several and respective districts, from time to time, to issue and grant such licences for selling and tapping out cyder by retail; and for every such licence one shilling and one penny, and no more, shall be paid or demanded as a fee; and if any person shall after 25th of December, 1775, sell or tap out cyder by retail without such licence, every such person shall, for every time he or she shall so offend, forfeit and pay five pounds.

III. *sect.*

Cyder.

III. *sect. 9.* For better ordering and collecting said duty of one penny per gallon upon all cyder sold, or tapped out by retail, it shall be lawful for gaugers, and officers of excise, within their respective districts, from time to time, after 25th of December, 1775, to enter in the day-time into the houses, out-houses, store-houses, and cellars of every Retailer or retailers of cyder, and to take an account of all such cyder as shall be found in possession of such retailers, and to charge such retailers with said duty of one penny per gallon accordingly.

Excise officers may by day enter houses and cellars, take account, and charge 1d. per gallon.

IV. *sect. 10.* After 25th of December, 1775, every retailer of cyder shall shew to gaugers or officers of excise, on demand, all his or her stock of cyder then on hand; and in case any such retailer of cyder, his, her, or their servant or servants (in case such retailer shall not be present, when the gauger or officers of excise come to such retailer's house to take stock as aforesaid) refuse to make declaration, and shew all his or her stock of cyder then on hand, every such retailer shall for every such offence forfeit and lose ten pounds; and if such gauger or officers of excise shall, after declaration made as aforesaid, find any cyder in possession or custody of such retailer, over and above the quantity so shewn and declared, such retailer shall likewise forfeit and lose ten pounds.

Retailers to shew stock on hand;

penalty 10l. and 10l. if surplus found.

Drugs.

Stat. 16 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 1. An act the first of his present majesty, for preventing frauds in drugs and medicines, continued in force to the 24th of June, 1783, and to the end of the then next session.

1 G. 3. c. 14 continued to 24 June, 1783, &c.

Dublin.

I. *Stat. 25 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty, for paving the streets, within the city and county of the city of Dublin, and it would forward the good purposes of said act, that no commissioner or committee-man should have power to act, who shall not, in their own right, or in right of their wives, be possessed of a certain property; and a power is given to the commissioners, or any seven, to cause all posts, rails, signs, steps, bulks, stalls, holes, pits, show-glasses, show-boards, jet-out windows, walls inclosing dunghills, as also steps and doors into vaults, cellars, or other places, to be removed, filled up, or altered; and it has caused some discontents, that the powers of removing rails from the fronts of houses, and filling up areas, is intrusted to the determination of so small a body as seven commissioners; and further powers and authorities are necessary to be given, and further regulations made, to effect the purposes aforesaid; after first of May, 1776, no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner or committee man in execution of this act, unless he shall then be in his own right, or in right of his wife, in actual possession or receipt of the rents of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the clear yearly value of twenty pounds, or possessed of or intitled to a personal estate of the value of three hundred pounds; and if any person, not so qualified, shall presume to act, every such

Recital 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 22.

Qualification of commissioner or committee-man 20l. a year, or 300l. personal;

Dublin.

penalty 50l.

proof on defendant.

No victualler or
retailer of liquors
to act.

Committee not at-
tending, 7 commit-
tees may act.

Recital 13 & 14
G. 3. c. 22. l. 2.
Aldermen and com-
mon council elected
commissioners, con-
tinue till 24 Dec.
1777.
in 14 days after
commissioners elec-
ted pursuant there-
to ;
continued from 3 to
3 years.

Commissioner neg-
lecting meeting 12
months, committee-
man 1, unless sick-
ness, his place void ;

another elected.

On such vacancy of
commissioner elected
by council, lord
mayor on notice by
the clerk to proceed
to elect another, till
the 3 years expire ;
vacancy of com-
mittee-man filled by
protestant parishion-
ers convened by the
minister on notice
by the clerk to di-
vision ;

such person shall for every such offence forfeit fifty pounds to any person who shall sue ; recovered in any courts of record by action of debt, or on the case, or by bill, suit, or information, together with costs of suit, wherein no effoign, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed, and wherein the proof of qualification shall lie on the person prosecuted ; and it shall be sufficient on the part of prosecutor to prove, that the person prosecuted had acted as a commissioner or committee-man in execution of this act.

II. *sect. 2.* No victualler, or person who shall sell ale, wine, or spiri-
tuous liquors by retail, shall be elected or capable of acting as a com-
missioner or committee-man under this act.

III. *sect. 3.* In case a sufficient number of committee-men refuse or neg-
lect to attend on regular notice to carry into execution the orders and
directions of the commissioners, it shall be lawful for said commissioners,
or any seven or more, to carry their said orders into execution without
concurrence of such committee so refusing or neglecting to attend ; and
their orders to servants or officers of such committee shall be sufficient
authority for them to act under.

IV. *sect. 4.* The aldermen and common-council returned commissioners
pursuant to election in consequence of said act, or such persons as chosen
to succeed, in case of any vacancy, shall continue commissioners until 24th
of December, 1777 ; within fourteen days after which the assembly or
common-council shall elect to be of the said commissioners so many and
such persons, as by said act they are empowered ; which election shall be
continued from three to three years, during this act, and be in manner
and form as by said act is particularly directed in all respects, except only
in the alteration of the time of making such election from the 24th of
June, to some day within fourteen days after the 24th of December in
every year, where such elections are to be made as aforesaid, any thing
in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *sect. 5.* If any present or future commissioner (not a commissioner
from office) neglect to attend the meetings in pursuance of said act, for
twelve months, or if any committee-man neglect to attend meetings in
pursuance of said act one month, except prevented by sickness or bodily
inability, his place shall become vacant as if naturally dead, and shall be
no longer authorized or empowered to act in said office ; and it shall be law-
ful for the remaining commissioners, and they are required in manner pre-
scribed in said act, to elect a fit person commissioner in the room of such
former commissioner ; and if such vacancy shall happen by neglect or non-
attendance as aforesaid of any commissioners elected by the common-council,
the clerk to said commissioners shall give notice to lord mayor, who shall
proceed, as said act directs, to elect some other person in the room of such
former commissioner ; which newly elected commissioner shall continue till
expiration of the three years, for which the aldermen and common-council-
men then commissioners shall have been elected ; if such vacancy happen
by neglect or non-attendance of any committee-man, the clerk to the di-
vision shall give notice to the minister or curate of the parish, in which
said person was elected, and such minister or curate shall, in manner directed
in said act ; convene a meeting of the protestant parishioners, and elect
some other to be a committee-man in the room of such former ; and such
person, elected to fill any vacancy of commissioner or committee-man, after
he

Dublin.

he shall have performed the requisites in said act, shall have all and every newelected performing the rights, powers, and authorities of the person, to whom he was so appointed to succeed as a commissioner or committee-man respectively. ing requisites, to have all former powers.

VI. *sect. 6.* Any five or more of the persons constituting committees Five of committees in divisions may contract for repairing pavement, in the several divisions in said act, and the two divisions hereby added, shall at the time they contract for paving, or at any other time, contract for keeping in repair the pavement of any of the squares, streets, bridges, quays, courts, alleys, places, and lanes, in their respective divisions; which contracts shall be done, executed, and approved of, as by said act as by said act. particularly mentioned.

VII. *sect. 7.* The powers vested in commissioners by said act for causing 14 commissioners at meeting to alter rails, windows, and areas. all rails, jet-out windows, and areas, to be removed, filled up, and altered, shall not be carried into execution at any meeting, in which a less number than fourteen present.

VIII. *sect. 8.* No rail, area, or jet-out window, shall hereafter be removed, filled up, or altered, in any street thirty feet in breadth from area to area, and upon the quays from the area to the wall of the river, without Not without consent where streets 30 feet broad. consent first obtained of the owner or proprietor of such house.

IX. *sect. 9.* Said commissioners, or any fourteen or more any thing in 14 commissioners may borrow on demise or mortgage of assessment in each division; this or said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding, may borrow at interest, upon the credit of said rates and assessments in each of said five divisions in said act, and in each of the two divisions hereby added, such sums as they find necessary for purposes in said acts, in each of such divisions respectively; and may demise or mortgage said rates and assessments in each of said divisions, or any part thereof (the costs of such mortgage costs out of the rates. to be paid out of such rates and assessments) as a security to any person, who shall advance such sums, by writing under their common seal, in the words or to the effect following:

“ By virtue of an act made in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign The written security under common seal of king George the third, intituled, An act to explain and amend an act
“ for paving the streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, and alleys, within the city and county of the city of Dublin, and other purposes relative to the said city of Dublin, and other places therein particularly mentioned: *we, the commissioners for paving the streets of Dublin,*
“ in consideration of the sum of _____ to the treasurer of the said
“ commissioners in hand paid, do grant, bargain, sell, and demise unto A. B:
“ his executors, administrators, and assigns, such proportion of the rates and assessments arising in _____ division by virtue of an act passed
“ in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present majesty's reign, intituled,
“ An act for paving the streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, and alleys, within the city and county of the city of Dublin, and other purposes relative to the said city of Dublin, and other places therein particularly mentioned: and said act made in the fifteenth and sixteenth
“ years of his said majesty's reign as the said sum of _____ doth
“ or shall bear to the whole sum advanced, or to be advanced on the credit
“ thereof, to be had and bolden from this _____ day of _____ in
“ the year of our Lord _____ for and during the continuance of the said
“ acts, unless the said sum of _____ with interest, at the rate of
“ _____ per centum per annum, shall be sooner repaid and satisfied.”

And

Dublin.

Copies entered ; And copies of all such mortgages or securities shall be entered in the books
sums applied in each or other records of said commissioners ; and the sum so raised in each di-
division ; vision shall be applied and disposed of in the division, upon which so raised ;
lender not answer- and the persons so lending or advancing upon credit of this or said act
able for application ; shall not be answerable or accountable for the application or non-application ;
and to prove only and it shall be necessary on any suit or controversy whatsoever to prove
the advancing ; only the advancing and payment of the same to the said treasurer ; and in
all cases where any notice or process out of any court of law or equity rela-
tive to this or said former act, necessary to be served on said commissioners,
service of notice on or the corporation erected by said act, service of the same on the treasurer
treasurer sufficient ; appointed by said commissioners under said act, shall be deemed good and
sufficient to all intents and purposes.

Securities transfer- X. *sect.* 10. All persons, to whom such mortgage or security made, or
rable by indorse- entitled to the money thereby secured, may from time to time transfer
ment. their right, title, interest, or benefit to said mortgages or securities, and
the principal and interest thereby secured, to any person by writing or sign-
ing an indorsement on such securities, in the words or effect following :

*I do transfer this mortgage or security, with all my right and title to the
principal hereby secured, and to all the interest now due upon the same, unto
his executors, administrators, and assigns. Dated this*
day of *G. H.*

XI. *sect.* 11. Such transfer and assignment shall entitle such assignee,
his executors, administrators, and assigns, to benefit thereof, and payment
thereon ; and such assignee may in like manner assign or transfer the same
again, and so *toties quoties* ; and it shall not be in the power of such
person, who shall have made such assignment, to make void or discharge
the original security or monies due.

XII. *sect.* 12. All persons, to whom such mortgage, security, or assign-
ment shall be made, shall be, in proportion to the sums mentioned, cre-
ditors on such rates and assessments in equal degree one with another.

XIII. *sect.* 13. The property of such lender in such mortgage or secu-
rity shall be deemed in all courts of law and equity personal and not real
estate, and also not subject to, or to be affected by, any of the laws to
prevent the further growth of popery, or subject to any discovery under
the same.

XIV. *sect.* 14. Whereas by an act last session any person who shall lay
any filth or dirt collected from the streets of the city, or liberties, nearer
than two hundred yards to any road within two miles of the castle of
Dublin, or nearer than twenty-one feet to the center of any road at a
greater distance than two miles from the same, shall be liable to forfeiture,
and the said part of said act hath been found inconvenient, the said recited
part of said act shall be repealed.

XV. *sect.* 15. Whereas by the said act the owner or occupier of every
house is required once in every day, as therein set forth, to scrape, sweep,
and cleanse, or cause to be scraped, swept, and cleansed, the foot-way all
along the front of their respective houses or tenements, or in default shall
forfeit for every such offence one shilling ; the owner or occupier of any
house, who shall offend by neglect or otherwise in the premises as set forth
in said act, shall forfeit the following sums ; for the first offence one shil-
ling ;

Copies entered ;
sums applied in each
division ;

lender not answer-
able for application ;
and to prove only
the advancing ;

service of notice on
treasurer sufficient ;

Securities transfer-
rable by indorse-
ment.

So *toties quoties*.
not in power of af-
signor.

Creditors in equal
degree in proportion
to the sums.

Personal property,
not subject to popery
laws.

13 & 14 G. 3.
c. 34. s. 41, as to
laying scavenger's
dirt, repealed.

13 & 14 G. 3.
c. 22. s. 26, as to
sweeping front foot-
ways recited,

and further inforced
by fines ;

Dublin.

ling; for the second, two shillings; for the third, three; for the fourth, four; and for the fifth, five shillings; and the said fine of five shillings for every time he shall after so offend; to be recovered in the same manner as all or any of the penalties and forfeitures by said act are recoverable: and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any seven or more, to give and apply said fines, as also all other fines levied by this and said former act, or any part of them, (not exceeding one half half to prosecutor; of the sum so levied) to the person or persons who shall inform and prosecute to the recovery of such fine any such offenders, the residue towards residue to purposes of the act.

XVI. *sect. 16.* Whereas in several streets and places in said act mentioned there is a great quantity of earth dug up, and large holes or spaces left for making vaults to the houses or tenements built or in building longer than is absolutely necessary; and areas before houses or tenements built or in building are often left open, and no fence, rails, or timber properly placed or fixed up, so as to prevent falling down, by reason whereof the lives of many are endangered; if any persons shall dig out any earth, or leave any hole or void space in any street, or place before any house or tenement built, or in building, within the limits aforesaid, for making vaults, or any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not inclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, approved of by the surveyor or surveyors to said commissioners, or shall keep up such inclosure longer than absolutely necessary, or shall not well and sufficiently fence or rail before the areas fronting to any street or place, every person guilty of any of the offences aforesaid shall forfeit five pounds; and the like sum for every week such nuisance continued; to be recovered as penalties and forfeitures by said act are directed. Digging and leaving holes before houses, not properly inclosed; inclosing longer than necessary; not fencing areas; penalty 5*l.* and 5*l.* weekly.

XVII. *sect. 17.* It shall be lawful for any person appointed by said commissioners, or any five or more, to seize any stand, table, basket, roots, fruit, barrow, blocks, timber, planks, benches, sticks, cask, or other obstruction or annoyance standing or lying in any of the foot-ways or carriage-ways, in this and said act mentioned, and cause the same to be removed to the store-yard, or place appointed for keeping materials for the works of the division, wherein such seizure made, until the owners pay five shillings to redeem the same; and in case the same shall not be claimed, and the penalty of five shillings, with expence of removing, paid within two days after seizure, it shall be lawful for such persons so appointed to cause the same to be appraised and sold, and the residue of the money arising therefrom (after paying the penalty and charges) to be returned to the owners who shall demand the same. Obstructions in foot or carriage-ways removed to the store-yard till 5 shillings paid; if not claimed, and payment in 2 days, sold.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* All landlords, or owners, tenants, or occupiers of any waste or vacant piece of ground, or site of any house or tenement, in or adjoining to any of the streets, lanes, or places in said five divisions, and two divisions hereby added, which shall lie open to and unfenced from the same, or where the fence in a ruinous condition, or out of repair, shall within twenty-one days after notice delivered to them, or any or either of them, by order of said commissioners, or any five or more, well and sufficiently fence in the premises mentioned in such notice, or cause the old fence (if any) to be well and sufficiently repaired within the time aforesaid; and in case such work not completely finished within the time aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said commissioners to order and cause the same to be done by commissioners order, at the party's expence. Wastes fenced in 21 days after notice by 5 commissioners; or done by commissioners order, at the party's expence.

Dublin.

done, compleated, and finished ; and the tenant or occupier thereof, or other person in possession, or seized thereof, to whom such notice given, shall pay the expence upon demand of the person authorized by said commissioners to receive the same ; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay it shall be lawful for such person, as said commissioners, or any five or more, shall authorize, to prosecute one or more actions or suits for recovery of such expence, together with costs of suit, from the person so neglecting or refusing.

Breaking or exercising horses in streets, 10s. XIX. *sect. 19.* Whereas horse-riders and servants frequently exercise horses in the streets, to annoyance of passengers, if any persons convicted in a summary way before a justice of said city, upon oath of one or more credible witnesses, or by confession, of breaking or exercising horses in any of the streets comprehended within this or said act, they shall be subject to the penalty of ten shillings, recovered as other penalties in said act.

Rubbish not laid down in streets, &c. XX. *sect. 20.* Whereas great inconvenience arises from laying rubbish in places in this and said act mentioned, after which the same is carried upon low-back cars, and heaped in such a manner, that great part is dropped before carried out of town ; no person whatsoever, carrying out of any house, yard, cellar, court, lane, or alley, any coal-ashes, horse-dung, or rubbish, shall attempt to lay down the same in any place mentioned in said act, but shall have a cart ready at the door of said house, yard, cellar, lane, or alley, to load said rubbish in ; and no person shall be permitted to load or carry away such rubbish on any low-back car, or otherwise than in a cart, under penalty of ten shillings, recovered as other penalties in said act.

carts to be ready to carry away, not on cars, penalty 10 s.

Building materials, &c on carriage or foot-ways (unless inclosed) removed in two days after notice, penalty 10s. seized and removed to store yard ; XXI. *sect. 21.* If any person set, or place, or cause to be set or placed, in any of the carriage-ways or foot-ways within the limits aforesaid, any casks, package, timber, stones, wheels, bricks, lime, sand, mortar, or wood, or any other material or things whatsoever, for the purposes of making mortar, or of building any house, shop, ware-house, coach-house, stable, or tenement, or for any other purpose (unless inclosed in a paling or other erection, as herein after directed) and shall not remove the same within two days after notice given or left at the premises where the same shall be, or if empty or unoccupied, or in building, stuck against the wall thereof, by any one of such commissioners, or by any person by five or more of them appointed, every person so offending shall for every such offence pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings ; and any one of such commissioners, or any person so appointed by them, may seize, or cause to be seized, such materials or things (not inclosed as aforesaid) and take or remove, or cause to be taken or removed, to the store-yard, or place for keeping materials for works of the division wherein such seizure made, there detained untill the owner, or his known servant, shall pay to the persons, in whose custody the same shall be, the said penalty, with charges of removing ; and in case the same not claimed, and said penalty and charges paid within five days after seizure, then it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any five or more, to order the same to be appraised and sold, and the money arising shall be applied to purposes of this act.

if not claimed, and payment in 5 days, sold.

2d offence, 1 day after notice, 20s. XXII. *sect. 22.* If any such nuisance, obstruction, or annoyance afterwards replaced, and continued one day, after notice to remove, the person, convicted

Dublin.

convicted of such second offence shall forfeit twenty shillings, and forty 40s. after shillings every repeated offence.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* No person shall erect or build, or cause to be erected or built, any such paling, or erect any posts, bars, rails, boards, or other thing, by way of inclosure for making mortar, and depositing bricks, stone, lime, sand, or any other materials for building or repairing any house, shop, ware-house, coach-house, stable, or tenement, or other works, or for any other purpose, without leave or licence first obtained under the hand of the supervisor of the division, who is required to grant the same forthwith, on every person so applying for such licence paying to said supervisor one shilling; and no person shall erect any such paling or inclosure in any other manner, or suffer the same to remain for any longer time than expressed in such licence, upon pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, every twelve hours that the same, or any part thereof, shall be continued contrary to directions of this act; and if any such kind of inclosure shall be erected without leave of said supervisor so had, or set up in any other manner, or continued for any longer time than allowed in such licence, in either of said cases it shall be lawful for such commissioners, or any five or more, to cause the same to be pulled down and removed, and the materials deposited in the store-yard or place for keeping materials for the works of the divisions, wherein such inclosure pulled down, there to be kept until the owner, or his known servant, shall pay to the person in whose custody, the said penalty, with charges of removing; and in case the same not claimed, and said penalty and charges paid within five days after seizure, it shall be lawful for said commissioners to order the same to be appraised and sold, and the money arising shall be applied to purposes of this act.

Supervisor's licence to inclose first had, paying 1s.
penalty not above 20s. every 12 hours,
if erected without leave, or longer than allowed, removed to storeyard;
if not claimed, and penalty with charges paid, in 5 days, materials sold.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* If any person shall sift, screen, or slack any lime (except within such inclosure as aforesaid) in any street, lane, quay, square, court, yard, alley, passage, or place comprehended within and under the jurisdiction of this and said act, or cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit every such offence forty shillings.

To sift, screen, or slack lime (save inclosed) 40s.

XXV. *sect. 25.* If any persons empty any bog-house, or take away any night-soil from any house within any of said five divisions, or said two divisions hereby added, before eleven o'clock in the night, or shall continue to take away such soil after five in the morning, or put or cast any such soil, or wilfully or negligently permit the same to run out of any car, cart, tub, pail, or otherwise, into any of the streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, alleys, or places in said divisions, it shall be lawful for any constable, beadle, or watchman (and they, and each and every of them, is required and enjoined so to do) and for every or any other person whomsoever, to apprehend persons so offending, and to carry them to the watch-house in the parish, wherein such offender so taken up (the constable or keeper whereof respectively are required to take such offenders into custody) and thereafter as soon as conveniently may be to convey them, before one or more of the justices for said city, who upon such offence proved upon oath of the person apprehending, or others, shall commit such offender to the bridewell of said city, not exceeding one month, nor less than two days, there to be kept to hard labour; and said commissioners, or any nine or more, are authorized to order any sum, not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than five shillings, to be paid out of said

Night soil taken only between 11 at night and 5 in the morning,
not cast into street, &c.
Offenders carried to parish-watch-house, and before a magistrate, committed to bridewell not above 1 month nor under 2 days;
9 commissioners to order reward not above 20s. nor under

rates raised by this and said former act, to the persons by whom said offender so detected, apprehended, and conveyed to such watch-house, as a reward for their trouble.

Houses of 5l. a year may by 9 commissioners be exempted.

XXVI. *sect.* 26. It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any nine or more, to grant to owner or occupier of houses of value of five pounds only, or under, by the year, such relief in the payment of any rate or assessment, by this or said recited act, as they think proper.

Lying-in hospital to pay only 20l. a year.

XXVII. *sect.* 27. The governors and guardians of the hospital for reception of lying-in women shall be charged and pay the yearly sum of twenty pounds, and no more, for pavement in and about said hospital.

The pleasure grounds not leased for buildings.

XXVIII. *sect.* 28. And whereas it is highly conducive to the health and welfare of the citizens of Dublin, that the pleasure-grounds, belonging to the hospital for reception of lying-in women, should remain for their use and recreation as heretofore, it shall not be lawful for the governors or guardians of said hospital, or their successors, to lease out the whole or any part or parcel of said pleasure-grounds for building thereon.

The college 70l. yearly ;

XXIX. *sect.* 29. The provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College near Dublin shall for pavement in and about said college pay the annual sum of seventy pounds, and no more ; and the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, shall for the pavement at or around saint Stephen's-Green pay the annual sum of fifty pounds sterling, and no more ; any thing in this or said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

St. Stephen's-green 50l.

The corner houses removed in 12 months, and angles rounded from 6 to 10 feet.

XXX. *sect.* 30. Provided said lord mayor, sheriffs, commons and citizens do, within twelve months after passing this act take down and remove the houses at the corners of said green, and round off the four angles of said green from six to ten feet.

7 commissioners may let, sell or dispose of surplus purchased ground,

XXXI. *sect.* 31. Whereas by reason of purchases, which said commissioners are empowered to make by the recited act, they may happen to be possessed of ground, over and above what may be made use of for widening, enlarging, and improving the street, way, or passage, for which they purchased, it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any seven or more, to let, sell, or dispose of any such piece or pieces of ground, either together or in parcels, as they find most convenient, to such persons as shall be willing to contract, agree for, or purchase the same, giving preference to the persons of whom purchased, and to apply the money arising to purposes of said act ; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any seven or more, to design, assign, and lay out in what manner any new houses or edifices shall be erected or built upon any ground, which they shall be possessed of as aforesaid.

together or in parcels ; preference to vendors, for purposes of said act ; may direct new edifices.

9 commissioners may remove market obstructions ;

XXXII. *sect.* 32. After the first of March, 1776, said commissioners, or any nine or more, shall remove and abate all obstructions and nuisances whatsoever in the several markets of said city and liberties ; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners to oblige the owners, or tenants in possession of any of the stalls in said markets, to affix their names, and number, in legible characters, on the front of their respective stalls ; and in case such owners or tenants refuse or neglect to remove any nuisance or obstruction by them respectively occasioned or made, after two days notice to them personally, or left at such stalls, or to affix their names and number as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any nine or more of said commissioners, or any person by them appointed in manner in said act directed, to levy the following fines or forfeitures ; for first offence five shillings,

have stalls named and numbered ; penalty after 2 days notice, 1st offence 5s. 2d 10s. 3d &c. 20s.

for

Dublin.

for the second ten and for the third twenty shillings; and said fine of twenty shillings for every time after such persons shall so offend.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* When owners or proprietors of dead walls or void spaces of ground shall not be known, or cannot be found, so as that the rates and assessments, which commissioners by said act shall rate and assess, may be recovered and received, the ground, inclosed in such dead wall or void space, shall remain and be a security to said commissioners for all arrears of such rates and assessments; and said commissioners, or any nine or more, may, if they think proper, sue in the name of their treasurer, the owner, proprietor, or occupier of such dead walls, or void spaces, for all or any of the rates made by virtue of said act, and all arrears; in which action no effoign, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed.

Ground inclosed in dead walls, void spaces, a security for arrears of assessment,

9 commissioners may sue in treasurer's name.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* All such dead walls, and void spaces, shall be respectively rated by said commissioners, or any five or more, at one shilling in the pound of the annual value, which said commissioners, or any five or more, judge such grounds, fronting to and bordering upon any of said streets and other places in this and said act mentioned, would be let for by the foot to a solvent tenant, and no more; any thing in this or said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rated by 5 commissioners at 1s. per l. of annual value as let per foot to solvent tenant.

XXXV. *sect. 35.* The baronies of saint Sepulchre's and Donore included in this act, and made two separate divisions, and called the sixth division, or division of saint Sepulchre's, and the seventh division, or division of Donore, and subject to all the same taxes, assessments, rules, orders, and regulations, for paving the highways, streets, lanes, quays, bridges, squares, courts, and alleys, within said baronies, as the other five divisions, comprized within an act last session for paving the streets within the city of Dublin, are subject to, except in the two following particulars.

St. Sepulchre's and Donore included, made two separate divisions, subject to like rules as by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 22. save in 2 particulars,

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* Whereas by said act a tax, not exceeding one shilling in the pound in any one year, may be assessed by commissioners, or any nine or more, on places comprized in said act, as ascertained and rated, towards maintenance of the watch in such parish and place respectively for each preceding year, and paid annually as the rates towards support of the watch are now paid; and there is not any regular tax for maintainance of the watch in said baronies of saint Sepulchre's and Donore; after the passing of this act into a law one or more rates or assessments shall, twice every year, or oftner, if thought needful by the commissioners herein and by said former act appointed, or any nine or more, be laid and assessed for and upon all and every the lands, houses, shops, warehouses, cellars, vaults, or tenements within said baronies of saint Sepulchre's and Donore, in such sums as said commissioners, or any nine or more of them, shall yearly, and every year, order and direct; so as such rates or assessments do not exceed in the whole one shilling in the pound in any one year of the yearly rent, as ascertained and rated for minister's money in such baronies and places respectively, for each preceding year; which rates, or assessments, shall be paid annually by such persons, in proportion, manner, and form, as rates for minister's money now paid.

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 22. f. 37. r. 1. cited;

no watch tax for St. Sepulchres and Donore; assessments by 9 commissioners in said baronies, not exceeding in 1 year 1s. per l. of yearly rent as rated and paid for minister's money.

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* Whereas there are some places extra-parochial in said baronies, that do not pay any minister's money; it shall be lawful for the protestant inhabitants of the barony of saint Sepulchre's, assembled in vestry

4 persons appointed in respective vestry to value in extra-parochial places,

Dublin.

returned to 1st
board,
in default, 4 named
by the 1st board ;

to return valuation
in a month;
tax paid accordingly.

The divisional com-
mittees for said ba-
ronies,

seneschals and re-
gisters ;
3 first sworn on
grand jury ;
till next grand jury
sworn at Easter,
and so successively ;

vacancies supplied
in vestry on notice.

Said committee-men
commissioners.

Annual vestry for
St. Sepulchre's 1st
Thursday in Feb.

on usual notice,
to elect 10 by ballot,

vestry at the church of saint Kevan, and of the barony of Donore, assembled in vestry at the parish church of saint Luke, on the first Thursday in February next, to nominate and appoint four persons for each barony respectively, to value all lands, houses, shops, ware-houses, cellars, vaults, or other tenements in all extra-parochial places in said baronies, and make returns of such valuations respectively to the first board of commissioners, that shall sit after the first of April next, or in default of such returns, or either of them, the first board of commissioners, that shall sit after the first of April next, and shall consist of nine or more commissioners, are authorized and required to nominate four persons for each or either of said baronies so neglecting to make return, who shall value all the houses, shops, ware-houses, cellars, vaults, and other tenements in the places extra-parochial in said baronies of saint Sepulchre's and Donore respectively, and return their respective valuations to said commissioners within one month after having received directions to make such valuation ; and the tax, laid on in other parts of said baronies according to minister's money, shall in all places extra-parochial in said baronies be laid on and paid according to one or other of the valuations aforesaid, as one or other of them happen to be made.

XXXVIII. *sect.* 38. Whereas the baronies of saint Sepulchre's and Donore are in county of Dublin, the divisional committees for said baronies, or sixth and seventh divisions, may consist each of the following parcels, and be constituted in manner following ; the seneschals and registers of the liberties of saint Sepulchre's and Thomas-court and Donore, for the time being, to be always two respectively of said committees ; the three first persons sworn on the respective grand juries at next Easter courts leet held in said liberties, likewise to be of said committees respectively, and to continue members till another grand jury in each of said liberties sworn at next succeeding Easter court leet, when the three first sworn on the grand jury at such next Easter court-leet, shall succeed immediately as committee-men to the three first of the last grand jury, and from time to time successively, during this act : in case of death, disability, or resignation of any of said grand jury men, the protestant inhabitants respectively assembled in vestry in each barony, on notice in church, shall elect from time to time one, two, or three persons, as the case may happen, in each barony, to supply the places of any such grand jury men so dying, disabled, or resigning, in each barony ; which persons shall continue committee men, as long as the persons so dying, disabled, or resigning, would have continued.

XXXIX. *sect.* 39. The said seneschals and registers, and said three other persons appointed members of said divisional committees for saint Sepulchre's and Donore, may likewise, during their continuance as committee-men, be commissioners for carrying into execution the powers, by this and said former act vested in commissioners.

XL. *sect.* 40. On the first Thursday in February next, and on every first Thursday every succeeding February annually, the protestant parishioners of the several parishes, or parts of parishes, comprized within said barony of saint Sepulchre's, shall meet in the vestry room of the church of saint Kevan, or some other usual place for transacting the publick business of that part of the parish of saint Peter in saint Sepulchre's, the usual notice being first given by the minister or curate, and shall elect, by ballot, ten persons ; four of whom shall, at time of election, be resident in that
part

Dublin.

part of the ward of saint Kevan, within the Line, and is comprized in said barony of saint Sepulchre's; and four resident in that part of the ward of New-street comprized in said barony; and two resident in the Poddle ward in said barony; which ten persons, together with the seneschal and Register of said liberty of saint Sepulchre's, and the three grand jury men, or persons elected as aforesaid in their room, shall constitute a committee for better carrying this and said former act into execution within the sixth division or division of saint Sepulchre's, and shall be armed with all the same powers, sworn, and be in every respect exactly on the same same footing, as any of the divisional committees appointed by said former act, or acting under the powers therein or herein given; and the protestant parishioners of the several parishes, or parts of parishes, comprized within the barony of Donore, shall meet in the vestry-room of the church of saint Luke, or some usual place for transacting the publick business of said parish, the usual notice being first given by the minister or curate; and shall elect, by ballot, eight persons, six of whom shall be resident at time of election in the parish of saint Luke in said barony; and two resident in that part of the parish of said Catherine, comprehended within the barony of Donore; which eight persons, together with the seneschal and register of the liberties of Thomas-court and Donore, and the three grand jury men, or persons elected as aforesaid in their room, shall constitute a committee for better carrying this and said former act into execution within the seventh division, or division of Donore; and shall be armed with all the same powers, sworn, and be in every respect exactly on same footing as any of the divisional committees by said former act, or acting under powers therein or herein given; and the five, who out of persons appointed committee-men for saint Sepulchre's, are to be commissioners, and the five, who out of persons appointed committee-men for Donore, are to be commissioners, shall likewise be armed with all same powers, and be in every respect on same footing as the commissioners by said former act.

resident in the respective wards; to be with others a committee for the 6th division,

with like powers;

vestry for Donore,

to elect 8 by ballot then resident,

to be with others a committee for 7th division;

the 5 committee-men commissioners each barony, armed with like powers.

XLI. *sect.* 41. As to all pavements adjoining or belonging to all stables, coach-houses, or other out-offices within the limits of this act, in case of defect or want of reparation, the owner or occupier of such stables, coach-houses, ware houses, or other out-offices, shall, within six days after notice given, or left in writing at the dwelling-house, or last place of abode, by or by order of two of the committee acting under this or the former act, well and sufficiently, and in such manner as shall by said commissioners be directed, repair and amend all such defects and wants of reparation; and in default of so doing said commissioners, or any five, may cause the same to be amended and repaired; and in case the costs and expences shall not be paid to, or to order of said commissioners, or any three, within six days after demand, said commissioners, or any three, may cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such occupier or owner, by warrant under hands and seals of two justices of the city or county of city of Dublin; which warrant said justices are authorized and required upon complaint of said commissioners, or any three, to issue accordingly.

Pavement to stables or offices repaired by owner or occupier in 6 days after notice by 2 committee-men;

in default by 5 commissioners; expence not paid in 6 days levied by 3 commissioners on 2 justices warrant.

XLII. *sect.* 42. Nothing in this act shall take away from, or deprive any person of any right of action, or to recover damages sustained by such person, by any act pretended to be done under said former act, for which any action hath actually been commenced and proceeded upon.

Action or right to damages not taken away.

XLIII. *sect.*

Dublin.

Barristers, physicians, attorneys, surgeons, exempted from market jury by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 22. § 73.

Sedans with fares may pass flagged foot paths.

Commissioners added ;

a publick act.

XLII. *sect.* 43. Barristers at law, physicians, practising attornies at law, and surgeons, following their business as such, shall be exempt from serving upon the market-jury, and not be liable to be returned by the sheriffs of the city for that purpose.

XLIV. *sect.* 44. Whereas it may be very dangerous and inconvenient, that sedan chairmen should not be permitted to pass upon the broad or flagged foot-paths on the sides of streets of said city ; sedan chairs, and the chairmen carrying the same with fares, may lawfully pass and repass upon such foot-paths without interruption, or being liable to any penalty or forfeiture.

XLV. *sect.* 45. The following persons added to the commissioners named in the said act, and have like powers they are invested with, *viz.* the honourable Richard Annesley, Hercules Langford Rowley, William Brabazon Ponsonby, James Ormsbie, Dixie Coddington, Robert Lindsay, Clotworthy Rowley, Nicholas Tench, Joshua Cooper, William Gore, and Richard Underwood, James Dennis, John Scott, James Shiel, Attiwell Wood, and Joseph Hoare, Cornelius Grogan, William Burton, Charles Domville, and the seneschal and deputy for liberty of saint Patrick, Dublin ; and this act shall be deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons, without specially pleading the same.

Duties.

Additional duties from 25 Dec. 1775, to 25 Dec. 1777 ; 1s. per 100 on flour, meal, bread, and biscuit imported, except British ; 2s. per barrel on wheat (except British) unless the middle price where imported above 23s. per barrel, as by 29 G. 2. c. 9.

raised as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other excise law ;

with like appeal.

No fees to officers.

I. *Stat.* 15 & 16 Geo. 3. *cap.* 3. *sect.* 1. After the 25th of December, 1775, until the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid the several rates and additional duties herein after mentioned, an additional duty of one shilling *per* hundred weight upon all flour, meal, bread, and biscuit, except of the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, imported ; an additional duty of two shillings *per* barrel upon all wheat, except of the produce of Great Britain, imported, unless the middle price of wheat, at the port where the same imported, shall exceed the the price of twenty-three shillings English *per* barrel at the time of such importation ; the said price to be ascertained as directed by an act twenty-ninth of George the second, intituled, *an act for the further encouragement of tillage.*

II. *sect.* 2. All additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid during the time aforesaid, at same time, in the like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, and under such penalties, and forfeitures, and with such powers, as appointed, directed, and expressed, for the raising, collecting, and paying the duties therein mentioned, in and by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the excise or new impost, according to the book of rates*, or by any other law now in force relating to the revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if particularly mentioned, expressed, and enacted again in this act, with like remedy of appeal to and for the party grieved, as by said act, or any other law or laws now in being relating to duties of excise is provided.

III. *sect.* 3. Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to, nor be deducted or received by, vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster

Duties.

paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officers of this kingdom, for or on account of the issuing or payment of any money arising by, or which shall be received for or on account of, the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act.

III. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1.* Whereas twelve thousand effective men, commission and non-commissioned officers included, are necessary to be maintained within this kingdom for its defence; three thousand and forty-six men, commission and non-commission officers included, raised in pursuance of an act in the session of 1769, continued for two years from the first of January 1776, to the thirty-first of December, 1777, inclusive, so as that the forces on the establishment in this kingdom may amount to fifteen thousand and forty-six effective men, commission and non-commission officers included.

IV. *sect. 2.* And in order to enable your majesty to carry into execution your resolution, signified by the late lord lieutenant, by your majesty's command, to keep within this kingdom for the necessary defence of the same twelve thousand effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, at all times, unless in cases of invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, and to defray the other necessary expences of government, after the twenty-fifth of December, 1775, until the twenty-fifth of December, 1777 inclusively, and no longer, there shall be granted, raised, collected, levied, and paid, the several rates, additional duties and impositions, herein after mentioned, for an upon every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel brewed within this kingdom by any common brewer, or in his vessels, or by any other persons who sell or tap out beer or ale publicly or privately (such gallon to contain two hundred and seventy-two cubical inches, and one fourth of a cubical inch) two shillings, to be paid by the common brewer, or by such other persons respectively, who brew, sell, or tap out the same, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity; and for every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale of six shillings the barrel, or under, four pence, and so proportionably; for every gallon of *aqua vitæ*, strong waters, or spirits made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, four pence paid by the first maker or distiller thereof, during the time aforesaid; for every pound weight of tobacco imported, three pence halfpenny; for every yard of muslin imported, six pence; every yard of all sorts of silks and stuffs made or manufactured in Persia, China, or East Indies, imported, one shilling and six pence; every ton of wine imported four pounds, and so proportionably; every gallon of brandy, strong waters, and spirits perfectly made, and of spirits made and distilled of wine not above proof, imported, eight pence, and so proportionably; for every gallon of foreign spirits (above the quality of single spirits) imported, an additional duty shall be paid for such spirits, and shall be charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for single spirits of same denomination, according to the comparative degree of strength such spirits so imported shall bear to single spirits of the same denomination; every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts imported, three pence; a tax of one shilling *per* barrel upon all herrings imported (except British) an additional duty of twenty shillings sterling on every hundred weight of molasses; twenty shillings on every hundred of treacle; additional six pence *per* yard all foreign stuffs, called romals, and all manufactures of cotton,

12000 men necessary; 3046 men, officers included, raised by an act in 1769, continued 2 years to 31 Dec. 1777. Forces on establishment 15046.

To keep 12000, unless invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, and for other expences, additional duties to 25 Dec. 1777.

On beer or ale 2s. 32 gallons; 272 inches & 1-4th a gallon, and so proportionably.

Small beer 4d. Strong waters, spirits 4d.

Tobacco 3d. h. per lb. Muslin 6d. per yard, East silks and stuffs 1s. 6.

wine 4l. a ton, Brandy, &c. 8d. a gallon, foreign spirits above single in proportion to duties for single;

coffee, chocolate, cocoa, 3p. per lb. herrings, except British, 1s. per barrel; molasses, treacle, 20s. per C.

Duties.

Romalls, cottons, except British, 6d. a yard;
 raw hides exported, except to Great Britain, 6d.
 Paper imported, except British, 1s. per ream;
 towelling, save from Great Britain, yard wide or under, 6d
 6 to 8 quarters 1s. from 11 to 12, 2s. a yard.
 Fees accounted for as additional aid.

Further additional duties ;

French wine 4l. 13s. 4d. a ton.
 Port 6l.
 other wines, except Spanish, 4l. 11s. above all other duties.
 Spirits imported, save of the sugar colonies, 6d. a gallon.
 4 wheel carriages 10s.
 20s. if above one ;
 hackney, stages, and for sale, excepted ;
 2 wheel chaises 10s. to 25 Dec. 1776.

4 wheel carriages 10s.
 20s. if above one ;

2 wheel chaises 10s. to 25 Dec. 1777.

or of cotton and linen mixed, plain, painted or stained, imported from any parts beyond seas (except manufacture of Great Britain) ; additional six pence *per* hide every raw and untanned hide exported to parts beyond seas (except to Great Britain) ; additional one shilling every ream of writing or printing paper imported (except the manufacture of Great Britain) ; additional six pence *per* yard, over and above the present duties, on all damask towelling or napkins made of flax or hemp imported from foreign parts, or from any other place than Great Britain, during the time aforesaid, at or under a yard wide ; and of one shilling *per* yard on all such goods from six to eight quarters wide, and two shillings *per* yard from eleven to twelve quarters wide.

V. *sect.* 3. The six pence *per* pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver general, upon issuing or payment of any sums which may arise out of the aids herein before particularly mentioned, shall be received by said vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general ; for the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the time aforesaid, and duly accounted for to his majesty, his heirs and successors, as a further additional aid hereby given and granted for further support of his majesty's government.

VI. *sect.* 4. The several further additional rates, duties, and impositions after mentioned, shall be granted, raised, levied and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, from the 25th of December, 1775, to the 25th of December, 1777, inclusively ; a further additional duty of four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence *per* ton upon all French wines ; of six pounds *per* ton all wines of the growth of Portugal ; and of four pounds eleven shillings *per* ton all Rhenish, and all other wines (except Spanish) imported, over and above all other duties now payable, and so proportionably ; a further additional six pence *per* gallon all brandy, geneva, and other spirits imported from the 25th of December, 1775, to the 25th of December, 1777 inclusively, (except spirits of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar colonies in America) over and above all other duties now payable ; a further additional ten shillings upon every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep in possession, being not more than one ; and of twenty shillings for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash or chaise with four wheels any person shall keep exceeding that number, except hackney and stage-coaches, and coaches kept by coach-makers for sale ; also an additional ten shillings on all chaises with two wheels, which any person shall keep in possession (except hackney chaises kept by makers for sale) from the 25th of December, 1775, to the 25th of December, 1776 inclusively, over and above all other duties now payable ; a further additional ten shillings every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep, being not more than one, and of twenty shillings every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep exceeding that number (except hackney and stage coaches, and coaches and other such carriages with four wheels as aforesaid, kept by coach-makers for sale) and also an additional ten shillings on all chaises with two wheels, which any person shall keep (except hackney, and chaises kept by makers for sale) over and above all other duties now payable from the 25th of December, 1776, to the 25th of December, 1777, inclusively.

VII. *sect.*

Duties.

VII. *sect.* 5. The several further additional rates, duties, and impositions herein after mentioned, shall be granted, raised, levied, and paid from the 25th of December, 1775, to the 25th of December, 1777 inclusively, further additional four pence *per* gallon upon all *aqua vitæ*, strong waters, or spirits made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, to be paid by the first maker or distiller; further additional four pence *per* gallon all rum or other spirits of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar colonies in America, imported from the 25th of December, 1775, to the 25th of December, 1777 inclusively; further additional six pence *per* gallon all brandy, geneva, or other spirits imported from 25th of December, 1755, to 25th of December, 1777 inclusively (except spirits of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar colonies in America).

Further additional duties,
to 25 Dec 1777.
Strong waters or spirits distilled for sale, 4d. per gallon;
rum or spirits from the colonies, 4d.
brandy or spirits imported (colonies excepted) 6d. a gallon.

VIII. *sect.* 6. For better collecting said duty chargeable on every person who shall keep any carriages with four wheels or two wheels (except as before excepted) every person, who from the 25th of December, 1775, shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, or chaise with two wheels, shall within three calendar months after 25th of December, 1775, or after he or she shall have or keep any such, by writing under his or her hand certify to the collector of excise in some one of the districts, where he or she shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, and chaise with four wheels, and chaise with two wheels (except hackney or stage-coaches, and coaches kept by coach-makers for sale) and (except hackney chaises and chaises with two wheels, kept by makers for sale) with the name of the place and parish of residence or abode at the time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by the respective collectors of the several districts, and also entered or registered in an alphabetical book to be by them respectively kept for that purpose, and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector or his clerk, shall be delivered, if required, without any fee or reward, to the person delivering such certificate; and a number shall be entered on each certificate so registered; and said collectors shall, under their hands, on or before the 25th of December every year, give a true list of all coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and all chaises with two wheels, from time to time returned to them respectively in such certificates, with the names of the persons and places of abode, mentioned in such certificates, to the persons appointed by commissioners of excise, or any three, to collect and receive said duties; and such persons as shall be appointed by the said commissioners of excise, or any three, to collect and receive said duties on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and chaises with two wheels, shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, where the certificate entered, in same manner as revenue from fire-hearths is now by law levied, collected, and received; and shall respectively sign and deliver acquittances, without fee or reward, and keep duplicates thereof in a book for that purpose, in same manner as acquittances are given and kept for the duty of fire-hearths, and shall respectively return the book containing the duplicates of such acquittances to such persons, and at same time, to be disposed of in same manner, as books containing duplicates of acquittances for said duty on fire-hearths are returned; the duties aforesaid shall be paid in the re-

Carriages certified in 3 months to excise collector, and place of residence;
certificates kept and registered;
copies if required without fee;
numbered;
yearly lists to collectors of duties;
levied as hearth-money.
acquittances without fee;
duplicates kept and returned;

Duties.

payment where registered.

pective districts, wherein said carriages entered or registered respectively, and in no other.

Not certifying,
penalty 20l.

IX. *sect. 7.* If any persons shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, or chaise with two wheels, chargeable with said respective duties by this act, not certified as aforesaid, every such person shall for such neglect forfeit twenty pounds, to be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied in such manner and form, and by such ways and methods, as prescribed and appointed for forfeitures and penalties by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the excise or new impost.*

as by 14 & 15 C. 2.
c. 8.

Possessor charged as
owner.

X. *sect. 8.* Provided every person, (except as before) having in keeping or possession any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four or two wheels, belonging to another, shall be charged for every such, with said duty, as the owner or proprietor is or ought to be charged by this act.

Duties levied paid
to collectors of Dis-
trict ;

XI. *sect. 9.* The persons authorized and impowered to collect and levy said duty on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and chaises with two wheels, shall pay the same to collectors of the several districts, where said duties shall be collected and raised, and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay the same into treasury, as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

separate accounts ;
paid into treasury.

4 wheeled carriages
certified, not charged
with duty on 2
wheeled,

XII. *sect. 10.* Nothing in this act shall extend to charge any person, who shall keep and certify to said collector of excise in manner above mentioned any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, with said additional duty of ten shillings, chargeable upon chaises with two wheels, nor to charge any cabriolet or garden-chair, or to oblige such person to make any entry of any such chaises with two wheels, or of such cabriolet or garden-chair.

nor cabriolet or
garden-chair.

Said duties above all
other, by 14 & 15
C. 2. c. 8 & 9.

XIII. *sect. 11.* All additional and further additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, levied, collected, and paid, over and above all other duties by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the excise or new impost*, or by one other act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tonnage, and other sums.*

Fees accounted for.

XIV. *sect. 12.* The six pence *per* pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, receiver, or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officers, upon issuing or payment of any money out of the aforesaid duties hereby granted, and herein after particularly mentioned, that is, the aforesaid duty of four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence *per* ton upon all French wines ; of six pounds *per* ton for all wines of growth of Portugal ; four pounds eleven shillings *per* ton, for all Rhenish, and all other wines, except Spanish ; the six pence *per* gallon on all brandy, geneva, and all other spirits, except of the growth and produce of sugar colonies in America ; the aforesaid duties on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, or chaises with four or two wheels ; the aforesaid further additional duty of four *per* gallon on all *aqua vitæ*, strong waters, or spirits made within this kingdom for sale ; four pence *per* gallon on all rum or other spirits of growth and produce of sugar colonies in America ; of six pence *per* gallon on all brandy, geneva, or other spirits, except of growth and produce of sugar-colonies in America, shall be received by vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, for use of his majesty,

Duties.

majesty, his heirs and successors, during the time aforesaid, and duly accounted for.

XV. *sect.* 13. If said wines or other goods and merchandizes, upon which said additional and further additional duties are charged upon importation, shall, after payment, or security given, be again exported by any merchant subject or subjects of this realm, or any other of his majesty's dominions, within twenty-four, or by merchant strangers within twelve, calendar months after importation, and due proof first made by certificate from the proper officer of due entry and payment of said additional and further additional duties, or security being given, and that all other requisites have been performed, by law required in those cases, where duties of excise are to be repaid by the before mentioned act, *for settling the excise or new impost*; the said additional and further additional duties hereby imposed shall, without any delay or reward, if paid, be repaid or allowed unto such merchant so exporting, within one month after demand; or, if not paid, the security for said additional and further additional duties shall be vacated or discharged, as to so much as so exported; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Drawback on export by subjects in 24, strangers in 12, months, on certificate of requisites;
in a month after demand.

XVI. *sect.* 14. The additional rates and duties hereby granted and imposed on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts, and all monies arising thereby, shall be paid to the trustees for hempen and flaxen manufactures, to be applied to encourage and support said manufactures, and trade thereof in this kingdom; and said additional duties on raw and untanned hides, and all money arising thereby, shall be paid to said trustees, to be applied towards encouraging the raising flax-seed in this kingdom.

Duties on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, to hemp and flax manufacture;
on raw hides to raising flax-seed.

XVII. *sect.* 15. All duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid during the term aforesaid, at same time, in like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, and by such rules and directions, and under such penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers, as appointed for raising and paying duties by said act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling excise or new impost*, or by any other law now in force relating to revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if particularly mentioned, expressed, and enacted again in this act, with like remedy of appeal to the the party grieved, as by said act of excise, or any other law now in being, relating to duties of excise, is provided.

Duties raised and paid as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8 or other excise laws;
with like appeal.

XVIII. *sect.* 16. After 25th of December, 1775, a separate and distinct account shall be kept by proper officers of the several sums arising from the said several aids, duties, and taxes; and commissioners of revenue shall return their weekly abstracts from the several collectors to accountant general, and accountant general shall return a separate account of aforesaid sums arising from said aids, duties, and taxes to vice-treasurers, or deputies; and every collector or receiver do take a separate receipt when paid into treasury; which receipt vice-treasurers or deputies are required to give accordingly.

Separate accounts kept and returned;
weekly abstracts,
and separate receipts.

XIX. *sect.* 17. The several sums herein after mentioned be paid out of aforesaid additional duties and aids granted to the persons and for the purposes herein after mentioned; four thousand pounds to the speaker, to enable him to maintain the state and dignity of his office; two thousand pounds *per annum*, for two years, from 25th of December, 1775, to 25th of December, 1777 inclusively, to the trustees for flaxen and hempen manufactures,

Payments out of said duties.

Duties.

manufacturers, to encourage the raising sufficient quantities of hemp and flax in this kingdom; also further two thousand pounds *per annum* for two years, from 25th of December, 1775, to 25th of December, 1777, inclusively, to said trustees for hempen and flaxen manufactures, for encouragement of said manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and said sums so granted to said trustees, be freed and discharged from payment of six pence *per* pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer; five hundred pounds to Agmondisham Vesey, accomptant-general, as a reward for his expence and trouble in preparing and stating the publick accounts, laid before the house of commons this session; three hundred pounds to Henry Gore, for his expence and trouble in preparing and making out account of imports and exports for two years, ended 25th of March, 1775, pursuant to order of the house of commons; five hundred pounds to Edward Sterling and Henry Alcock, clerks of the house of commons, for their attendance and service this session; three hundred pounds to Benjamin Higgins, clerk-assistant, for his attendance and service this session; one thousand pounds to Dixie Coddington, serjeant at arms, for his attendance and service this session; three hundred and fifty pounds to George Melvin and George Frederick Winstanley, clerks attending the committee of accounts, and other committees, for their attendance and service this session, to be equally divided between them; one hundred and twelve pounds to Abraham Bradley, for printing the publick accounts laid before the house of commons this session; fifty pounds to Hulton Bradley, for his trouble and attendance in delivering the votes to the members of the house this session; one hundred pounds to James McCowen and George Harper, door-keepers to the house, for their attendance and service this session, to be equally divided between them; two hundred pounds to the speaker, to be by him divided amongst the back-door keepers and messengers attending the house of commons (being thirteen in number) in such manner as he shall direct; fifty pounds to George Frederick Winstanley, for extraordinary trouble during his attendance on committee of accounts; two hundred pounds to John Wetherall, assistant-examinator of customs, for extraordinary trouble in making up the accounts by him laid before the house, and in attending this session; three hundred and eighty-seven pounds one shilling and eleven pence three farthings to Elizabeth Coogan, in consideration of her losses by pulling down her house near the old bridge, to widen the passage from the Inns to Arran-quay; nine hundred and fifty-five pounds ten shillings to Abraham Bradley, printer, the cost of fifteen sets of the journals of the house of commons, in thirteen volumes, with the appendix and index, delivered to fifteen members who had not before receivey them, and for printing and binding five hundred copies of the sixteenth volume of the journals, pursuant to orders of the house; three hundred pounds to William Horton, examiner of corn premiums, on account of the great increase of his trouble in examining and keeping accounts of said premiums, and for his expence in payment of clerks in two years, ending at Lady-day, 1775; one hundred pounds to Henry Smyth, deputy paymaster of corn premiums, for his extraordinary trouble and expence in preparing accounts laid before the house for two years, ended Midsummer 1775; twelve thousand five hundred pounds to the Incorporated Society, towards supporting the protestant charter schools; one

Duties.

one thousand five hundred pounds to the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, towards paying off the debts by them contracted in carrying on the ballast office wall; ten thousand pounds to the Dublin Society, for improvement of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland, to enable them to continue premiums for encouragement of agriculture, arts, and manufactures, and to pay sixty pounds a year, heretofore intended by the house of commons to be granted to the reverend mr. Lyster, secretary to the Dublin Society, for his trouble in viewing and arranging the claims and affidavits of the several persons entitled to premiums for preserving corn on stands, pursuant to act of parliament; to be paid him to and for the first of November 1775; five hundred pounds to doctor Achmet, towards enabling him to discharge the debts contracted in erecting the public-baths in Dublin; one thousand five hundred pounds to trustees of the new circular road round Dublin, to enable them to compleat said road; three hundred and twenty-three pounds four shillings and three pence to Mary Hay, executrix of David Hay, assignee of Boulter Grierson, his majesty's printer, for seventeen sets of Statutes, delivered to members who had not before received them; one thousand pounds to trustees of Cork harbour, towards improvement of the same, to be accounted for to parliament; ten thousand pounds to governors of the foundling hospital and work-house, to discharge debts contracted for use of that charity; three thousand four hundred pounds to Benjamin Houghton, for his great services to the publick, and as a retribution for his loss in having, in a great measure, relinquished a very beneficial trade; one thousand pounds to the company of undertakers of the grand canal, towards discharging the debt incurred in said work, before the same was transferred to said company; three thousand seven hundred pounds to the lord chancellor and chief judges for finishing the Four-court marshalsea; one thousand pounds to Daniel De Lacherois, Ponsonby Boyd, and Robert Kyle, for repairing the pier and improving the harbour of Donaghadee, to be accounted for to parliament; one thousand two hundred pounds to Roger Palmer, in consideration of extraordinary attendance, care, and expence in the office of paymaster of corn premiums during two years, ended Michaelmas 1775; five hundred pounds to Hampden Evans of Portrane, and Joshua Davis of Dublin, towards erecting a pier at Portrane, to the northward of Howth; in county of Dublin, to be accounted for to parliament; three hundred pounds to John Dempsey, to enable him to carry on the pier begun by him at Loughshinny in county of Dublin; three hundred pounds to Barnaby Scott, to indemnify him in losses sustained by destruction of a quantity of blankets by a riotous mob, which blankets were designed for use of troops going abroad; one hundred pounds to Margaret Kirby, deputy house-keeper of the house of commons, for her long and faithful services; two hundred pounds to Thomas Johnston, towards repairing losses sustained in endeavouring to improve the breed of the cattle of this country; and five hundred pounds to Edward Stirling, for his pains, care, and cost in making indexes to the appendix, and to the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth volumes of the printed journals of the house, and preparing copies of said journals for the press, consisting of the proceedings of the sessions 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771-2, and 1773-4, and superintending the whole work: all which said several sums are to be paid by vice-treasurers or receivers-general, without any further or other warrant.

Duties.

Sums for hemp and flax applied to no other purpose.

XX. *sect.* 18. After 25th December, 1775, the several sums granted by this act, or any other act now in force, and appropriated to encourage raising sufficient quantities of flax and hemp, and for encouragement of hempen and flaxen manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, shall be applied to such purposes only, and no other; and a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officer of the application thereof, and be laid before parliament.

Tax on herrings to north-west fisheries.

XXI. *sect.* 19. The tax of one shilling *per* barrel upon all herrings imported, be paid to the Dublin Society, to be applied to encouragement of the fisheries in the north-west parts of this kingdom.

Drawback on export of herrings in 9 months.

XXII. *sect.* 20. Provided in case any herrings so imported shall be exported within nine calendar months after such importation, the duties, hereby imposed and paid on importation, shall be repaid to and drawn back by the exporters.

Doubts on the act this session; c. 8.

XXIII. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 10. Whereas doubts have arisen, whether the preamble of the act *for granting additional duty on several commodities*, was intended to render ineffectual the addresses of both houses in the present session, relative to sending four thousand men out of this kingdom; nothing in said preamble shall be construed to render ineffectual said addresses, so far as they relate to the four thousand men to be sent out of this kingdom.

Preamble thereof not to render ineffectual addresses as to sending out 4000 men.

Fish.

Recital.

I. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 19. *sect.* 1. Whereas the fisheries by subjects of his majesty's dominions in Europe have been found the best nurseries for able and experienced seamen, alway ready to man the royal navy when occasions require, and it is of the highest national importance to give all due encouragement to said fisheries, and secure the annual return of fishermen, sailors, and others employed: to promote these important purposes, and with a view first to induce his majesty's subject to proceed early to the banks of Newfoundland, and thereby prosecute the fishery to greatest advantage, after the first of January, 1776, the respective bounties after mentioned shall be paid and allowed annually eleven years for a certain number of ships or vessels employed in the British fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, under the limitations and restrictions after mentioned; such vessels as shall appear by their register to be British built, and owned by his majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain or Ireland, and of burthen of fifty tons, or upwards, and navigated with no less than fifteen men each, three fourths, besides the master, his majesty's subjects, and in other respects qualified, and subject to the same rules and restrictions, as by an act in Great Britain tenth and eleventh William the third, *to encourage the trade to Newfoundland*, and shall be fitted and cleared out from some port in Ireland, after the 1st of January, 1776, and after that day in each succeeding year, and shall proceed to the banks of Newfoundland, and having caught a cargo of fish upon those banks, consisting of no less than ten thousand by tale, shall land the same at one of the ports on the south-eastern side of Newfoundland, between Cape Ray and Cape de Grat, on or before the fifteenth of July every year, and shall make one

or

Bounties 11 years from 1 Jan. 1776, vessels registered British, of British or Irish subjects, of 50 tons, and 15 men, 3/4ths, besides master, subjects; qualified as by 10 & 11 Will. 3. *Brit.* cleared from an Irish port after 1 Jan. yearly, to Newfoundland banks; catching 10000 fish by tale; landing between Cape Ray and De Grat, by 15 July,

Fish.

or more trip at least to said banks, and return with another cargo of fish caught there to the same port ; in which case the twenty-five of said ships first arriving at said island of Newfoundland from the banks, with a cargo of fish caught there, consisting of ten thousand by tale, at least, and after landing the same at one of the ports within the limits before mentioned in Newfoundland, shall proceed again to said banks, and return to said island with another cargo of fish, shall be intitled to forty pounds each ; and fifty vessels, which shall so arrive next in order of time, on or before the fifteenth of July each year at said island, with a like cargo, and shall proceed again to the said banks, and return in manner before mentioned, shall be intitled to twenty pounds each ; and fifty other vessels, which shall so arrive the next in time, on or before fifteenth of July in each year at said island with like cargo, and proceed again to said banks, and return in manner before mentioned, shall be intitled to ten pounds each ; upon the master or owner of such vessels producing to collector at the port in Ireland, from whence such vessel cleared out, a certificate under hand and seal of the governor of Newfoundland, that the master had produced to him a certificate under hands of the collector and comptroller of customs at the port, from whence such vessel cleared out, testifying that such vessel was duly qualified to proceed on such fishery in pursuance of the act tenth and eleventh of William the third ; and that it has been made appear to his satisfaction by a certificate under hand and seal of the naval officer of the district in Newfoundland, where such fish was landed, or, where no naval officer, under hand and seal of the commander of any of his majesty's ships stationed there, or of such officer as the governor shall approve, specifying the time of such vessel's arrival, in manner before directed, that such vessel was intitled by the priority and time of her arrival to one or other of the bounties therein mentioned, as the fact may be ; and that the master and mate of such vessel had made oath before such naval or other officer, that the number of fish taken on the first trip amounted to ten thousand at least by tale ; and that all the fish on both trips were caught on the banks of Newfoundland ; and upon delivering up said certificate to such collector, the respective bounties therein mentioned shall be paid by such collector out of any money remaining in his hands, being part of his majesty's revenues : and in case such collector shall not have sufficient money in his hands, he shall certify the same to the chief commissioners in Dublin, who are hereby authorized and required to order the same to be paid by collector of Dublin out of any money in his hands, arising from his majesty's revenues as aforesaid.

making a trip, and returning with another cargo ; the first 25 ships intitled to 40l. each,

the next 50 to 20l. each,

next 50 to 10l. each,

on certificate to collector from Newfoundland governor of being qualified,

and of certificate from the naval officer, &c. where the fish landed, of the time of arrival and title to bounty by priority, and of oath made of the number of fish, and taking on the banks.

bounties paid by collector on delivering up certificate, or, on his certificate to commissioners, by their order to collector of Dublin.

II. *sect. 2.* After the first of January, 1776, during said eleven years, it shall be lawful for any person to import and export any train oil, or blubber of fish, or other creatures living in the sea, or whale fins, or any raw and undressed seal skins, taken in any part of the ocean by crews of vessels belonging to and fitted out either from Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or Man respectively, and whereof the captain or master, and three-fourths at least are his majesty's subjects, or by persons employed by masters or owners of such vessels, and imported in ships or vessels truly and properly belonging to his majesty's said subjects, without paying any custom, subsidy, or other duty for the same ; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Train oil, blubber, whale fins, raw seal skins imported or exported without duty,

the captain and 4ths subjects imported in ships of subjects.

Fish.

Trawling between east point of Howth and of Lamb-bay, penalty 10l. with the vessel, tackle, geer, &c.

by distress and sale to marine society and prosecutor.

III. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 31. sect. 1.* If any person after the 25th of March, 1776, take or destroy any fish whatsoever in the broad of Lamb-bay, between the east point of the hill of Howth and the east point of the island called Lamb-bay, by trawling, such person shall, on due proof before any one or more justices of the county, or county of the city of Dublin, forfeit ten pounds, together with the boat or vessel employed in such trawl-fishing, with all her tackle, sails and rigging thereunto belonging, with such fishing-trawls and geer made use of in such trawling; said ten pounds to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the person so offending, one moiety to use of the Marine Society, the other to such persons as shall inform and prosecute to conviction the person found guilty of trawling as aforesaid.

Flax.

Recital 3 G. 3. c. 12. sec. 3, & 4.

Recital of 15 G. 3. Brit. of further bounty of 5s. per hogthead 2 years from 1 Jan, 1776, &c. on importing flax-seed, and certificate of payment of bounty in Ireland;

intent to encourage the linen manufacture, to prevent fraud, during said further bounty, a further duty of 5s. and 6d. per hogthead custom on flax-seed exported, besides the duty by 3 G. 3. c. 12. s. 4. unless oath of Irish growth before the officer.

Foreign seed exported without paying duties, forfeited,

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 4. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act third of his majesty, for continuing the encouragement by former acts to the flaxen and hempen manufactures; it was enacted, That whoever should import or cause to be imported, any good and sound hemp-seed or flax-seed from any of the ports or places for that purpose therein mentioned, within twenty-one years from the end of the then session, and from thence to the end of the then next succeeding session, should receive for every such hogthead of such hemp-seed or flax-seed, as a premium, five shillings sterling, paid by such officers, and in such manner, as drawbacks are usually paid; and it was therein also provided, that during said twenty-one years, and until the end of the then succeeding session, every merchant, who should export any hemp-seed or flax-seed, should, for every hogthead thereof, pay five shillings custom, unless oath made as therein directed, that the same was of the growth of this kingdom: and whereas by act in Great Britain, in the fifteenth year of his majesty, a further bounty of five shillings *per* hogthead was allowed during two years from the first of January, 1776, and from thence to the end of the then next session, for all flax-seed imported into Ireland, payable by order of the commissioners of customs in England, and by the receiver-general of said customs, in manner therein directed, to importers thereof, upon producing such certificate as therein required, that the bounty, granted by the above mentioned act, in Ireland, had been paid and allowed for the same: and whereas it is incumbent on his majesty's subjects of this kingdom to prevent said bounty from being perverted to any purpose, other than for which it was bestowed, the promotion and encouragement of the linen manufacture of this kingdom; so long as said further bounty, granted by said act of the British parliament, shall continue and remain payable, every merchant, who shall export any flax-seed from this kingdom, shall for every hogthead thereof pay a further duty of five shillings and six pence custom to the king, his heirs, and successors, over and above the duty granted by said act of the third of his majesty's reign, unless oath made before the commissioners, sub-commissioners, or officer of the port where such flax-seed shall be exported, that the same was of the growth of this kingdom.

II. *sect. 2.* Every person exporting or attempting to export any foreign flax-seed, without paying said duties of five shillings, and five shillings and six pence, shall forfeit all such flax-seed, and also twenty shillings *per* hogthead

Flax.

hogshead for all such flax-seed so exported or attempted to be exported; and 20s. per hog-shead, one moiety of such flax-seed and of such penalty to go to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the other to the person who shall give information of the same.

III. *sect.* 3. No person shall be entitled to receive the premium granted by said act third of his majesty, or to obtain any certificate that such bounty has been paid, until he shall make oath before the collector of the customs in the port, where such seeds imported, expressing the name of the country and port from whence he believes the same was imported, and that he verily believes the same is sound and good, and of the growth of the summer then next preceding, and that the same has been imported for the purpose of being sowed, and is fitting for that purpose, and has not been imported for the use of any manufacturer of oil, or for the purpose of being converted into oil, or of being exported out of this kingdom.

IV. *sect.* 4. Provided any person, who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false oath contrary to true intent and meaning of this act, shall for every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds, payable to and recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, and shall be subject to all such penalties and punishments, as persons are subject to, convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

V. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 7. Whereas by an act third year of his present majesty, for continuing the encouragement by former acts to the flaxen and hempen manufactures; whoever should import or cause to be imported any good and sound hemp-seed or flax-seed from any port in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Germany, or on the Baltick sea, or within the Sound, or from Hamburg or Altena, or any of the English plantations in America, within twenty-one years from the end of the then session, and from thence to the end of the next succeeding session, should receive for every hogshead of such hemp-seed or flax-seed, as a premium; five shillings sterling, paid by such officers, and in such manner as drawbacks usually paid: for the more effectual encouragement of importation a bounty of five shillings shall be paid for every hogshead of good and sound hemp-seed or flax-seed of the growth of the United Provinces, or Austria, Netherlands, and imported from thence, to the persons who shall so import or cause the same to be so imported; and such bounty shall continue to be paid from the first of January next until the first of May, 1778, subject however to the several clauses, regulations, and restrictions contained in said act concerning the bounties therein given and provided.

Game.

Stat. 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 32. *sect.* 2. An act the third of his present majesty, and an act the 25th of George the Second, for better preservation of the game, and every provision in said acts, continued to the 24th of June, 1783, and to the end of the then next session, with the following amendments.

II. *sect.* 2. Whereas many idle persons take and destroy game on Sundays, when the first of August or September happen to fall on a Sunday; after the 24th of June, 1776, every person, who shall wilfully take, kill, or destroy

Game.

and 2d Monday in August, partridge or quail 1st Saturday in January and 1st Monday in September. liable to penalties in said acts.

destroy, or have in possession, or sell or expose to sale, buy, or cause to be bought, any grouse between the first Saturday in January and the second Monday in August in any year, or any partridge or quail between the first Saturday in January and the first Monday in September in any year, shall be liable to same penalties, as inflicted by said acts for preservation of game on any person convicted of offending.

Gaols.

Breaking gaol to rescue themselves or others, tho' not capital offenders,

felony, death; tried before the others.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 19. Whereas gaols have of late been frequently broke open, and prisoners set at large: after passing this act persons, who by force or violence break open any gaol or prison, with intention to rescue and enlarge themselves, or any other prisoner therein confined on account of any offence, though not capital, and found guilty thereof, shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy, and shall and may be tried before trial or attainder of the person so enlarged; any law or statute to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Glebe.

Tenant for life in possession may by deed exchange as a glebe for parish minister or school-master's demesne, as tenant in tail, by 1 G. 2. c. 15. 2 Anne. c. 10, or by any other act in force.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* Whereas a doubt hath arisen, whether under the several acts in force relative to exchange of glebe, and for other purposes, a tenant for life of lands in possession is empowered and authorized to exchange such lands, or any part thereof, in like manner, and for such purposes, as tenants in tail in possession are enabled; to remove said doubt, and for better and more speedy execution of the good purposes intended by said acts, it shall be lawful for every person, seized of an estate for life in possession in any lands, by deed or deeds, under his or their hands and seals, to exchange such lands, or any part thereof, as a glebe for the incumbent or minister of any parish, having actual cure of souls, or for a demesne for a master of any free-school, in such manner, and to such effect, as persons seized of an estate tail in possession are enabled to grant such lands as a glebe for incumbent of any parish having actual cure of souls, by an act the first of George the second, and under such restrictions as he or they might have done by an act the second of queen Anne, or any other act now in force.

Endowments of new glebe or demesne may be made, tho' the church, chapel, curacy, or school possessed of more than 10 and under 20 acres, so as not above 40 in all.

II. *sect. 2.* Whereas there is room to doubt, whether endowments can be made under the powers and statutes in force, where such church, chapel, or perpetual curacy, or free-schools, shall, at the time of intended endowment, be possessed of ten acres of glebe in perpetuity; for better encouragement of the clergy to build glebe houses, and reside within their parishes, it shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical or lay corporation, or body corporate or politick, and for every person seized of an estate in fee, for life, or in tail, of any lands in possession, without consent of the next heir, or next in remainder, under the several rules, limitations, and restrictions of the several statutes in force for that purpose, to endow with new glebe and demesne any church, chappel, perpetual curacy, or free-school, though at the time of said endowment in possession of more than ten, and under twenty

Glebe.

twenty acres of glebe lands or demesne, to such church, chappel, perpetual curacy, or free-school of right belonging; provided such quantity of land so granted, together with all other glebe before belonging, shall not exceed forty acres plantation measure.

III. *sect. 3.* Provided nothing in this act shall extend to alter or take away from the force of the laws and statutes relative to exchange of glebe, or endowments of churches with new glebes; but the same, and every part thereof, shall remain and be in full force, as if this act never made, save where they, or any of them, altered or amended by this act. Statutes as to exchange of glebes and endowments, in force, save as altered.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 2. cap. 18. sect. 1.* After the 25th of March, 1776, until the twenty-fifth of March, 1778, there shall be paid, by every hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other trading person going from town to town, or to other mens houses, fairs, marts, or markets, and travelling either on foot, or with horse, horses, or otherwise, (except as herein after mentioned) and carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes (except as herein after mentioned) a duty of twenty shillings by the year; and every person so travelling with any horse, ass, mule, or any other beast or beasts, bearing or drawing burthen, shall pay twenty shillings by the year, from the 25th of March, 1776. to the 25th of March, 1778, for each beast bearing or drawing burthen, he or she shall so travel with, over and above the first mentioned duty of twenty shillings by the year; which rates and duties shall be collected by such persons, and in such manner, ways and means, as the duty for licences to keep alehouses is raised and collected by an act thirty-third George the second, *for better regulating the collection of his majesty's revenue*, as fully; to all intents and purposes, as if the provisions in said act for that purpose were particularly mentioned and enacted again in this present act. To pay 20s. a year to 25 March, 1778, and 20s. each beast raised as for ale-house licences, by 33 G. 2. c. 10. s. 93.

II. *sect. 2.* Every pedlar, hawker, petty-chapman, and other trading person so travelling, shall, before the 25th of March, 1776, and so likewise in every year, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the collector of excise where he or she shall reside or dwell, a note in writing, under his or her hand, or under hand of some person by her or him authorized, how and in what manner he or she intends to travel and trade, whether on foot, or with one or more horses, asses, mules, or other beasts bearing or drawing burthen; and thereupon a licence or licences shall be granted by such collector for so travelling and trading; for which he or she shall thereupon pay, or cause to be paid for each licence, the yearly duty herein before directed. Note of intended manner of travelling delivered yearly to collector; licence thereupon, and payment of duty.

III. *sect. 3.* If any such hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other person, after the 25th of March, 1776, be found trading as aforesaid, without, or contrary to, or not warranted by such licence, such person shall, for each offence forfeit five pounds; one moiety to the informer, the other to the Incorporated Society for promoting English protestant schools; and if any person so trading, upon demand by any revenue officer, justice of peace, mayor, constable, or other officer of the peace of any county, city, town corporate, or borough, where he or she shall so trade, shall refuse to produce and shew immediately his or her licence for so trading, the person Trading contrary s1. to informer and the Society. Refusing to shew licence. 20s. to informer,

Hawkers and Pedlars.

or committed.	person so refusing shall forfeit twenty shillings to the informer, and for non-payment suffer as a common vagrant, and be committed to house of correction.
Collectors to grant licence with the age, abode, and description ;	IV. <i>sect.</i> 4. It shall be lawful to and for collectors of the several districts, and they are respectively required, upon the terms and receipt as aforesaid, to grant one or more licence or licences under their hands to every hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or any other trading person, for him or herself, with one or more horses, asses, mules, or beasts, which they shall travel with, as the case shall require, according to the terms and directions of this act ; and said collectors are required to insert in such licences the ages, places of abode, and a particular description of the persons, to whom licences shall be granted, and to number each licence, and keep particular entries of such descriptions and licences ; for each of which licences shall be taken by such collectors for their own use one shilling, and no more, except such hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman, shall travel with horse, ass, or mule, or other beast, bearing or drawing burthen, and in that case shall be paid for each of such licences two shillings, and no more, over and above the duties aforesaid ; and collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts of the duties hereby granted, and pay the money arising thereby into treasury, as other money received for use of his majesty.
numbered and entered ;	
fee 1s. with a beast 2s.	
separate accounts kept, paid into treasury.	
Accountable as for other money.	V. <i>sect.</i> 5. Said collectors accountable to his majesty for the duties hereby granted, and subject to like penalties and forfeitures for not rendering a true account, and paying in manner before mentioned, as they are liable unto for not rendering a true account of any money received for use of his majesty.
Paid to the Society without deduction.	VI. <i>sect.</i> 6. The monies, arising from said duties, shall from time to time be brought into the exchequer, and without any fee or deduction whatsoever be paid by vice-treasurer or receiver-general to the Incorporated Society for promoting English protestants schools, or to their treasurer for use of said Society.
Forged licence sol. to King and prosecutor,	VII. <i>sect.</i> 7. If any person forge or counterfeit, or cause to be forged or counterfeited, any licence for purposes aforesaid, or travel with such forged or counterfeited licence, knowing the same, such Person shall forfeit fifty pounds ; one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall prosecute or sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at the Four-courts in Dublin ; in which no essoign, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed ; and such person shall be subject to such other pains and penalties, as may be inflicted for forgery.
and penalties for forgery.	
General issue. treble costs on non-suit, &c.	VIII. <i>sect.</i> 8. If any person sued, molested, or troubled for putting in execution any of the powers in this act, or for doing any thing pursuant thereto, such person shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence ; and if the plaintiff non-suited, or judgment against him upon demurrer or otherwise, or a verdict pass for defendant, or a dismiss upon a civil bill, such defendant shall have treble costs ; recovered as by law costs to defendants in other cases.
Constable neglecting 4os. to the Society and prosecutor,	IX. <i>sect.</i> 9. If any constable refuse or neglect upon due Notice, or his own view, to be aiding and assisting in execution of this act, being thereunto required, being convicted by oath of one or more credible witnesses, before any justice for the county or place where such offence committed, shall forfeit every such offence forty shillings ; levied by distress and sale
by distress and sale.	

Hawkers and Pedlars.

of goods, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice ; one moiety to said Society, the other moiety to the informer who shall prosecute, rendering the overplus, if any, to owner of goods distrained.

X. *sect. 10.* It shall be lawful for any person to seize and detain any such hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other trading person, and also the goods they shall be found trading with, until they produce a licence, if they have any ; and if found trading without licence contrary to this act, it shall be lawful for such person so seizing, taking to assistance such persons as he shall think fit, to carry the person seized, as also said goods, before some one of his majesty's justices for the county or place, or before the collector for the district where such offence committed ; which justices and collectors are strictly required either upon confession, or due proof of a witness upon oath, that the person had so traded, unless such licence shall be produced by such offender before said justice or collector, by warrant under hand and seal to cause five pounds to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of goods, wares, or merchandizes, rendering the overplus if any, to the owner, after deducting reasonable charges for taking said distress, and out of said sale to pay the penalty and forfeiture.

XI. *sect. 11.* This act shall not extend to prohibit any person from selling any act of parliament, form of prayer, proclamation, gazette, almanack, or other printed paper, or any fish, fruit, or victuals, nor to hinder any persons the real workers or makers of any goods or wares within this kingdom, or their wives, or apprentices, from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, and selling any of said goods or wares of their making, in any publick fairs, markets, or elsewhere ; nor any tinker, cooper, glazier, plumber, harness-mender, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, household goods, or harness whatsoever, from going about such business only, or from carrying with them proper materials for mending the same, and no other thing for sale.

XII. *sect. 12.* This act shall not extend to subject any person, who shall carry raw and unmanufactured wool, or frizes, worsted or woollen stockings, from one part of the kingdom to another, or expose the same to sale in any fair, market, or other place, to any of the duties or penalties before mentioned ; so as such person shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other wares, goods, or merchandizes.

XIII. *sect. 13.* This act shall not prohibit or restrain from selling, or exposing to sale, in any place whatsoever, any flax, tow, hemp, flaxen yarn, hempen yarn, ticken, plain, striped, chequered, painted or stained linens, buckrams or canvas, so as such persons shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other goods, wares, or merchandizes.

XIV. *sect. 14.* This act shall not subject any persons, who carry any pots or griddles of cast iron or metal, from one part of the kingdom to another, or expose the same to sale in any fair, market, or other place, to any greater duty than twenty shillings by the year in the whole, although such persons trade or travel with one or more horses, or beasts drawing or bearing burthen ; so as such persons shall not at same time carry, or expose to sale, any other goods, wares, or merchandizes.

XV. *sect. 15.* It shall be lawful for the commissioners of revenue, or any three or more, to order and direct to be paid out of the monies raised by this act, to said collectors, their clerks, or any other person, such sums,

Hawkers and Pedlars.

as they or any of them reasonably deserve for their service, or may have expended in execution of, or relation to this act.

Not to licence, save as before.

XVI. *sect.* 16. This act shall not be construed to give any power for licensing any hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman, to sell, or expose to sale, any wares, or merchandizes in any city, borough, town-corporate, or market-town, any otherwise than he or she might have done before; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Private conveying and selling in hired places, or on booths or stalls without licence, leather-cutters and sellers, cast cloaths cryers, deemed within the act.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Whereas dealers, hawkers and pedlars, to evade duty on licences, do not openly travel from town to town, or to mens houses, but privately convey and carry their goods, wares, and merchandizes, and sell, or expose to sale, in shops, rooms, warehouses, or other places hired in cities, towns, and places where they are not usually resident, and divers other persons privately carry and convey to publick streets and places in cities, towns-corporate, and other places where they reside, but not adjoining or near to their dwelling-houses or apartments, and sell, and expose to sale, upon booths, stalls, or standings, without licence; and several people, under denomination of leather-cutters or leather-sellers, hawk about parcels of leather in booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise; and also divers, under denomination of cryers of old cast cloaths, do also hawk about streets, and also expose to sale, on stands, stalls, or otherwise, without licence: and a doubt has arisen, whether such persons are to be deemed hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen, or trading persons, within the meaning of former acts; after the 25th of March, 1776, until the 25th of March, 1778, all and every the persons aforesaid shall pay such duty, and take out such licences as aforesaid; and in case any person whatsoever shall be found trading, selling, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes (except as herein excepted) in any shop, room, warehouse, or other place in any city, borough, town-corporate, market-town, village, or other places wherein he, she, or they have not been resident one calendar month previous, and sell, or expose to sale, such goods, wares, or merchandizes therein, or in any of them, without licence as aforesaid, such persons respectively, and also all such as found trading, selling, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatsoever (except as aforesaid) upon booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise, in any publick streets, or places in any city, borough, town-corporate, market-town, village, or other place, such booths or places of sale not being adjacent or adjoining their dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, or other apartments, and also all under denomination of leather-cutters or leather-sellers, who hawk about from town to town, and sell, or expose to sale, in cities and towns-corporate, or in fairs, marts, or markets, or other places, large or small parcels of leather, in or upon booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise; and also all under denomination of cryers of old cast cloaths, who shall hawk about the streets, lanes, or alleys of cities and towns-corporate, and other places, to purchase or sell old cast cloaths of any kind, or shall sell, or expose to sale, any such goods on stands, stalls, or otherwise, without licence, all such persons shall be deemed and taken hawkers, pedlars, or petty-chapmen, within the meaning of this act, to all intents and purposes, and liable to all penalties and forfeitures upon hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen, and others, travelling without licence; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. *sect.*

Hawkers and Pedlars.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* After the 25th March, 1776, until the 25th of March, 1778, every hawker, pedlar, and petty-chapman, for every person that shall be employed or carry, whether servant or other person, in his or her company, or otherwise, any boxes, bundles, or parcels of goods, wares, or merchandizes, on their backs, arms, or otherwise, separate or distinct, for the purpose of selling and trading with the the same, shall take out and pay for as aforesaid a separate and distinct foot licence for every such person; and every hawker, pedlar, and petty-chapman, for every horse, mule, ass, or beast of burthen, he or she shall make use of or drive, whether in his or her own company, or otherwise, shall take out and pay for a separate and distinct horse licence; and such separate and distinct person, whether servant or other person employed or carrying such boxes, bundles, or parcels, and such hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman, that shall not take out a horse licence for every horse, or beast of burthen, he or she shall make use of, or drive, shall be subject and liable to all penalties and forfeitures upon hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen, and others trading without licence; it being the true intent and meaning, that for one foot licence no more goods, wares, or merchandizes shall be hawked about for sale, than one person can well or reasonably bear, carry, or travel with, and for one horse licence no more goods, wares, or merchandizes shall be carried about as aforesaid, than one horse, ass, mule, or other beast can well or reasonably bear or carry or travel with; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Separate foot and horse licences for every person employed, and for every beast.

Highways.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 6. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act the last Recital of 13 & 14 sessions for amending the road from Dundalk to Dunleer in the county of G. 3. c. 30. Lowth the trustees in said act are not permitted to receive tolls from persons travelling on said road, except at such gate, as shall be erected by their order between the white house of Lurgan Green and the road from Lurgan Green to Ardee, through the commons of Drumiskin, by the lands of White Rath, and from thence to the great road from Ardee to Dundalk; by which means many persons travelling from Dundalk to Dunleer pass through said commons of Drumiskin without paying toll at said gate, to the very great diminution of the tolls necessary for repair of said road; for amending the road from the house of Mathew Cassidy in the bridge ward of Dundalk to the town of Dunleer aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the trustees in said act, or any seven or more (from the passing of this act) to authorize such person or persons, as they shall appoint, to erect one or more gate or gates, turnpike or turnpikes, in, upon, or across any part or parts of said road from Dundalk to Dunleer, between the road leading from said turnpike road to the house formerly inhabited by James Matthews in Haggardstown, and the said white house of Lurgan Green, and also a toll-house or toll-houses, and there to demand, receive, and take the tolls and duties; which said trustees are empowered to take by said Act at the gate now erected upon said road, during the term mentioned in said act.

The trustees or any 7 may erect turnpikes on any parts of the road from Dundalk to Dunleer during the term.

Highways.

Recital 25 G. 2.
c. 19

tolls insufficient ;
2d every carriage by
1 horse, except with
turf.

25 G. 2 c. 19. not
otherwise altered.

Recital 9 G. 2. c. 23.

tolls insufficient ;

Trustees named.

the toll ;

on refusing toll may
distrain and sell in
5 days.

II. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act 25th of George the second, *for making the road from Athy to Leighlinbridge*, several tolls and duties are charged, and one penny for every carriage drawn but by one horse : and said tolls and duties are insufficient to keep said roads in repair, and pay the interest of the sums raised on credit of said act ; in lieu of said toll or duty of one penny, two pence be paid for every car or carriage, drawn but by one horse, mare, or gelding, passing or repassing on said road, excepting cars and horses loaded with turf, to the persons named in said act, or survivors of them, or any five or more, or to such persons as they or survivor, or any five or more, shall authorize or appoint, to and for the uses and purposes in said act set forth ; the said toll or duty to be paid and recoverable in such manner and form, as the other tolls and duties are paid and recoverable by said act.

III. *sect. 2.* All tolls and duties in said act, and all and every the clauses and matters therein, not altered or amended by this, shall be in full force ; it not being intended by this act to alter or amend the same but in the particular aforesaid.

IV. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 13. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed ninth George the second, *for repairing the road from Kilcullen to Timabo*, and the tolls and duties granted have not been sufficient ; for more effectually amending and repairing said road, and keeping in good order and repair, and securing the debts now due, or which shall hereafter become due, on account of said roads for honest and fair creditors ; William duke of Leinster, Richard earl of Cavan, &c and survivors of them, shall be trustees of said road, and they, or any five or more, or such persons as they appoint, shall and may after the first of April, 1776, cause to be erected one or more gate or gates, turnpike or turnpikes, in, upon, or across any part of said road, and also toll-houses, and there take the tolls and duties following ; for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair drawn by six horses, geldings, mares, or mules, two shillings ; drawn by four geldings, mares, or mules, one shilling and six pence ; drawn by two horses, mares, geldings, asses, or mules, one shilling ; every waggon, wain, cart or carriage with four wheels five shillings ; with two wheels, drawn by three or more horses, geldings, mares, mules, asses, or beasts of draft, three shillings ; of two wheels, drawn by two, six pence ; every chair, or chaise, or capriole, drawn by one, six pence ; every cart, car, or other carriage having but one, two pence, except cars and carriages with turf only, and drawn by one, which are hereby excepted from any of said tolls ; every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass with any person riding, two pence ; laden or unladen, and not drawing or having any person riding, three half pence ; every drove or score of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, two shillings and six pence, and so in proportion ; every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, goats, or lambs, one shilling and three pence by the score, and so in proportion ; every carriage whereon any mill-stone, two shillings and six pence ; which sums shall be demanded and taken as a toll or duty ; and the money so raised shall be vested in said trustees ; and every part thereof paid, applied, disposed of, and assigned to the purposes, and in such manner as herein after directed ; said trustees, or any five or more, are empowered by themselves, or any persons by them under their hands and seals authorized, to levy the toll upon any persons, who after demand neglect or refuse to pay, by distress of any horses, cattle, or goods, upon which such toll

Highways.

toll is by this act imposed, or upon any goods and chattles of such persons who ought to pay the same, and may detain and keep until such toll, with reasonable charges of such distraining and keeping, be paid; and it shall be lawful for persons so distraining, after five days, to sell the goods distrained, returning the overplus (if any) upon demand to the owner.

V. *sect. 2.* Out of the first money from the profits of the turnpikes, Charges 1st paid: said trustees, or any five, shall first pay and discharge the expence of procuring this act, and erecting such turnpikes and toll-houses; then the profits and toll at any turnpikes now or hereafter erected shall be applied for and towards the repair of said road, beginning such repairs at the green of Kilcullen, and continuing directly on through Athy to the bounds of the county of Kildare; and after completely amended and repaired, all then to repair to arrears of interest now due on money advanced upon credit of the tolls bounds of Kildare; established by said act ninth of George the second, shall be discharged, and arrears of interest; then, and not before, the profit arising by said toll, and all money borrowed on credit of said toll, shall be applied towards making and keeping in repair said road from the bounds of county of Kildare to Timoho; then to Timoho; and thence forward the produce shall be distributed and paid impartially and without preference to each creditor, towards discharge of interest pro- then to interest not portionably to principal advanced on credit of said tolls, such payments above 6 per cent. not to exceed six pounds by the hundred yearly.

VI. *sect. 3.* If any persons owning, renting, or occupying any land permitting passage near any turnpike, permit any person whatsoever to pass through any gate, to avoid toll 10s. passage, or way, to avoid the toll, and thereof convicted upon oath of one or more witnesses before said trustees, or any five, or before one justice for the county wherein offence committed, who are hereby empowered and required to administer such oath, and to hear and determine in a summary way, such persons shall forfeit and pay to the trustees ten shillings, by distress and sale of goods, by warrant, rendering overplus to the owner, the charges being first deducted.

VII. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for said trustees to erect turnpikes on the side of the highway across any way or lane leading out of said road, Side gates so as no and toll-houses, and take such toll as appointed by this act, so as not a double charge. a double charge in case of passing through any other turnpikes.

VIII. *sect. 5.* Said trustees, at meetings, by writing under hands and seals, may appoint fit persons receivers or collectors of such toll, and trustees may appoint collectors and also surveyors, and from time to time remove, as they see occasion, and surveyors; and remove; appoint new ones; and such receivers, collectors, or surveyors, shall, upon accountable monthly on oath; the road, on the first Tuesday in every month, or oftner if required, give in a true, exact, and perfect account in writing under their hands of all monies, they have received, paid, and disbursed, for which oath no fee or reward taken: and in case any money remain in their hands, paid to residue paid to trustees for purposes of this act; said trustees, or any five, or such persons as said trustees by writing under hands and seals empower; which shall be disbursed and laid out in amending said road, and the other purposes, according to true intent and meaning of this act, and not otherwise; and said trustees shall make such allowance to receivers, collectors, and surveyors, and other persons assisting in procuring said road to be repaired by advancing or laying out any money, or otherwise, as to them seem good; so as such allowance to collectors allowance to collectors not above 20l. a year; do not annually exceed twenty pounds, and to surveyors not exceeding surveyors 2s. a day, two shillings *per* day, during such times as employed in the repair; and

Highways.

others 15l. a year each ; defaults inquired of at Sessions ;	so as allowance to other persons employed does not exceed fifteen pounds yearly to each ; and in case receivers, collectors, surveyors, shall not make such account or payment, said justices, at any special session for the county, in which such have acted, shall make inquiry, and finally determine of such default, as well by confession of parties, as by testimony upon oath ; and shall upon conviction commit to the common gaol of the county, where offence committed, without bail or mainprize, until a true and perfect account and payment.
imprisonment till account and payment.	
turnpikes at fords in the Barrow by 9 trustees.	IX. <i>sect.</i> 6. It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any nine, to erect turnpikes on the several roads leading to fords or passages in or through the river Barrow, at and between the towns and lands of Miltown and Magenny in county of Kildare.
Surveyors to raise materials ;	X. <i>sect.</i> 7. It shall be lawful for surveyors, and such persons as they appoint, to dig, raise, gather, take, and carry away any gravel, furze, sand, stones, or other materials, out of any waste or common of any parish, town, village, or hamlet, in or near which any foundrous or ruinous places of the said road do lie ; and for want of sufficient there, out of the waste or common of any neighbouring parish, town, village, or hamlet, without paying for the same ; and where not sufficient in common or waste near adjoining, may, by order of any five, in writing, raise the same in grounds of any persons, not built upon, and not a park, garden, orchard, yard, or meadow, planted walk, or avenue to a house, where any such materials are or may be found, and from time to time to carry away so much as said surveyors shall adjudge necessary for amending and repairing, paying such rates to owner or occupier, as the trustees, or any five, adjudge reasonable ; and in case any difference touching the damage arise, the judge at next assizes shall finally determine the same.
places excepted ;	
paying damage as by 5 trustees ; difference settled next assizes.	
Annoyances removed.	XI. <i>sect.</i> 8. It shall be lawful for surveyors, and persons as they appoint, to remove and prevent annoyances, and to cleanse any ditch or water-course adjoining, and cut down, lop, or top any trees or bushes on said highway, or in hedges or banks immediately adjoining, and to take away and remove, the owner or occupier neglecting ten days after notice in writing of five trustees, the charges whereof shall be reimbursed by such owner or occupiers : and if after removal any persons again offend in like kind, such persons, being convicted upon oath before one justice for the county, shall for every such offence forfeit unto said trustees, where such offence committed, ten shillings, to be levied in manner aforesaid.
Causeways and drains made ;	XII. <i>sect.</i> 9. It shall be lawful for surveyors, by order of five, to make causeways upon the said walk, and to make drains through any grounds contiguous to said roads, and erect arches of brick, timber, or stone, and widen narrow parts, by opening, clearing, and laying into the said highway any ground of any persons contiguous, such ground not being built upon, and not a park, garden, orchard, yard, planted walk, or avenue to a house, and also cause ditches or trenches to be made in such places as aforesaid, and in such manner as any five adjudge necessary, making such reasonable satisfaction to owner or occupier for damages, as assessed by the judge or judges of assizes next after, or by the justices of peace at next general assizes or quarter sessions, in case of any difference, which said judges or justices are authorized to hear and determine in a summary way ; if any owner or occupier of water-courses or ditches adjoining, neglect or refuse to scour or cleanse, and to make so deep, and in such manner
road widened ;	
ditches and trenches ;	
satisfaction for damages ;	
difference settled next assizes or Sessions ;	

Highways.

as surveyors adjudge convenient, after eight days notice, it shall be lawful for surveyors to set men to scour and make the same, and by warrant in writing of any five trustees to levy the charge upon the goods or estates of owners or occupiers, by distress and sale, rendering the overplus, after all charges.

XIII. *sect. 10.* Provided, if such owner or occupier find him or herself aggrieved by said surveyors, in making or enlarging such water-courses, ditches, or any of them, of or to unnecessary or unreasonable dimensions, or in more inconvenient places, or greater number than necessary, or shall demand or require unreasonable sums for doing the same, it shall be lawful to complain to the next quarter-sessions for the county, giving eight days notice to said surveyor; which court shall have full power and authority to give relief; and if such cause of complaint happen within fourteen days before next quarter-sessions, in like manner to make complaint at the second quarter-sessions.

XIV. *sect. 11.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any five, to ascertain, describe, and set apart such proportion of lands adjoining, as they judge necessary for carrying in a more direct line; provided no part be built on, and not part of any garden, orchard, yard, planted walk, or avenue to a house, or of any park or paddock for deer, or any field inclosed with a stone wall five feet high, made with lime and sand; and to treat with owners, or others interested in said ground for recompence and satisfaction; in case any persons neglect or refuse to treat, or through any disability by non-age, coverture, or special limitation in any settlement, or other impediment, cannot or otherwise howsoever refuse to dispose of their interests in such land, as said trustees think convenient, said trustees are empowered to issue warrants to sheriffs to impanel and return, at such time and place within the county as appointed in such warrants (of which notice is to be given to the party at least five days before) a sufficient jury, who upon their oaths shall enquire into the true and real value; and such verdicts or inquisitions as found and returned, ascertaining the value, shall be final and conclusive as well to said trustees, as to the several owners and proprietors, notwithstanding any disability or incapacity whatsoever.

XV. *sect. 12.* Said trustees, or any nine, may, under hands and seals, assign over said toll, or any part, the costs and charges to be paid out of such toll, for any term or time during this act, as a security for any money borrowed for that purpose, to secure the repayment, with lawful interest, or less, if the same can be so had; which money shall be applied and disposed of towards all or any of the purposes by this act.

XVI. *sect. 13.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any nine, to make out orders in writing to treasurer or receiver, requiring him to pay to persons named, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the growing interest, as the same shall from time to time become due, until the principal paid off and discharged at one entire payment, or otherwise; provided no order be for greater sum than fifty pounds.

XVII. *sect. 14.* All persons, to whom such order given, or their executors or administrators, may by indorsements transfer the rights and benefit of the sum mentioned; which indorsements, upon notice to the treasurer or receiver, and an entry in a book for that purpose, which treasurer shall,

ditches cleaned after 8 days notice.

Complaint by owner on 8 days notice to next sessions; or if within 14 days to the second.

Road shortened by 5 trustees;

satisfaction made; on refusal to treat, or disability, warrant to sheriff to return a jury; 5 days notice;

verdict final.

9 trustees may borrow on assignment of toll.

Orders by 9 trustees to pay interest;

no order above 50l.

Orders transferable by indorsement;

entered.

Highways.

shall, upon request, without charge, fee, or reward, make accordingly, and permit to be viewed, at reasonable hours, shall entitle the indorsee or assignee, executor, administrators, or assigns, to the sole benefit of the sum so transferred or assigned; and said order may, in like manner, be assigned or transferred by such assignee, executors, or administrators, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of persons, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge said assignment, or the sum transferred, or any part.

Numbered.

XVIII. *sect.* 15. Treasurer shall arithmetically number all orders given in pursuance of this act, as delivered out, commencing by number one.

Surplus 200l. drawn by ballot at Athy;

XIX. *sect.* 16. The tolls shall be applied to the purposes before mentioned, and also to discharge of the interest of money borrowed, and all the surplus applied in discharge of the principal so borrowed, or to be borrowed, in manner herein after mentioned, *viz.* when such surplus shall amount to two hundred pounds, said treasurer shall cause the number of all orders and sums contained to be written on several tickets of parchment, rolled, sealed up, and put into a box or urn, and well mixed together, and an indifferent person appointed by said trustees, or any five, shall publicly between ten and twelve of a day publicly advertised in the Dublin Gazette at least twenty days before, at Athy, draw out as many, as the sums contained shall amount to two hundred pounds; and the persons, the number of whose orders, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, within twenty days after said orders so drawn, be paid the principal with the interest, and shall, upon payment thereof, deliver up their orders to said treasurer to be cancelled; and the interest shall cease from the expiration of twenty days, counted from the day of drawing.

20 days advertisement.

Toll at first gate;

XX. *sect.* 17. Provided, in case more than one turnpike on the side of said highway, no person having paid toll at the first gate through which such person shall pass, and producing a note or ticket, shall be liable to pay any toll at any other, such person delivering said ticket at the latter gate the same day; and no person, having occasion to pass where the toll taken, who shall return the same day upon or with the same horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, cattle, coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, calash, waggon, cart, car, or carriage, shall be liable the same day to pay said toll more than once in the same road.

but once a day,

Giving tickets to avoid toll 10s.

XXI. *sect.* 18. Every person giving, disposing, or offering, and the person receiving, notes or tickets, being convicted upon oath before said trustees, or any five, or before one justice, shall respectively forfeit ten shillings, to be levied, recovered, and disposed of, as any other penalty for forfeiture is directed by this act.

Election days toll-free.

XXII. *sect.* 19. Provided all coaches and passengers on horseback shall pass and repass toll-free on the day, on which an election for knight of the shire for Kildare or Queen's county, or for any burghs for any borough in said counties.

5 trustees may compound.

XXIII. *sect.* 20. Said trustees, or any five, may compound or agree by the year, or otherwise, with any person using to travel through with any milch cows, horse, mare, or gelding, ass, or mule, coach, or other carriage, for any sum paid quarterly from time to time.

XXIV. *sect.*

Highways.

XXIV. *sect.* 21. Provided no person shall be charged, who shall carry any quantity of materials for making or repairing said road, or any of the roads in the parishes in which the same lie, or in any of the neighbouring parishes, nor be chargeable for any carts, cars, or waggons loaden with corn in the straw only, nor for plows, harrows, or implements of husbandry, in order to the using or repairing of the same in the parishes, which the said highway or road do lie; nor any toll taken for any cattle going to water, or for any post-horse carrying the mail or packet, or for such horse as used only to ride on by owner or driver of any carriage; provided such horse pass through with such carriage; nor taken for horses of soldiers upon march, or for carriages attending them, nor carriages travelling with vagrants sent by passes, or with prisoners transmitted.

XXV. *sect.* 22. The tolls shall take place and have continuance from first of April, 1776, during sixty-one years. Persons exempted.
Continuance 61 years.

XXVI. *sect.* 23. Provided, if before expiration of sixty-one years all parts of said road sufficiently made, amended, and repaired, and so adjudged by majority of trustees, and after repayment of money borrowed, with interest, and costs and charges thereof, said tolls shall be decreased respectively one-half of their present amount, the said reserved moiety to be applied toward keeping up and preserving said road in repair. On adjudication of trustees and repayment, toll decreased one half.

XXVII. *sect.* 24. It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any five, upon death, removal, or refusing to act, to elect another fit and able person, or so many persons more living in county of Kildare and Queen's county, to be joined in execution of all powers in them reposed. Vacancies supplied

XXVIII. *sect.* 25. The clerk and treasurer shall fourteen days previous to the first of May every year give notice by advertisement in the Gazette of a board to be held in Athy on the first of May between eleven and three, at which said trustees, or any nine, shall proceed to examine accounts; and said clerk and treasurer are to produce their books and all accounts; at which board the creditors, or their agents, may register their debentures, and settle their accounts, and receive from said trustees such payments of interest or principal, as the funds will enable said trustees to make; such payments made in such manner and under such restrictions as already mentioned. Board at Athy every 1st May; advertised 14 days before; books produced; accounts settled.

XXIX. *sect.* 26. Said trustees, or any fifteen, shall meet at Athy on the first of April next, may then adjourn, and afterwards meet there, or at any other place near said highway, as said trustees or any five think proper and convenient, as often as necessary; and if there shall not appear a sufficient number to act, and to adjourn, the clerk, by notice in writing, affixed at turnpikes at least ten days before next meeting, shall appoint said trustees to meet where last appointed, or at some other convenient house near said road, on that day fortnight upon which such last meeting was appointed; and said trustees at all meetings shall defray their own charges and expences. Meetings appointed.

XXX. *sect.* 27. Provided no trustee shall have or accept of any place of profit arising out of or by reason of the toll, but such person shall be incapable from time of accepting and continuing to enjoy such place of profit of acting as a trustee. No place of profit to trustee.

XXXI. *sect.* 28. If any suit commenced for any thing in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in county of Kildare or Queen's county, and Actions in Kildare or Queen's county; and

Highways.

general issue, &c.	and not elsewhere; and defendants may plead general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and if it appear so, or such action brought in any other county, the jury shall find for defendants, and upon such verdict, or if plaintiff be nonsuited, or discontinue after defendants appeared, or if on demurrer judgment given against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy for the same as in any other cases in law.
treble costs to defendants.	
a publick act.	XXXII. <i>sect.</i> 29. This deemed a publick act.
tolls and provisions in 9 G. 2, c. 23, to cease.	XXXIII. <i>sect.</i> 30. Provided from the 1st of April, 1776, the tolls granted by said act the ninth year of his late majesty, and all provisions therein, not hereby re-enacted, shall cease.
continuance 41 years.	XXXIV. <i>sect.</i> 31. Provided the several tolls and duties hereby granted, and all other the provisions and regulations herein contained, shall take place and have continuance from and after the 1st of April, 1776 for and during the term and space of 41 years, and no longer.
on adjudication of trustees and re-payment, toll to cease.	XXXV. <i>sect.</i> 32. If before expiration of said term of 41 years all parts of said road sufficiently amended and repaired, and so adjudged by majority of trustees, and if re-payment made of money advanced or borrowed on credit of said tolls, with all interest, and if all costs and charges attending the same paid and satisfied, said tolls shall cease, and be utterly void, any thing herein before to the contrary notwithstanding.
Recital 3 & 4 G. 3. c. 36.	XXXVI. <i>Stat.</i> 15 & 16 Geo. 3. <i>cap.</i> 28. <i>sect.</i> 1. Whereas the regulations in an act the third and fourth of his present majesty, for making more convenient approaches to the city of Dublin, by a new turnpike-road, are not sufficient, and since said act many houses have been built to the northward of McDonnell's-lane, which will make it highly inconvenient to have the road in the direction pointed out by said act, but it will be much more advantageous to inhabitants of Dublin to have said road to the northward of Eccles-street; therefore for the surveying, making, amending, and keeping in repair a circular road sixty feet wide in the clear at least, round Dublin, beginning at the wall of the river Anna Liffey, to the eastward of the marine nursery, and from thence to the new bridge lately built on the south of Kilmainham, and across said river at or near Island-bridge, and on the out-side of his majesty's park the Phoenix, to the northward of the fields of Henry Meredyth, near the road from Dublin to Finglafs, and from thence to the northward of Eccles-street in Dorset-street, and to the wall of the river eastward of the delft manufactory, lately kept by — Ashbourne, in such direction as said trustees or any fifteen under their hands and seals order and direct; it shall be lawful for the members of both houses, and the trustees named in said act, or elected since, and every justice for the county and city of Dublin, having estate of freehold in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds at least, within either of said counties, or any seven or more, or such persons as any seven appoint, to erect, or cause to be erected, one or more gates or turnpikes upon any parts of said road, and toll-houses, and there to demand, receive, and take, instead of the tolls and duties in the former act (which from the passing hereof shall cease and be repealed) the tolls and duties following; for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, drawn by six horses or more, one shilling and six pence; drawn by
7 trustees may erect turnpikes;	less
and take tolls in lieu of the former repealed;	
coach and 6, 1s. 6d.	

Highways.

less than six, and more than two, one shilling; drawn by two horses, six pence; for every chaise, or chair with one horse, three pence; every brewer's dray, with wheels narrower than nine inches, five shillings and five pence; every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, the breadth not less than six inches at the sole, and the streaks set on with flat or rose-headed nails, and the fore axle-tree being so much shorter than the hind, that such carriage shall roll at least ten inches of the road in breadth on each side, and the wheels at such a distance from each other, that the space between the middle of one track, and the middle of the other, shall be from four feet ten inches to five feet, drawn by three or more horses, three pence; every waggon, wain, or cart, or carriage with two wheels, the breadth not less than six inches at the least, and the streaks thereof set with flat or rose-headed nails, two pence; every waggon, wain, or cart with four wheels, narrower than six inches, ten shillings; every waggon, wain, or cart with two wheels, narrower than six inches, having two or more horses, five shillings; every car or cart, having but one horse, or mule, the breadth of the wheels being three inches at the sole, and the streaks set on with flat or rose-headed nails, two pence; every cart or car having but one horse, or mule, the breadth of the wheels being four inches at the sole, and the streaks set on with flat or rose-headed nails, one penny half-penny; every car or cart having but one horse, or mule, with wheels narrower than three inches, one shilling; every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden, or unladen, not drawing, one penny; every drove of oxen or neat cattle, one shilling and eight pence by the score, and in proportion for any greater or lesser number; for every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, ten pence by the score, and so in proportion; which sums shall be raised and levied by, and vested in said trustees, and paid, applied, disposed of, and assigned to making or repairing said circular road, and for the several purposes, and under the regulations by said former or this act particularly mentioned; and said trustees shall be vested with all such powers and authorities, as by said act are granted, except where hereby altered, and also vested with such other powers and authorities, as hereby granted and appointed.

XXXVII. *sect. 2.* No gate, turnpike, or toll-house, shall be erected, or tolls paid, upon any part of the present road made by lord Fitzwilliam between the south-wall of said river and the road from Dublin to Donnybrook.

XXXVIII. *sect. 3.* No part of the intended road shall be made through any part of the estates of Lord Palmerstown, or of Henry Monck, without their consent, or consent of their heirs previously had.

XXXIX. *sect. 4.* No gate, turnpike, or toll-house shall be erected, or any toll demanded at any turnpike-gate, between castle of Dublin, and any part of said circular road, except by order of said trustees, or any fifteen, under penalty of ten pounds sterling, to be levied off the goods and chattels of the person levying such toll, or keeping such gate, upon conviction thereof, before any justice of the county, or county of the city of Dublin, who are hereby authorized to hear such complaint, and upon conviction to issue warrant accordingly.

XL. *sect. 5.* Said trustees, or any seven, authorized from time to time to treat, contract, and agree with owners, proprietors, occupiers, and persons interested in any lands, tenements, houses, buildings, grounds, or hereditaments,

more than 2. 1s.
with 2 horses 6d.
1 horse chair, 3d.
drays with wheels
under 9 inches 5s. 5d.
4 wheeled waggons,
&c. with 6 inch
wheels and flat nails,
rolling 10 inches, &c.
drawn by 3 or more,
3d.

2 wheeled, 2d.
4 wheeled, under 9
inches, 10s.
2 wheeled, 5s.
cars, 3 inch wheels,
2d. narrower, 1s.
4 inches, 1d. h.

a horse, &c. 1d.
oxen, 1s. 8d. a score
calves, &c. 10d.
vested in the trustees
for said road,
with all powers in
said act, save as al-
tered.

No turnp' on lord
Fitzwilliam's road;
not thro' estate of
lord Palmerstown, or
H. Monck, without
consent.
No turnpike or toll
between Dublin cas-
tle, and any part of
said road;
penalty 10l.

7 trustees may agree
for purchase or rent
of grounds, &c.

Highways.

and treat with corporations, trustees for infants, &c.

on refusal may summon juries, examine and adjudge compensation as by said act;

take down houses, &c. lay grounds into the new road,

to be a common highway; repaired and rents paid as by this and said act.

Trustees powers not repealed, continued.

7 trustees yearly to appoint a superintendant for southern & northern division; to prevent annoyances within 30 feet of the centre; and to cleanse sewers, &c.

Toll continued 41 years from 26 April, 1776.

No grant at board but on affidavit of 2 literate, before 2 justices, that less will not suffice;

ments, through which such road is to be made, for purchase thereof, or by way of rent or otherwise, as said trustees, or any seven of them, think fit, and to pay for the same, and for any loss or damages in any manner, as by said former act directed; and also it shall be lawful for all bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, and all feoffees in trust, executors, administrators, guardians, committees, and other trustees whatsoever, for any infants, femmes covert, lunaticks, idiots, or cestuique trusts, and for all persons seized, possessed of, or interested in any wise in any such lands, tenements, houses, buildings, ground, or hereditaments, to treat with said trustees, any seven or more, for purchase, and to convey the same to said trustees, in such manner and form, as by said former or this act is directed; and such trustees, in case of neglect or refusal of such owners, proprietors, occupiers, or persons interested, to treat or agree for purchase of such lands, tenements, houses, buildings, grounds, and hereditaments, or any part thereof, as in said former or this act set forth, shall have such power and authority to summon juries, and to examine upon oath, and adjudge compensation to such owners, proprietors, occupiers, or persons interested, and charge the same upon the tolls, in such manner, and under such regulations, as in said act particularly set forth; and it shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven, with workmen or agents, to take down such houses, buildings, and tenements, and lay the ground whereon erected, and also such other grounds, lands, and hereditaments as aforesaid, or such part thereof, into such new road, as they think fit, and such new road, when so laid out and made, shall become a common highway, and be repaired, and kept in repair, and the annual rents thereof paid, and payment of tolls of such road enforced under such regulations, as in said former, or by this act particularly set forth, any proviso in said act to contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XLI. *sect. 6.* All such other powers and authorities for making, repairing, surveying, and keeping in repair said circular road, or collecting and assigning the tolls, and all other powers and authorities whatsoever, given to the trustees by said act, and not herein particularly repealed, continued to said trustees appointed by this act in such manner and form, as by said former act set forth.

XLII. *sect. 7.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven, every year, to appoint one superintendant for the southern division of said road, and one for the northern, and the surveyors appointed, or to be appointed, pursuant to said former act, and such persons as they shall appoint from time to time, to remove and prevent annoyances on any part of said road, or within thirty feet of the center, by filth, dung, ashes, rubbish, sewers, or drains running into said road, and to cleanse any ditch, sewer, or water-course adjoining, or which may be necessary to carry off the water therefrom.

XLIII. *sect. 8.* The toll or duty hereby granted, shall take place and have continuance from 26th of April, 1776, during 41 years.

VLIV. *sect. 9.* No money shall be granted at any board for making or repairing any part of said road, unless it appear by affidavit of two credible persons, who can read and write, sworn before any two justices for the county or city of Dublin, that such a sum is necessary to make or repair so many perches of said road, at so much by the perch, and that a smaller sum will

not

Highways.

not be sufficient; and no money shall be paid by the treasurer to any overseer, unless such overseer shall deliver an affidavit sworn before a board of said trustees, or any two justices for said county or city, that said sum hath been faithfully and honestly expended in making or repairing so many perches of said road, and for his wages, at not more than eighteen pence for each pound so expended in making or repairing, and that he did attend said work diligently and carefully, and shall also produce an exact account of the number of men, horses, and cars, employed each day at said work, and swear to truth of said account; and if there shall not appear at any meeting appointed by said trustees a sufficient number to act, and adjourn to any other day, the treasurer, by notice in Dublin Gazette, at least twenty days before next meeting, shall appoint said trustees to meet where the meeting last appointed, or at some convenient place near said road; and said trustees, at every meeting, shall defray their own charges and expences.

nor payment by treasurer without affidavit by overseer before a board or 2 justices of expending faithfully, and for wages at 18d. per l. of attending carefully, and an exact account;
on default of trustees, treasurer to appoint meeting. 20 days notice in Gazette;
trustees defray their charges.

XLV. *sect. 10.* In any suit for any thing done in pursuance of this act, defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence, and have such other advantages, as in the former act in such case set forth.

General issue pleaded by defendants, &c.

XLVI. *sect. 11.* This act shall be deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading.

A publick act.

XLVII. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 1.* The act thirteenth George the second, and all the authorities, powers, articles, rules, penalties, and clauses therein, except what hereby varied or altered, shall be of full force and effect, and continue from the 1st of May 1776, during the further term of forty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session, for the intents and purposes in said act and hereafter mentioned, as if the same powers were repeated and re-enacted in this act; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

13 G. 2. c. 14. continued 41 years.

XLVIII. *sect. 2.* The persons herein named, and those elected in their stead, according to the rules in said former act, and none other, shall be the trustees for putting the former and this act in execution, for the Leinster and Munster division, and invested with all the powers in the former and this act given.

Trustees named for the Leinster and Munster divisions.

XLIX. *sect. 3.* That part of the road from Timoho, through Ballynakill and Durrow, to the bounds between the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, shall be distinguished by the name of The Leinster Division; and that part from the bounds through Cashell to Tipperary, The Munster Division.

Leinster and Munster divisions.

LX. *sect. 4.* The tolls and duties by the former act shall be collected according to directions of said act, until the 1st of November, 1776, and from 1st of November, 1776, during the former and this act, the trustees herein named, or any seven, or those by them authorized, shall take the tolls and duties following, for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, drawn by six or more, two shillings and six pence; drawn by less than six, and more than two, one shilling and six pence; drawn by two, thirteen pence; for every chair or chaise, drawn by one, six pence; every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, drawn by three

Former tolls paid till 1 Nov. 1776;
after tolls following;
coach and 6; 2s. 6d.
more than 2, 1s. 6d.
by 2, 13d.
1 horse chair 6d.
waggons, &c. with 3 horses, 2s.

Highways.

2 wheels 1s. 6d.
 carts, 6d.
 cars, 2d.
 with turf, 1d.
 a horse, &c. 1½
 oxen, 1s. 8d. per
 score;
 calves, &c. 10d.
 millstone, 5s.
 tolls vested in trust-
 tees;
 debts charged;
 applied to each di-
 vision respectively.

or more, two shillings; and with two wheels, drawn by more than two, one shilling and six pence; every cart or other carriage with two wheels, and drawn by two, six pence; every car, or carriage by one horse, two pence; (excepting cars with turf, and for each of them one penny) every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny half-penny; every drove of oxen or neat cattle, one shilling and eight pence by the score, and so in proportion; every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, ten pence by the score, and so in proportion; every carriage whereon any millstone, five shillings; which sums shall be demanded and taken in name of toll, and the money raised vested in said trustees, subject to debts now due to creditors of said road, which debts are made a charge upon said tolls; the tolls arising on the Leinster division shall be disposed of for keeping in repair that division of said road, and for payment of sums heretofore and hereafter borrowed on credit of the tolls of that division only, and the interest; and the tolls arising on the Munster division, shall be disposed of for keeping in repair that division of the said road, and payment of sums heretofore and hereafter borrowed, and the interest.

Tolls but once a day
 on each division.

LI. *sect. 5.* No person obliged to pay any tolls more than once in the same day, within either of the divisions, but every person, having paid at any one of the gates, between Timaho and the bounds between the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, on producing a note or ticket (which the receivers are required to give without fee or reward) shall be permitted to pass free through all the gates on said division at any time during the day, in which he paid; and in like manner, having once paid at any one of the gates on the other division, shall, on producing such ticket or note, be admitted during said day through the other gates of said division; but it is the true intention of this act, that every person shall pay twice on the same day, in case he shall travel over more of said road, than is contained in one division.

Exempt from toll.

LII. *sect. 6.* No person shall be charged, who shall carry any materials for repairing said roads, or any of the roads in the parishes in which the same lie; nor any cars, carts, or waggons, laden with corn in straw only, nor for any ploughs, harrows, or other implements of husbandry, in order to the using and repairing the same in the several parishes, in which the said road does lie; nor for any horse, or other cattle going to water, nor any post-horse carrying the mail or packet, nor for such horse as used only to ride on by the owner or driver of any waggon, cart, or carriage, provided such horse pass through said turnpike with such waggon, cart, or carriage; nor any toll be taken for horses of soldiers passing upon march, or for waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages attending them, or for the horses, cars, or other carriages with vagrants sent by passes, or prisoners transmitted.

Receiver's salary not
 under 10l. nor
 above 20l.

LIII. *sect. 7.* The salary or wages of the clerk or receiver, appointed by said trustees of each division for carrying the former and this act into execution, shall not be less than ten pounds, nor exceed twenty pounds yearly.

A publick act.

LIV. *sect. 8.* This act shall be deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and other persons, without specially pleading.

LV. *Stat.*

Highways.

LV. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 37. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act third ^{G. 2. c. 19. &} George the second, the tolls granted should have continuance only from ^{G. 2. c. 22. con-} tenth of May, 1730, for twenty-one years: and by another act seventh ^{tinued 2 years, &c.} of George the second, (except thereby altered) should continue during the further term of twenty four years, and to the end of the then next session; the said last mentioned and former act, as thereby amended, altered, and confirmed, shall be of full force and effect, continue and be executed from the expiration of said terms of twenty-one and twenty-four years, during the further term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session, for the intents and purposes in said act mentioned, as if the same powers and authorities granted by said act were herein repeated and re-enacted; any thing in said act of the seventh of George the second to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hospitals.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* Whereas out-pensioners of the To prevent frauds hospital for antient and maimed officers and soldiers have of late suffered by money-lenders; great impositions and distresses from fraudulent practices of money-lenders, from whom said out-pensioners frequently take up money, on terms many times most usurious and oppressive; all assignments, bargains, sales, con- all agreements and tracts, orders, letters, or powers of attorney, irrevocable or conveying in- securities by out-terest, and agreements or securities whatsoever, made by any out-pensioner, pensioners for money for, upon, or in respect of any sum due, or to become due, for or on due on pension made account of the pension of said hospital, to such out-pensioners as have void. been or shall be admitted thereunto, shall, from the 24th of June, 1776, be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes.

II. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 25. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act eleventh ^{11 & 12 G. 3. c.} and twelfth of his present majesty, the assistants appointed by the gover- ^{11. f. 10. recited;} nors, or any five, are impowered to put in force laws, and regulations, ordained at quarterly or general meetings, wherein eleven at least present: and every rule, order, regulation, and by-law subsisting on the 23d of June, 1772, is thereby made good and valid, subject to be amended, altered, or made null and void by said governors, or any twenty-one; the gover- governors of found- ners of the foundling-hospital and workhouse of Dublin shall have full ling and work-house power and authority to make and ordain rules, orders, bye-laws, and may make bye-laws and regulations at other regulations at their quarterly or other general meetings or assemblies, quarterly or general holden in pursuance of said act: provided no rule or regulation hereafter meetings; made by said governors shall have the force of a bye-law, unless con- but not to have force firmed, twenty-one governors at least signing at a quarterly general meet- of bye-laws, unless ings; the same having been first proposed at some general meeting fourteen confirmed by 21 go- vernalors at meeting, days at least previous to said quarterly meeting, and notice given of its and proposed at ge- neral meeting 14 being to be taken into consideration in the summons for said quarterly days before, and no- meeting; and no bye-law, hereafter made, shall be repealed, altered, or tice in summons; suspended, except at a general quarterly meeting, twenty-one governors no bye-laws repeal- ed, altered, or sus- posed at some general meeting or assembly fourteen days at least previous pended, but at quar- terly meetings, 21 to present, proposed 14 days, and notice.

Hospitals.

to such quarterly meeting, and notice given thereof in the summons for such quarterly meeting.

No governor to enjoy place or emolument.

III. *sect.* 2. If any governor accept of or enjoy any place of profit, or any salary or emolument under said corporation, he shall cease to act as a governor, so long as he shall enjoy.

11 & 12 G. 2. c.
11. f. 37. recited;

IV. *sect.* 3. Whereas by said act all poor children under six years, found, or taken up within said city and liberties, or sent to the foundling-hospital, shall be received and kept, or sent to nurse; and all children who appear six years old, and not thought to exceed eight, should be received, provided proper room, and such children appear sound in mind and body: and the number of children of six years and under have of late years increased so far beyond the expectation of said governors, that the expence of supporting them has exceeded every provision, that could be made, exclusive of grants by parliament; that the funds appointed for support of the foundling-hospital and workhouse shall be applied to the proper use, from the 24th of June, 1776, there shall not be received into said hospital, or sent to nurse therefrom, any child, who shall appear to be above one year old, upon any account whatsoever, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

no child appearing above 1 year old received or sent to nurse.

11 governors or 5 assistants may reduce fines, not under 20s.

V. *sect.* 4. The governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five, may, where any fine incurred, or liable to be imposed by said first recited act, impose or inflict only such part, according to the nature of the offence, as they in discretion judge proper; so as such fine shall not be less than twenty shillings; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Quarterly meetings every 2nd Feb. 1st May, Aug. & Nov. if Sunday the Monday after;

VI. *sect.* 5. Instead of the days in said act for quarterly meetings said assemblies shall be held on every second of February, first of May, first of August, and first of November every year, unless any of said days happen to fall upon a Sunday; in which case such meeting shall be held on the Monday immediately following; and every act, matter, or business, by said recited or this act ordered, directed, or allowed to be done at any of said quarterly meetings, shall and may be done on any of said days, except that the court of assistants shall be always elected on the first of May every year, or, if said day happen to fall upon a Sunday, on the Monday immediately following.

assistants always elected 1st May, unless Sunday.

No order of assistants valid, unless 5 present sign the book same day.

VII. *sect.* 6. No rule or order relating to the internal management of said hospital, made at any meeting of assistants, shall at any time be valid, or construed so, unless five members present shall on same day sign their names in the book, in which the orders and resolutions relative to the same usually entered.

11 & 12 G. 3. c.
11. f. 51. recited;

VIII. *sect.* 7. Whereas by said first recited act there shall be paid unto the governors and successors six pence in the pound yearly rent of houses, as returned for ministers money in the city, suburbs, and liberties; and where no such valuations, or such houses extra-parochial, a new valuation may be made in manner in said act: and it has been difficult to ascertain the valuation of several of those houses, whereby the funds for support of said hospital have been considerably diminished: and several houses, not charged with ministers money, are charged with parish or county cesses: it shall be lawful for said governors, until a valuation of such houses for collection of ministers money shall be made, to charge all such houses

till valuation for minister's money, houses charged with

Hospitals.

houses with six pence in the pound, and with all other taxes chargeable thereon, for use of said foundling-hospital and workhouse, to be ascertained by, and applotted, according to any parish or county cesss, which hath been or shall be made, to charge any such house with payment of any parish or county cesss. 6d. per l. and taxes according to parish or county cesss.

IX. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 31. sect. 2.* Whereas by the act of the thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty the building, called the Meath Hospital, shall from the 24th of June, 1774, be created, founded, erected, and established the hospital or infirmary for the county of Dublin; but a doubt hath been conceived, whether the provision thereby made as to the bodies corporate and governors, or in respect of the several infirmaries and hospitals in the several counties, mentioned in an act fifth year of his present majesty, touching county hospitals, doth extend to the said Meath Hospital, now the county hospital, under the present circumstances thereof; the archbishop of Armagh, the lord chancellor, the bishop of the diocese, and rector or vicar of the parish in which the said hospital is situated, and also every donor and contributor to said hospital, as herein after mentioned, shall be a body corporate, governors and governor of said hospital, with like powers as the governors of other county hospitals in said act of fifth of his present majesty; and donors and contributors to said hospital shall be governors, as follows; every donor of not less than ten pounds shall be a perpetual member and governor; and every person, who shall subscribe and pay annually for use of said hospital one guinea, shall be a member and governor for one year from the time of such subscription and payment, and no longer. 13 & 14 G. 2. c. 43. s. 1. recited; doubt thereon; archbishop of Armagh, lord chancellor, the bishop, rector or vicar, and every contributor, incorporated; like powers as governors of other county hospitals in 5. G. 3. c. 20. donor of 10l. a perpetual governor; of 1 guinea annually for 1 year.

Lace.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 21. No gold or silver lace, cambricks, or lawns whatsoever, (except manufacture of Great Britain) shall, from 25th of December, 1775, be imported in any ship or vessel whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiture of all such lace, cambricks, and lawns, and treble the value, and of the ship or vessel in which imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition, and apparel; one moiety of which forfeitures shall be and remain to his majesty, his heirs, and successors; the other to him or them who shall seize and sue for the same by action, bill, plaint, or information, in exchequer, wherein no wager of law, protection, essoin, or other dilatory plea allowed. No lace, cambrick, or lawn, (except British) imported; or forfeited, and treble value the ship, &c. to the king and prosecutor.

Lime.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 34. sect. 1.* After the 1st of April next it shall not be lawful for any person to burn, or cause to be burned, any lime or lime-stones whatsoever within the publick lamps of Dublin, or liberties thereof, in any lime-kilns, not erected before the 24th of March, 1772; and if any person shall after the time aforesaid burn any lime or lime-stone within the publick lamps, or liberties, in any other lime-kiln than as aforesaid, he shall, every such offence, be liable to penalty of fifty pounds; Lime not burned within the publick lamps or liberties in kilns not erected before 24 Mar. 1772; penalty 50l.

Lime.

to informer and poor ; pounds ; one moiety to the informer, the other to the church-wardens of the parish where such lime burned, to be applied to use of the poor of such parish ; such penalty to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any courts of record in said city : provided such suit commenced within six months after said offence committed.

on suit in 6 months. II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for the lord mayor, or any of the aldermen of said city, upon complaint of such offence, to summon the person, to attend him at such time and place, as mentioned in such summons, to answer such complaint ; and if it appear by confession of the party, or by oath of one or more witnesses, that he has been guilty, he shall issue his warrant to sheriffs of the city, requiring them to abate the kiln wherein such lime or lime-stones burned, which such sheriffs are required and im-
 Lord mayor or aldermen may summon to answer complaint, and issue warrant to sheriffs to abate the kiln. powered to do.

General issue plead- III. *sect. 3.* If any action or suit commenced or prosecuted for any thing done in pursuance of this act, defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

A publick act. IV. *sect. 4.* This act shall be deemed a publick act, and judicial notice taken thereof.

Loan.

4 per cent. interest for sums due 25 Dec. 1775, by 13 and 14 G. 3. c. 2. half yearly ; without deduction. I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* For so much of the several principal sums borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the 25th of December, 1775, there shall be paid at the receipt of exchequer, by the vice-treasurer or vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, at the end of every six calendar months from the 25th of December, 1775, to the persons who have paid or lent the same, their executors, administrators, or assigns, interest at the rate of four pounds *per centum*, to commence from the 25th of December, 1775, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal money at one entire payment.

Additional duties for payment of loan interest and annuities to 25 Dec. 1777 ; II. *sect. 3.* That the interest of sums formerly borrowed and remaining unpaid, and the several annuities, may be duly and regularly paid, according to the true intent and meaning of the recited acts, from and after the 25th of December, 1775, there shall be raised, levied, granted, collected, and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, until the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive, and no longer, over and above the rates and duties payable by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the excise or new impost*, or by one other act, fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the subsidy of poundage and grant-^t a subsidy of tunnage*, and over and above any other duties, rates, impositions, and taxes granted to his majesty by any other act in this kingdom, and still in force, and over and above any duties, rates, and impositions granted by any other act of parliament, or which shall or may be enacted during this present session, the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes after mentioned ; an additional duty of six pounds *per* ton for and upon all sorts of wine of the growth of France or Spain, and of three pounds of the growth of Portugal, and five pounds *per* ton all other wines imported

French and Spanish wine 6l *per* ton, port 3l. other wine 5l.

Loan.

imported after 25th of December, 1775; four pounds sterling *per pound* weight upon all velvets or manufactures made of or mixed with silk (except those of Great Britain, China, Persia, and the East Indies) imported after 25th of December, 1775; an additional duty of one halfpenny *per pound* weight upon all hops imported after the 25th of December, 1775; five pounds *per centum* upon all China, earthen, japanned, or lacquered ware, as valued or rated for custom by the book of rates, imported after the 25th of December, 1775; three pounds *per ton* all sorts of vinegar imported after the 25th of December, 1775; a further additional duty of two pence *per gallon* upon every gallon of *aqua vitæ*, strong waters, and spirits, made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, to be paid by the first maker or distiller, from and after the 25th of December, 1775; a further additional duty of two pence *per pound* all coffee imported after the 25th of December, 1775; a duty of ten shillings *per annum*, to be paid by all that sell or tap out by retail any cyder between the 25th of December, 1775 and the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive; a duty of one penny *per gallon* upon all cyder sold or tapped out by retail, to be paid by the person who should sell or tap out the same by retail, after the 25th of December, 1775; an additional duty of twenty shillings by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which such person shall keep in his or her possession (except hackney and stage coaches, and coaches and such other four-wheeled carriages as aforesaid, kept by coach-makers for sale, and also except cabriolets or garden chairs) at any time between the 25th of December, 1775 and the 25th of December, 1776 inclusive; an additional duty of twenty shillings by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep in his or her possession (except as aforesaid) between the 25th of December, 1776, and 25th of December, 1777 inclusive; an additional duty of twenty shillings *per ton* soap-boilers waste, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, exported to any parts beyond seas after the 25th of December, 1775; an additional duty of three pounds *per ton* every ton of linen rags, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, exported to parts beyond seas after the 25th of December, 1775.

III. *sect. 4.* For the greater discouragement of the pernicious and illegal practice of unlawfully importing and clandestinely running and landing of tea, after the 25th of December, 1775, until the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive, there shall be paid to his majesty, his heirs, and successors, six pence every pound of green, and four pence for every pound of black bohea and other tea imported during the time aforesaid, in lieu and full satisfaction of all duties of customs and excise.

IV. *sect. 5.* The further additional duty after mentioned, shall be raised, levied, and paid from the 25th of December, 1775 to the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive, five pounds *per centum* for and upon the several goods and manufactures (not being of the growth, and produce, or manufacture of Great Britain) herein after named, as the same now stand rated for customs in the book of rates; or, if unrated, shall be valued on oath of the importer, which shall be imported during the time aforesaid; over and above all other duties now payable for the same, *viz.* apparel, apples, bacon and hams, beads of glass, chocolate, cocoa nuts, coffee, cork, coppers,

velvets, silks. (except British, &c.) 4l. *per lb.*
hops $\frac{1}{2}$ *per lb.*
china or japan 5 *per cent.* as rated;

vinegar, 3l. *per ton*;
aqua vitæ, &c. distilled for sale, 2d. *per gallon*;

coffee, 2d. *per lb.*

cyder retailers, 10s. *per ann.* and 1d. *per gallon*;

coaches, &c. 20s. to 25 Dec. 1776 and 20s. 25 Dec. 1777;

soapwaste exported 20s. *per ton*;

linen rags, 3l. *per ton*.

Green tea 6d. *per lb.*
4d. other tea;
in lieu of all customs and excise.

Further additional duties to 25 Dec. 1777,

5 *per cent.* on goods, not British, as rated, or on importer's oath;

Loan.

pers, cloves, currants, chefnuts, walnuts, smallnuts, bugles, hulled barley, artificial flowers, military ware, pearl barley, fans, hats chip and straw, anchovies, sturgeon, pins, wrought ivory, olives, onions, prints and pictures, mace, nutmegs, wrought inle, drugs (not being for dyer's use) elephant's teeth, furs, all lacquered, japaned, gilt, painted, brunzed and enamelled ware, cloves of all sorts, almonds, anniseeds, cinamon, liquorice, pepper, piamento, pruins, raisins, rice, saffron, succards, succus, liquorita, needles, thimbles, outnal threads, sisters thread, china and earthen ware, whited brown thread, and all other threads, haberdashery, hardware, toys, merrimits, iron pots, scissars, snuff, tyles, shot, laces of cotton, thread, worsted or silk, groceries of all kind (except fugars) oranges and lemons, lime, lemon and orange juice (not being for dyers) tape, foreign linens, and all manufactures of flax and hemp; and also the further additional duties after mentioned upon all chintzes, calicoes, and muslins of the manufacture of China, Persia, and the East Indies, imported, six pence *per* yard over and above all other duties; a further additional duty upon all teas, purchased at the India company sales for an higher price than four shilling British *per* pound, at the rate of one penny *per* pound weight for every six pence British paid for the same, over and above four shillings British at the sales above mentioned, from the 25th of December, 1775 to the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive; the price of the teas to be inserted in the cocket, and to be further ascertained by a reference to the sale books of the East India company, copies whereof, or of such parts thereof as shall relate to the teas so imported, attested by the principal accountant or deputy accountant for the time being of the East India company, the commissioners of the revenue are required to procure from time to time for the purposes above mentioned; and which copies shall be admitted as evidence in all prosecutions commenced or arising upon this act; a further additional duty of six pence *per* pack upon all painted or playing cards manufactured or vended in this kingdom between the 25th of December 1775 and the 25th of December 1777, over and above all other duties now payable.

Drawback on export by subject in 24 months, on certificate of requisites performed; V. *sect.* 6. If the wines and other merchandizes, upon which the said duties are charged upon importation, shall, after payment thereof, or security given, be again exported by any merchant subject of this realm, or any other his majesty's dominions, within twenty-four calendar months, or by merchants strangers within twelve after importation; and if due proof first made by certificate from the proper officers of the due entry and payment of said duties hereby granted, or security given for the same, and if all other requisites performed by law required, in those cases where the duties of excise are to be repaid, the duties hereby imposed shall without any delay or reward be repaid or allowed unto such merchants so exporting the same, within one calendar month after demand thereof, or the security for said duties by this act charged shall be vacated as to so much as so exported; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

allowed in 1 month after demand. VI. *sect.* 15. All persons, to whom debentures or receipts of one hundred pounds each have been given for any part of the several principal sums formerly borrowed, which shall remain unpaid on the 25th of December 1775, now carrying interest at the rate of four *per centum*, or their executors, administrators or assigns, shall or may at their election or choice receive

chintzes, calicoes, muslins, 6d. *per* yard;
 teas, purchased at company sales above 4s. *per* lb. 1d. *per* lb. every 6d. paid over;
 the price in the cocket;
 copies of the company books evidence;
 cards, 6d. *per* pack.
 Drawback on export by subject in 24 months, on certificate of requisites performed;
 allowed in 1 month after demand.
 Election to receive 4 debentures of 25l. each, or 2 of 25l. and 4 of 12l. 10s.

Loan.

receive in exchange for the same from the vice-treasurers or paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, either four debentures of twenty-five pounds each, or two debentures of twenty-five pounds each, and four of twelve pounds ten shillings each, as he, she, or they shall think proper; such debentures so given in exchange to be numbered as vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies think fit, and to bear the same rate of interest, payable at the same time and times, with the debentures so exchanged, which are hereby required to be cancelled; and all persons intitled to any of said debentures of one hundred pounds each, or to any debenture of any lesser sum taken in exchange for such debentures, may by indorsement on such debentures or receipts transfer the right and benefit of the sums due; which indorsement, upon notice to vice-treasurers, or deputies, and an entry or memorial thereof in vice-treasurer's office, which vice-treasurers, or deputies shall, upon request, without charge, fee, or reward, make accordingly; and shall, on request, permit the same to be viewed at usual office hours, without fee or reward, shall entitle the indorsee or assignee, his or her executors, administrators, or assigns, to the sole benefit of the sum so transferred or assigned; and said debentures or receipts may in like manner be assigned or transferred by such indorsee or assignee, his or her executors, administrators, or assigns, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the persons, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge said assignment, or to discharge or receive the sum thereby transferred or assigned, or any part.

numbered;

same interest as for debentures exchanged;

transferred by indorsement;

so *toties quoties*; not after in power of assignor.

VII. *sect.* 16. All additional and other duties and rates hereby granted, other than such as are otherwise by this act appointed, shall be raised, answered, collected and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the term aforesaid, at the same time, and in the like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, and by such rules and directions, and under such penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers, as are appointed, directed, and expressed by said act, fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for the settling of the excise or new impost*; or by any other law now in force relative to the revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if the same were particularly mentioned, specified, and enacted again in the body of this act, with like remedy of appeal to and for the party grieved, as by said act of excise, or any other law or laws now in being relating to the duty of excise is provided.

Duties levied as by 14 & 15 G. 2. c. 8. or other excise laws.

VIII. *sect.* 20. Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to, nor be deducted or received by vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer or officers of this kingdom for or on account of the issuing or payment of any sum or sums arising by, or which shall be received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act.

No fees on account of said payments.

IX. *sect.* 21. So much of the yearly produce of said duties arising upon teas, as shall amount to ten thousand pounds yearly, shall first be paid to trustees of hempen and linen manufactures; and so much of the residue of said duties upon teas, as shall amount to seven thousand three hundred pounds yearly, shall be placed to the account of his majesty's hereditary revenue; and the surplus of the produce of such duties, together with the several other duties and aids hereby granted, shall first be applied

10000l. yearly of tea duties to trustees of linen manufacture, 7300l. to hereditary revenue,

surplus with the other aids to interest of loan due 25 Dec. 1775.

Loan.

then to the annuities.
applied and paid by vice-treasurers, or deputies, to pay the interest for so much of the several principal sums formerly borrowed as unpaid on the 25th of December 1775; and next to the payment of the annuities aforesaid.

Principal and interest due 25 Dec. 1777, paid without any deduction.
X. *sect.* 23. So much of the several principal sums formerly borrowed as remain due and unpaid on the 25th of December 1777, shall be well and truly satisfied and paid unto the several persons, their executors, administrators and assigns, to whom the same shall be then due, together with such interest for the same as shall be then due at the rate aforesaid, without any deduction, defalcation, or abatement whatsoever.

Separate accounts of appropriated duties;
weekly abstracts returned to accountant general;
separate account to vice-treasurers;
separate receipts given.
XI. *sect.* 24. After the 25th of December 1775, a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officer of the aids, duties, and taxes granted by this act, or any other act now in force, and appropriated to particular uses; and commissioners of revenue shall return their weekly abstracts from the collectors to accountant general; and accountant general shall return a separate account of the several duties and taxes so appropriated to the vice-treasurers, or deputies; and every collector or receiver of said duties and taxes do take a separate receipt for the same, when paid into treasury, which receipt the vice-treasurers, or deputies, are hereby to give accordingly.

Surplus duties by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 2. and by 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 1, amounting on 25 Dec. 1775, or 24 June or 25 Dec. 1776 or 1777, to 10000*l.* loan debentures purchased when at or under par.
XII. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 2. *sect.* 23. Provided, if the surplus or exceeding of the duties granted last session by an act for granting unto his majesty the several duties, Rates, impositions and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to pay an interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, for such part of the several principal sums formerly borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the 25th day of December, 1773; and to apply the surplus of the said duties in such manner, and for such purposes as shall be directed by parliament; or by an act passed this session, for granting unto his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to pay an interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, for such part of the several principal sums formerly borrowed, as shall remain unpaid on the 25th of December, 1775, and for such other purposes as are therein mentioned, remaining in the hands of the vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster general, or deputies, after payment of the several sums appointed to be paid by this or the said recited acts, or any other act now in force in this kingdom, shall on the 25th of December 1775, or any 24th of June, or 25th of December 1776, or 1777, amount to ten thousand pounds or more, over and above all interest, annuities, and charges, payable thereout at said time, the vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, or deputies, shall, as often as such surplus shall so happen, purchase loan debentures therewith, as soon as, and from time to time, whenever they can be procured at or under par, until the whole of such surplus shall be expended therein.

Advertisement of such surplus, and for sale of debentures in 12 days;
XIII. *sect.* 24. And for rendering the purchase of debentures as aforesaid more easy, the vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, or deputies, shall, whenever such surplus shall so happen, advertise in one or more of the publick news-papers the amount thereof, and for all persons desirous of selling debentures to apply and signify the number of the debenture, the name of the present owner, and the value for which it will be sold,

Loan.

sold, at the treasury on a day not more than twelve days distant, to be mentioned in said advertisement; and in case on said day there shall not be application sufficient to exhaust the whole of said surplus, they shall again advertise in like manner, and so to continue to do from time to time; time for applications to be made on some one day in every successive week, while any part of said surplus shall remain; and on each of said days so mentioned vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, or deputies, shall then and there proceed to purchase the debentures, that shall be offered at or under par, until the whole of such surplus be expended; always purchasing first those which shall be offered for the smaller value; and vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, or deputies, are required to cancel immediately every debenture so purchased; the residue of any surplus, which shall remain in the hands of vice-treasurer unapplied as before directed, shall be disposed of in such manner, as shall hereafter be appointed by parliament.

the lowest first purchased; purchased debentures cancelled; residue unapplied disposed of by parliament.

Parish Clerks.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 3. An act the thirty-third of George the second, so far as the same relates to the more easy providing a maintenance for parish clerks, continued in full force until the 24th of June, 1783, and to the end of the then next session.

33 G. c. 11. as to maintenance for clerks continued to 24 June 1783, &c.

Parliament.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act 11th of his present majesty the speaker is required to issue warrant to clerk of the crown to make out new writs in the room of members, who die during a recess for more than twenty days, the deaths of such members having been certified in writing to him under hands of two members, and fourteen days notice first given by the speaker thereof, and of his intentions to issue such warrants, in the Dublin Gazette; and inconveniencies might arise, if such notice should be inserted in the Dublin Gazette, and such warrant issued by the speaker, in case of death of a member not certified so long before the actual meeting for dispatch of business, as that the said notice may be inserted and the fourteen days expired before the said meeting, or in the case of death of a member, against whose election or return a petition had been presented, and was depending at the time of prorogation or adjournment; nothing in said act shall be construed to extend to require the speaker to insert notice in the Dublin Gazette, or issue warrant to make out a new writ in room of any member deceased, whose death shall not be duly certified to the speaker so long before the actual meeting of the house of commons for dispatch of business, as that the speaker may be able to insert notice thereof, and of his intention to issue such warrant, fourteen days at least before such meeting, and for the election of a member to serve in parliament for any county, city, borough, or place, in the room of any member deceased, against whose election or return a petition had been presented to the house of commons, and was actually depending at the time of such prorogation or adjournment.

and of inconveniencies.

Speaker's warrant for new writ and notice in Gazette not requisite, where member's death not certified, so as 14 days notice before meeting may be inserted.

II. *sect.*

Parliament.

To prevent disorders from want of speedy elections,

Provisions of 11 G. 3. c. 10. extended to members becoming peers during recess above 20 days by speaker's warrant for new writ ; on certificate to speaker by 2 members of writ of summons.

Like notice and warrant by speaker.

II. *sect. 2.* And whereas it would tend to promote the purposes of said act, and prevent inconveniencies and disorders for want of more speedy elections, if the said act extended to members, who shall become peers of Ireland ; the speaker of the house of commons, during recess for more than twenty days, whether by prorogation or adjournment, is hereby required to issue his warrants to the clerk of the crown to make out new writs for electing members in the room of such, as shall during such recess become peers of Ireland, as soon as he shall receive notice by a certificate under hands of two members of the house, that a writ of summons hath been issued under great seal of Ireland to summon said members to parliament.

III. *sect. 3.* Provided, after receipt of such certificate like notice in Dublin Gazette shall be given by the speaker, as is required in case of members deceased ; and such notice and warrant shall be subject and liable to same exceptions and regulations, as required by said act, and this act, in case of notices and warrants to be issued in room of members dying during a recess.

When on former election the number of electors exceed 400, a deputy appointed by the officer to take the poll under him before commencement of the poll ;

adjourn only from day to day, unless all candidates consent.

IV. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 16. sect. 1.* Whereas the idleness and dissipation by the length of time frequently spent in the poll at elections for members are productive of many evils, and of dangerous tendency to the freedom of election ; in all cases where the election cannot be determined upon view, and a poll demanded, the sheriff or returning officer or officers, on every election, whenever upon the last or any former election the number of electors have exceeded four hundred, shall, before commencement of the poll appoint one deputy to take the poll under him or them, at same time, and in same court-house, or if not convenient room therein, in the nearest convenient place ; and shall not, during such election, adjourn for any longer time than from day to day, except from Saturday to Monday, unless with consent of all the candidates : and every sheriff and returning officer, and every deputy, shall, before he proceed to take the poll, take and subscribe in open court, if required by any elector, the oath following, which any elector is impowered to administer.

Oath by officer and deputy if required by any elector.

I do swear, That I will honestly and impartially, without favour to any candidate, take the poll at this election ; and that I have not directly or indirectly received, nor will hereafter receive, any money, gift, reward, promise, contract, or security for money, or other reward, for or in respect of the conduct I shall observe during the ensuing poll, or the return I shall make at the close thereof ; which last words, or the return I shall make at the close thereof, shall be omitted, when the oath is administered to a deputy, and instead thereof shall be inserted these : and that I will make a fair and true return of the poll to be by me taken, to the returning officer, who has appointed me, whenever and as often as I shall be thereunto required by him.

Deputy removeable at pleasure ;

V. *sect. 2.* Every returning officer, who shall have appointed a deputy, may from time to time during the poll, as he shall think proper, remove and appoint another deputy in his room ; and such deputy shall, upon notice given to him by the returning officer each day, close his poll-book, and

Parliament.

and deliver in the same immediately to said officer, who shall tot up there- to close poll-book from the number of votes polled on said day for each candidate, and cause on notice by and de- the tot thereof for each to be read aloud, and entered in his poll-book in liver it to the officer each day; open court; and if such deputy shall refuse to deliver his poll-book, when votes for each tot- required by returning officer, or continue to take the poll after directed e l, read aloud, and entered; by him to stop, and before again directed by him to proceed, or after his deputy refusing poll- deputation revoked, he shall forfeit five hundred pounds; (to be recovered book, or continuing to poll contrary to direction, penalty 500l. to prosecutor, votes admitted after void; the person, who gave such vote, is not thereby disabled to give his vote at such election before the sheriff or other returning officer. but may be given before the officer.

VI. *sect. 3.* Provided such removal and new appointment of a deputy, and such notices to close the poll, and deliver up the book, shall be made publickly and proclaimed in the place, where such deputy respectively shall take the poll, by the sheriff or under sheriff, or some person appointed for that purpose by the sheriff. Such removal, ap- pointment, and no- tice publick.

VII. *sect. 4.* If any person violently and outrageously disturb the court On riot poll not closed, but adjourn- ed till disturbance ceased; or other assembly duly holden for the election, or interrupt the proceed- ing of the poll, such disturbance or riot shall not be any excuse to the re- turning officer, nor afford him any pretence for closing the poll, or making a return: but the court, or other such assembly, shall thereupon be ad- journed for some convenient time, as the occasion may require; and if necessary, further continued by adjournment, from time to time, till such disturbance ceased, when such returning officer shall return, and again pro- ceed on taking the poll; and every person, convicted of having violently and outrageously disturbed the court, so as to interrupt proceeding of the poll, or of having wilfully effaced, obliterated, torn, altered, or destroyed the whole or any part of the poll-book of the returning officer, or his deputy, whereon any thing relative to said election entered, or of having forcibly or fraudulently taken or secreted the same, or any such part thereof, or the writ or precept for holding such election, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and transported seven years to some one of his majesty's plantations abroad. on conviction of disturbance, effa- cing or destroying books, taking or secreting them or the writ, felony, transportation 7 years

VIII. *sect. 5.* No sheriff or returning officer shall, upon any pretence, return more than the number of persons, by his writ or precept required; and in case of an equality of voices for any two or more candidates upon the close of the poll he shall be at liberty to give his casting voice, whe- ther otherwise legally qualified to vote or not as such election; and if any sheriff or returning officer shall return more than the number by his writ or precept directed, and convicted thereof in any court, he shall forfeit two thousand pounds to the person, who prosecuted him to conviction, and adjudged incapable of ever after voting at any election for members in parliament. Officer not to return more than by writ required; has a casting voice on equality; returning more 2000l. and incapa- ble to vote.

IX. *sect. 6.* Whereas permitting persons to vote by virtue of rent charges of a small yearly value is a great inlet to perjury, and tends to de- stroy the freedom of elections; every person tendering his vote as a freeholder at any election shall, before admitted to poll, declare, if required, whe- ther his freehold consists in rent-charge; and no person shall have a right to vote, nor shall be admitted by any returning officer to poll at any elec- tion, Voters if required shall declare if their freehold consists in rent-charge; no rent charge un- der 20l. admitted.

Parliament.

tion by virtue of a freehold, consisting of a rent-charge of a less yearly value than twenty pounds; any law, statute, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

No fee-farm a
rent-charge.

X. *sect.* 7. Provided no fee-farm rent deemed a rent-charge within the meaning of this act.

XI. *sect.* 8. Every person offering to vote at any election as a freeholder shall, before admitted to poll, if required by any other elector, take one of the oaths or affirmations following; if his freenold shall not consist of a rent-charge, then he shall take the following oath, (or affirmation, if a quaker:)

Freeholder's oath,
if required.

I of in the county, city, or town of
(as the case shall be) do swear, (or if a quaker, do solemnly
and truly affirm) that I am a freeholder, and have a freehold consisting of land
or lands, or of a tenement or tenements, or hereditaments, (as the case shall
happen) lying or being at in the county, city, or town of
(as the case shall be) of the clear yearly value of forty shil-
lings at the least, above all charges payable out of the same; and that I did
not receive the same, nor was the same granted to me, fraudulently in exchange
for a freehold in this or any other county; and that I have been for six calendar
months, previous to the day the of teste of the writ, or precept for holding this
election, in the actual possession of the said freehold, or in the receipt of the rents
or profits thereof; and that I have not been polled before at this election.

So help me God.

But if his freehold shall consist of a rent-charge, then he shall take the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker.

Oath if a rent-charge.

I of in the county, city, or town of (as the case shall be) do swear, That I am a freeholder, and have a freehold consisting of a rent-charge upon land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, or all or any of them (as the case shall be) lying and being at in the county, city, or town of (as the case shall be) of the clear yearly value of twenty pounds, above all charges payable out of the same, and that I did not receive the same, nor was the same granted to me, in exchange for a freehold in this or any other county; and that I was in possession of the said rent-charge, and had a right to receive, and did receive, to my own use, one year's rent at the least, arising therefrom, twelve calendar months, at the least, before the present vacancy happened; and that I have not refunded nor will I refund any part thereof; and that I have not been polled before at this election.

Instead of oath by
21 G. 2. c. 10. f.

Instead of oath by And the said oaths or affirmations respectively, as the case shall require,
21 G. 2. c. 10. f. 3. shall be administered and taken in lieu and stead of the oath or affirmation
required by a certain act the twenty-first of George the second.

XII. *sect.* 9. Provided if the freehold, whether a rent-charge or other estate, by virtue of which any person shall tender his vote, shall have come by marriage, marriage-settlement, descent, presentation to a benefice, devise, or promotion to some office, to which such freehold annexed, then the words in the first oath, *and that I have been for six calendar months, pre-*

views

Parliament.

vious to the day of the teste of the writ or precept for holding this election, in the actual possession of the said freehold, or in the receipt of the rent and profits thereof; or the words in the last oath, and that I was in possession of the said rent-charge, and had a right to receive, and did receive to my own use, one year's rent at the least arising therefrom, twelve calendar months at the least before the present vacancy happened, shall be omitted, if the person tendering his vote shall desire it, and instead thereof shall be inserted in which ever of said oaths such person shall take, and that the said freehold came to me by marriage, marriage settlement, descent, devise, presentation to a benefice, or by promotion to some office, to which such freehold is affixed (as the case shall be) before the present vacancy happened. And if any elector shall require, the following words shall be added to such oaths respectively, and that I am not a papist, nor married to a papist, and I do not educate, or suffer to be educated, any of my children under the age of fourteen years in the popish religion; and that I am of the age of twenty-one years, as I verily believe.

Oath where the freehold by marriage, settlement, descent, devise, presentation, or promotion.

XIII. *sect. 10.* Provided, where a convert from popish to protestant religion shall tender his vote upon any election, the words, *married to a papist*, shall be omitted, and the following words inserted, if required, by such convert, *have I since my conformity to the protestant religion married any papist now living.* Convert's oath.

XIV. *sect. 11.* Provided, every sheriff, or returning officer, or deputy, shall have full power and authority to administer the respective oaths or affirmations in this act, but not to any person whose freehold is by acts now in force required to be registered, until it shall appear, such freehold had been duly registered in manner thereby prescribed. Where registry required, oath not administered till shewn.

XV. *sect. 12.* No person shall be admitted to vote as an inhabitant on any election for any borough where the right of voting vested in the protestant inhabitants in general, or in the freeholders or inhabitants, until such person so tendering his vote, in case of any objection made thereto by any elector, shall take the following oath, or, if a quaker, affirmation, instead of the oath directed by an act the third of his present majesty.

Oath of inhabitants in boroughs, instead of the oath by 3 G. 3. c. 13. s. 5.

I do swear, or (if a quaker) do affirm, that I am an inhabitant of (here naming the place where such election is) and that my house is situated in and my next neighbours are and I have been an inhabitant of the said borough for these six months last past, and that I am not, nor have I been within these six months last past, an inmate or lodger, with any other person in said borough, but have paid the usual and customary taxes and cesses in said borough as an householder, which have been legally demanded of me; and that I did not divide my house in order to multiply votes at this election; and that I did not come to reside in said borough, since the present vacancy happened, nor in order to give my vote at this election.

So help me God.

And if any candidate, or any person having a right to vote, require, these words shall be added: *And that I am of the age of twenty-one years, as I verily believe; (and if in like manner required, the following words also added) and that I am not a papist, nor married to a papist, and do not educate, or suffer* Oath not a

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to

Parliament.

by converts. *to be educated, any of my children under the age of fourteen years in the popish religion; provided, if a convert from popish religion shall tender his vote, instead of these words (nor married to a papist) shall be inserted, nor have I, since my conformity to the protestant religion married any papist now living.*

Administered at any elector's request ; vote not admitted before oath ; conclusive to officer ; no further scrutiny. Which oath or affirmation the seneschal or returning officer of such borough, deputy or deputies, appointed as aforesaid, is impowered and directed to administer to such voter at request of any elector ; and on such voter so taking the said oath, or, if a quaker, affirmation, then, and not before, such seneschal or returning officer shall admit such vote ; and said oath or affirmation, shall be absolutely final and conclusive evidence to the seneschal or returning officer, or deputy, that the person is qualified to vote at such election ; and no such voter shall be liable to any further scrutiny or examination whatsoever before such seneschal or returning officer, or deputy, on any such election.

Penalties for perjury. XVI. *sect. 13.* If any sheriff or returning officer, or deputy, elector, or person taking the oath or oaths, or affirmation before mentioned, or any of them, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, or false affirming, he shall and may be prosecuted by indictment, or otherwise, as perjury in any court of record may now be prosecuted ; and being convicted, shall incur and suffer the pains and penalties, by law inflicted in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

After teste of writ of summons no present reward or entertainment to voters ; no promise or agreement. XVII. *sect. 14.* No person hereafter elected for any county, city, town, or borough, after teste of writ of summons, upon the calling or summoning of any parliament hereafter, shall, by himself, his friends, or agents, or any employed on his behalf, and at his cost and charge, before his election for any county, city, town, or borough, directly or indirectly give, present, or allow to any person or persons having voice or vote in such elections, any money, meat, drink, entertainment, or provision, or make any present, gift, reward, or entertainment, or shall at any time hereafter make any promise, agreement, obligation, or engagement, to give or allow any money, meat, drink, provision, present, entertainment, or reward, to or for any such person or persons in particular, or to any such county, city, town, or borough in general, or to or for the use, advantage, benefit, employment, profit or preferment of any such persons, or places, in order to be elected, or for being elected, for such county, city, town or borough.

Incapacitated to serve in parliament. XVIII. *sect. 15.* Every person so giving, presenting, or allowing, making, promising, or engaging, doing, acting, or proceeding, shall be disabled, and incapacitated upon such election to serve in parliament for such county, city, town, borough, or place ; and shall be deemed and taken not to be members, nor shall act, sit, or have any vote or place in parliament, but shall be to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if never returned or elected members for the parliament.

11 & 12 G. 3. c. 12. continued 10 years from 24 June next. XIX. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 30. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed the eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, *for further preventing delays of justice by privilege of parliament*, hath been found very beneficial ; the said act, and the several provisions therein, shall be in force for ten years, from the 24th of June next.

I. Stat.

Peers.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 29. sect. 1.* Whereas upon trials of peers or peeresses it appears just and reasonable, that all peers, who have a right to sit and vote in parliament, shall be summoned to attend upon the trial of any peer or peeress for any treason, the overt-act whereof shall consist in compassing the death of or levying war against, the king, or in adhering to the king's enemies, or otherwise acting against the person or title of his majesty; or for misprison of such treason, all peers, who have a right to sit and vote in parliament, shall be duly summoned twenty days at least before such trial to appear at every such trial; and every peer so summoned, and appearing, shall vote in the trial of such peer or peeress, first taking the oaths in an act the first of William and Mary, for *abrogating the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths*; and also, subscribing and audibly repeating the declaration in an act for more effectual preserving the king's person and government, by disabling papists from sitting in either house, in the thirtieth of Charles the second.

On trial of peers for treason, the overt-act for acting against the king's person or title, or misprison thereof, all having right to sit and vote, summoned 20 days; first taking the oaths in 1st W. & M. and subscribing and repeating the declaration in 30 C. 2.

Poor.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 35. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty one body corporate was created in every county, county of a city, and town: and the president and assistants instituted for relief of the poor, and punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars for the county of the city of Limerick, being a corporation created by said act, have been enabled by charity to erect at a very considerable expence a large and commodious house of industry for the poor, upon a lot of ground contiguous, and within the liberties of the same, which they have procured for the purpose: and the president and assistants for the county of Limerick, being another corporation created by said act, have raised a considerable sum for erecting an house of industry for the poor of said county, but have not yet expended any part upon account of some doubts relative to the site of such house: and it is judged by both corporations, that by making some additions to said house, of industry already erected, it may be rendered sufficient for the poor of both counties, by which, and by uniting said two corporations, much expence may be saved; It shall be lawful for said president and assistants instituted for relief of the poor, and punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars for the county of Limerick, to lay out and expend such sums, as already raised, and shall hereafter, be raised for such purposes in erecting such additional or other buildings for an house of industry for said county of Limerick, upon said lot of ground so belonging to the president and assistants for the county of the city of Limerick, and in maintaining the poor therein, in the same manner as if said lot lay within the body of the county at large; and said lot shall be deemed and taken for all the purposes of said act within the county at large; and the grand jury of said county of Limerick be empowered and required to present such sums, as may be necessary for erecting, maintaining, and supporting such house of industry, in as full and ample a manner as if said lot lay within the body of the county at large.

Recital 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 30; corporation for county of Limerick may lay out money for house of industry on a lot belonging to the corporation for county of the city, as if within the county at large; presentment in same manner.

Said corporations
may unite by instru-
ment under seal ;

named.

30 days notice in
Limerick papers of
meeting for union.

May still act in re-
spective jurisdictions.

A corporation creat-
ed for Colerain cha-
ritable society ;

named ;

mayor president ;

power to make rules
and bye-laws, as to
the poor, idle and
sturdy beggars, as
corporations in
counties.

One guinea subscri-
bers members for 1
year.

To meet and ad-
journ ;

II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for the above mentioned bodies corporate, if they think fit, by an instrument in writing under respective corporation seals, to unite themselves into one, upon such terms as they judge proper for the common concerns ; and such united corporations shall, after execution of such instrument of union, be deemed one, by name and stile of The joint presidents and assistants for the county of Limerick, and county of the city of Limerick

III. *sect. 3.* Provided thirty days at least previous notice be given in the publick news-papers of Limerick of time and place of meeting of the corporations for uniting.

IV. *sect. 4.* Notwithstanding such union each of the corporations may do any act or thing within their respective jurisdictions, as if this act never made ; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *sect. 5.* Whereas the town of Colerain in county of Londonderry is populous, and said town and parishes contain as many inhabitants as several cities, or counties of towns, but not being a county within itself, cannot have the benefit of said law : After the 1st of May 1776 the mayor of Colerain, the representatives in parliament for said town, the rectors of the parishes of Colerain and Killowen, with the church-wardens, the reverend William Smyth, Hugh Lyle, Bartholomew Mc Naghten, John and Charles Galt, Robert Gween, senior, Robert and Thomas Rice, and Alexander Lawrence, and such persons as shall contribute to such charity as herein after mentioned, shall for ever hereafter be in name and fact one body corporate in law for the charitable purposes aforesaid, and have perpetual succession, and be called and distinguished by name of The president and assistants of the Colerain charitable society ; and the mayor of said town shall be president during his mayoralty ; and said president and his assistants enabled to plead and sue, and to be impleaded and sued, by that name in all courts of justice, and shall and may appoint a common seal or seals for use of the corporation, and have power to meet as often as occasion ; and any five or more so assembled shall have power to make such reasonable laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for government of the poor and poor-house, as they think necessary and convenient, and to revoke or alter at discretion ; and it shall be lawful for said president and assistants to make such and the like bye-laws and regulations, and exercise such and like powers, with respect to the poor and all idle and sturdy beggars within the town and parishes of Colerain and Killowen, as corporations created by said act within counties at large, and counties of cities and towns, are enabled to do.

VI. *sect. 6.* Every person, who shall subscribe and pay one guinea to the president and assistants of the Colerain charitable society for support and maintenance of the poor of the town, shall thenceforth be for one intire year a member thereof to all intents and purposes, as fully and effectually as any persons before named.

VII. *sect. 7.* Said corporation shall the first time hold a meeting on the first of May next in the market-house of Colerain, and it shall be lawful afterwards to meet at, and adjourn to such times and places within said town and parishes, as the president shall from time to time think fit to appoint by reasonable summons, and to adjourn from time to time, as the members then present, or the greater part, see occasion ; and in case the president

president shall not attend, they shall have power to appoint such other member of their corporation to preside and act in his stead at such meeting, as they judge proper.

on president's absence to appoint a member.

Qualification.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 5. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties or incapacities in the act *to prevent the further growth of popery*, mentioned, by neglecting to qualify according to said act, shall be, and are hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged of and from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties incurred by reason of such omission or neglect; and no act or acts done by them, or any of them, and not yet avoided, shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such neglect or omission, but all such acts shall be as good and effectual, as if such persons had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and made and subscribed the declaration; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not qualifying as by 2 A. c. 6. indemnified.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided, such persons take and subscribe the oaths, and receive the sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe the declaration, in such manner and form, and in such place and places, as directed and appointed by said act, on or before the first of August 1776.

Further time to 1st Aug. 1776.

III. *sect. 3.* And whereas several subjects are often preferred in the army while residing in Great Britain, by which they are by the laws in force in that kingdom obliged to qualify in some part of Great Britain, by receiving the sacrament, taking the oaths, and subscribing the declaration within the time mentioned in such laws; and whereas the regiments, in which such officers have commissions so granted to them, are often ordered into this kingdom, and put upon this establishment, by which a doubt has arisen, whether such officers, notwithstanding their having qualified in Great Britain for such commission according to said laws, are not by the laws in force in this kingdom obliged to qualify after arrival here for such commissions, according to an act second of queen Ann, *to prevent the further growth of popery*; no officer or officers so preferred in Great Britain, who shall have qualified for such commissions, according to; and within the time limited by said laws made in Great Britain, shall be obliged to qualify in this kingdom for such commissions so granted to him or them in such regiment or regiments, after arrival in this kingdom, and being put upon this establishment; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Officers qualifying in G. Britain not obliged to qualify in Ireland.

IV. *sect. 4.* Provided this act shall not extend to restore or entitle any person to any office or employment, already actually avoided by judgment in any his majesty's courts of record, or already filled up by any other, but such office or employment shall be and remain in the persons, who are or may become entitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Not to restore to office avoided or filled.

Rents.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act fourth of George the first, in case the lessee or his assigns, or persons deriving under a lease

Recital of 4 G. 1. c. 5. s. 3.

Rents.

a lease, suffer judgment on ejectment, and execution thereon, without paying on demand the rent ascertained in arrear, with full costs, or depositing the same in a court of equity, on filing a bill within six months, lessee shall be barred all remedy, other than by writ of error : and a doubt hath lately been entertained, whether after arrear shall be ascertained as by said act, the said rent ought not to be demanded from the lessee, or his assigns, or other persons : and ever since the last mentioned act it hath not been the practice, after ascertaining said rent, to make any such demand thereof, and if necessary, the greatest part, if not all, of the evictions under ejectments for non-payment of rent, since making said act, may be impeached, which may be productive of litigation, and throw landed property into confusion ; no eviction of any lessee, or his assigns, or other person claiming or deriving under any lease of any demised premises, by ejectment for non-payment of rent, grounded on said acts of parliament, for more effectual preventing frauds by tenants, or any of them, which at any time heretofore or hereafter had, shall be in any manner affected or impeached, on account of not making such demand of said rent, after ascertaining thereof in manner aforesaid ; nor shall it be necessary hereafter to make such demand. .

On eviction on ejectment on statutes for non-payment of rent demand after ascertaining not necessary.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided nothing herein shall in any sort affect any suit at law or in equity, instituted and now depending for defeating any eviction of any lease under said recited acts, or any of them, on account of the omission of making such demand, but the plaintiffs may proceed therein ; and the said question in such suits shall be determined according to the true Construction of said acts ; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Suits depending not affected.

III. *sect. 3.* As often as one whole year's rent shall be due or in arrear to any lessor of any lease of great or small tythes or other ecclesiastical dues, or any of them, and such lessor hath right by law to re-enter or re-possess for non-payment of such rent, such lessor may bring action of ejectment for recovery of such great or small tythes, ecclesiastical dues, or any of them, and proceed in same manner, and entitled to same remedy and relief, and subject to same provisos and conditions, as in case of ejectment for non-payment of rent reserved upon a lease of lands or other premises.

When 1 year's rent due and right to re-enter, an ejectment may be for tythes and dues as on lease of lands.

IV. *sect. 4.* In all cases where tenants of any demised premises abscond, and cannot be found, upon affixing a copy of the declaration, summons, and notice in ejectment for non-payment of rent, upon some conspicuous part of the principal house upon the demised premises, and, if no house thereon, upon some other publick and conspicuous place upon said premises, and in ejectment for non-payment of rent upon leases of tythes, or ecclesiastical dues, upon the church door of the parish or union wherein payable, and, if no church, upon some other publick and conspicuous part of such parish or union, the same shall be a sufficient service of such summons and notice in ejectment, without any rule or order of any court previously obtained.

If tenants abscond, fixing copy of declaration, summons, and notice in ejectment on the principal house, church door, or conspicuous place, sufficient service without rule of court.

V. *sect. 5.* Provided before such service allowed by the court, in which such ejectment brought, as sufficient, it shall be made appear to such court by affidavit, that the tenants of such demised premises, tythes, or ecclesiastical dues absconded, and, though diligent search hath been made for him, her, or them, they cannot be found.

Affidavit of absconding and diligent search.

VI. *sect.*

Rents.

VI. *sect.* 6. And provided such summons or notice shall have been so affixed one month before any further proceeding in said ejectment.

Notice affixed one month before proceeding.

Revenue.

I. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 15. *sect.* 1. If any common or retailing brewer, retailer of beer or ale, maker or distiller of *aqua vitæ* or strong waters, or servants, shall from the 24th of June, 1776, refuse or deny any gauger or searcher to enter, where the brewing or distilling business, or any part thereof, is carried on, of or belonging to such brewer, retailer, or distiller; or if such gauger or searcher, having entered, shall not be permitted to remain therein to gauge and take account of quantities of liquors brewed, or in any process of brewing, and of wash, low wines, singlings and spirits, or of any other liquors or ingredients whatsoever, used or ready to be used in such place, and to see the whole brewing or distilling compleatly finished, and the liquors tunned or stored, such brewer, retailer, and distiller, shall for every such offence forfeit thirty pounds.

Brewer, retailer, or distiller, refusing officer to enter, gauge, take account, and to see the whole finished, penalty 30l.

II. *sect.* 2. From 24th of June 1776, no person shall let out for hire or lend any pan for brewing to any person whatsoever; and every person offending shall forfeit every such brewing-pan, and also five pounds.

Brewing pans not lent or hired out, penalty 5l. and the pan.

III. *sect.* 3. After the 24th of June 1776, all goods, wares, and merchandize, landed out of any vessel on the quay, shall be taken from off said quay by the owners, proprietors, or other persons to whom the same consigned, at the respective times herein after mentioned; every cask of spirits, wines, and other liquors or liquids shall be taken and carried away within three days commonly called working days, not Sundays or holidays, after so landed; and every cask, or other package of weighable or dry goods, shall be taken and carried away within six working days after so landed; and if any persons contrary to the directions herein contained suffer their spirits, wines, liquors or other liquids to lye or remain on said quay any longer time than three working days after so landed, every cask shall be subject and liable to, and charged and chargeable with, the penalty of two shillings for every day the same shall remain on said quay over and above said three working days; one half whereof shall be paid to his majesty, the other to such persons who shall give information of such goods continuing or lying on said quay from and after said time; and in case any persons suffer any of their casks or packages of weighable or dry goods or merchandizes to lye or remain on said quay any longer time than six working days after so landed, every cask or package of weighable or dry goods shall be subject and liable, and charged and chargeable with a penalty of two shillings every such cask or package, for every day such cask or package shall so remain on said quay over and above said six working days; one half whereof shall be paid to his majesty, the other to such person who shall give information of such goods continuing or lying on said quay after the same time.

Recital 5 & 6 G. 3. c. 16.

Goods landed on custom-house-quay at Dublin to be taken away; liquors in 3 working days after; weighable or dry goods in 6; penalty 2s. a day each package or cask, to king and informer.

IV. *sect.* 4. Surveyors of the said quay are required to seize such goods, wares, and merchandize continuing on said quay after expiration of said working days, and lodge the same, or sufficient part thereof, in his majesty's stores, as security for the amount of such penalties; and in case

Goods on said quay after said days seized, lodged in stores; sold for said penalties if not paid in 3 months.

Revenue.

the owners neglect to pay such penalties within three months next after the same so seized, it shall be lawful for such surveyors to set up and sell the same by publick auction, and to apply the money to payment of such penalties, and the costs and charges attending, rendering back any overplus to such owners.

No auction on said quav, unless by commissioners for duties;

penalty 20l. to king and informer.

But damaged goods may on surveyor's report be sold on said quay by cant in 6 days.

Spirits (except cordial waters in casks under 50 gallons) teas (except from G. Britain) tobacco in package under 500 lb. attempted to be run, (save necessity of which due notice and proof) the vessel, &c forfeited, besides the penalties.

Recital 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 7. s. 13. preventing officers boarding, searching, or seizing, tho' not with arms, the ship, &c. forfeited.

V. *sect.* 5. After the 24th of June, 1776, no goods or merchandize of what kind or nature soever, shall be sold by auction or cant on said quay, unless sold by order of the commissioners for payment of his majesty's duties; and in case any person shall from the time aforesaid sell, or attempt to sell, any goods, liquors, wares, or merchandize by auction on said custom-house-quay, such person shall forfeit and pay twenty pounds, every time such person shall sell or attempt to sell such goods by auction on said quay; one half to his majesty, the other to the person who shall give information thereof.

VI. *sect.* 6. Provided it shall be lawful for any person to sell or dispose by publick cant any damaged goods, wares, or merchandize, landed on said quay; provided surveyors of the custom-house-quay shall report by writing under their hands to commissioners, that such goods intended to be sold by auction are really damaged; and provided such damaged goods shall be so sold by auction within six days after landed, otherwise such damaged goods shall be subject and liable to the several penalties and seizures herein before mentioned.

VII. *sect.* 7. After the 24th of June, 1776, if any brandy, rum, or other spirits, except cordial waters in casks under fifty gallons gauge, or any teas in any package whatsoever (excepting such teas as directly brought from Great Britain, and proved exported from thence) or any tobacco in any package containing less than five hundred pounds weight, shall be found on board any ship, vessel, or boat in any port or harbour, or hovering within three leagues of the shore of this kingdom, or discovered so to have been, although bulk shall not appear broken, or any of the said goods or commodities before mentioned, run, or attempted to have been run out of such ship, vessel, or boat, (save in case of unavoidable necessity and distress) of which necessity and distress the master, purser, or person having or taking charge or command, shall, immediately after arrival of such ship, vessel, or boat into any bay, harbour, river, or creek of or belonging to this kingdom, give notice and proof before the collector, or other chief officer of revenue resident at the nearest port where such vessel shall arrive, such ship, vessel, or boat, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel shall be forfeited, over and above any other penalty or forfeiture for said offence by any law now in force.

VIII. *sect.* 8. After the 24th of June, 1776, if any person on board any ship, boat, or vessel, being within the limits in the recited act mentioned, shall resist or prevent any officer of revenue from boarding or entering, or from seeing, surveying, or making search for exciseable goods and commodities; or else, permitting them so to do, shall prevent or hinder such officer or officers from seizing and carrying away such exciseable goods or commodities, or shall or may be found therein, and which by any law now in being they have power to seize, though such resistance, hinderance, or prevention shall not be with arms, or by force of arms, then, and in such cases, such ship, boat, or vessel, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammuinition

Revenue.

ammunition, and apparel, and all goods and commodities found therein, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

IX. *sect.* 9. Whereas persons importing exciseable goods, or purchasing such goods from merchants importers, obtain permits for the quantities so imported or purchased, and under cover of such permits send out smuggled goods of the same quality and quantity, keeping in their possession the goods fairly entered, and have evaded all forfeiture by producing testimony, that the goods seized in their possession were the same identical goods fairly imported; after the 24th of June, 1776, all goods mentioned in such permits, as shall or may be granted for carriage of any exciseable goods, shall be considered and taken into the account of goods, for which such person is intitled to have credit as goods legally imported; and any surplus or exceeding found in custody or possession of any person, and for which such person cannot produce a permit or certificate of entry, shall be deemed and taken to have been run, and forfeited, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such goods had been actually run.

Goods, kept fraudulently under cover of permit, deemed run.

X. *sect.* 10. Whereas by an act first and second of his Majesty it shall be lawful for owners of goods and merchandizes seized for being or intended to be run, and for the master of any vessel seized for breach of any laws of excise, to apply for writs of appraisement and delivery; and the benefit, intended for fair traders only, hath been obtained by smugglers; after the 24th of June 1776, no writ of appraisement or delivery shall issue for any ship or other vessel whatsoever, unless the person, so applying for such writ of appraisement or delivery, shall produce a consent in writing, under hands of three or more of the chief commissioners of revenue of excise, for the granting of such writ of appraisement or delivery.

No writ of appraisement or delivery as by 1 G. 3. c. 7. s. 19. without written consent by 3 commissioners.

XI. *sect.* 11. For more effectual collecting duties on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and chaises with two wheels, after the 24th of June 1776 all persons, in whose possession any of the aforesaid carriages liable to the aforesaid duties, found within the respective times mentioned in an act the present session *for granting an additional duty*; and also in one other act the same session, *for granting several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes, to pay an interest at four pounds per centum per annum, for principal sums borrowed*; in any district in this kingdom wherein such persons shall be then resident, and wherein such carriages have not been registered, shall be subject and liable to the payment of, and shall pay the several and respective duties, to which such carriages are by said recited acts made subject or liable, and shall incur all such penalties, as such persons are liable to, in case such carriage or carriages had not been at all registered, notwithstanding such carriages have been registered in any other district, or that such persons shall have paid the said duties in any other place or places whatsoever, where such carriages liable to the said duties have been registered, unless such persons shall produce the receipt of the collector of the district, where such carriages have been registered, and shall permit the officer or officers, appointed to collect and receive the said duties, to take a copy of such receipt.

Coach duties by 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 1. & c. 8. paid tho' registered in other district, unless collector's receipt produced and copied.

XII. *sect.* 12. Such officers shall charge themselves in their ledgers, or other accounts, with such money as they shall have received or may receive as and for the duties of such carriages.

Officers to charge in accounts sums received.

Revenue.

Cabriolets or garden chairs with wheels above 4 feet diameter liable.

XIII. *sect.* 13. All cabriolets or garden chairs, which by the recited acts, or either of them, are exempted from duties on coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, and chaises with two wheels, in case the wheels shall exceed four feet in diameter, such cabriolet or garden chair shall be deemed, construed, and taken as a carriage subject and liable to the several duties in said recited acts particularly mentioned, and shall accordingly pay the same.

Cards sold, exposed to sale, or played with, if not sealed, marked, or stamped, 5*l.* per pack.

XIV. *sect.* 14. After the 24th of June 1776, no playing cards shall be sold or exposed to sale, or played with, which shall not have been sealed, marked, and stamped, as by the several laws enacted in this kingdom is required; upon pain that every person, who shall from and after the time aforesaid sell or expose to sale, or knowingly play with, any such cards not sealed, marked, or stamped, as by the said several laws required, shall forfeit for every pack of such cards so sold, exposed to sale, or played with, five pounds sterling.

Constable not attending revenue officer; where necessary, 40*s.* or 1 month imprisonment.

XV. *sect.* 15. Any constable, who shall refuse or neglect to attend any officer of the revenue in the same parish or district, for which such constable is appointed, in any case where by law the presence or attendance of a constable is made necessary in the execution of the duty of such officer, shall for every such refusal or neglect forfeit forty shillings; and in default of payment suffer one month's imprisonment.

Licences to retail spirits and strong waters in towns corporate and liberties as by 17 & 18 C. 2. c. 19. s. 2 & 7 G. 3, c. 27. s. 9. not under 3*l.* yearly, nor above 5*l.*

XVI. *sect.* 16. After the passing of this act it shall be lawful for chief commissioners of excise, or major part, to issue and grant licences for selling spirits and strong waters by retail in all towns corporate, and liberties thereof, for such sum as they in their discretion shall think fitting and reasonable under the circumstances of the case; so as no licence be granted for less than three pounds yearly; nor greater required or taken than five pounds yearly; the recited act, or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

To prevent collusive seizures, where duties exceed prime cost; all spirits, seized and condemned, sold by inch of candle; a sum equal to the duties to the king; remainder to informer.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Whereas whenever the duties on any commodity exceed the prime cost of such commodity, collusive seizures have been concerted between the smuggler and officers of revenue, who made or pretended to make such seizures for his or their own advantage; after the 24th of June 1776, all brandy, geneva, rum, or other spirits, which shall hereafter be seized and condemned as illegally imported, shall be sold by inch of candle, according to law, and the produce of such seizure divided in such manner, as that a sum equal to the amount of the duties, which would, in case such brandy, geneva, rum, or other spirits had been fairly imported, have been due and payable for such spirits at the respective times of such seizures, shall be to the use of your majesty, your heirs and successors; and the remainder thereof, clear of all expences, costs of suit, and charges whatsoever, shall go to the use of the person, who shall seize or discover, or give information of, and prove the same illegally imported as aforesaid.

Spirits stored in or adjoining to distilleries in casks not under 100 gallons;

XVIII. *sect.* 18. Whereas no stock hath been taken by the gauger or officer on spirits at distilleries of Dublin for some years past on account of different places being made use of by distillers for storing their spirits, and great frauds are committed, under pretence of rectifying spirits alledged by the several distillers to be foul, fetid, or returned by persons, to whom sold, as unfit sale; after the 24th of June 1776, every distiller shall keep his, her, or their spirits together in a store or stores in or adjoining to their respective distilleries, in casks not less than one hundred gallons each, with bungs

Revenue.

bungs easy of access for the gaugers to dip and gauge, under penalty of twenty pounds; and in case the officer within his walk or district shall find any still at work, and declared by the distiller, or any person employed by him or her, to be at work for rectifying spirits, and shall not find a proper decrease equal to the charge of the still from the stock of spirits, or that any distiller refuse to declare, what is then in the still, it shall be lawful for such officer to charge the distiller, as if the said still was filled with low wines; and such distiller shall pay duties accordingly; and if such distiller shall declare, he is distilling faints, it shall be lawful for such officer to charge the distiller, as if said still was filled with pot-ale; and such distiller shall pay the duties accordingly.

access to gaugers
easy, penalty, 20l.
stills found at work,
and declared to be
for rectifying spirits,
and no proper de-
crease, or contents
not declared, distil-
ler charged as if fil-
led with low wines;
or with pot-ale, it
declared distilling
faints.

XIX. *sect.* 19. Whereas by an act third and fourth of his majesty, no distillers for sale shall set their backs or vessels for fermenting wash, molasses, or sugar, less quantity of wash than four hundred gallons at any one time, on pain of ten pounds; and it was the intention, that not less than four hundred gallons of wash, made from sugar or molasses, should be set in any one back or vessel; no distiller, after the 24th of June 1776, shall set in any back or vessel for fermenting wash of molasses or sugar any less quantity than four hundred gallons at any one time, on pain of ten pounds every such offence.

3 G. 3. c. 21. f. 8.
recited;
not less than 400 gal-
lons at one time set
for fermenting wash
of molasses or sugar;
penalty 10l.

XX. *sect.* 20. Whereas by an act fifth and sixth of his majesty, every common brewer and distiller shall on every visit by officer of excise, after sun-set, and before sun-rise, furnish and supply on demand lights sufficient to enable to search, survey, and examine the stock on hand; and distillers since make their stilling-houses so very dark, that no officer can even in day-time take an exact and true account of the stock on hand, whereby great frauds are committed by distillers for sale; after the 24th of June 1776, every such distiller shall on every such visit, as well by day as by night, furnish and supply officers of excise, on demand, with lights sufficient to enable at all times to search, survey, examine, view, and gauge all the stock of wash, pot-ale, singlings, or low wines and spirits, of or belonging to such distiller, as well by day as by night, under penalty for every such neglect of five pounds sterling.

5 G. 3. c. 16. f. 5.
recited;
distillers on demand
to furnish officers
with lights by day
or night, penalty 5l.

XXI. *sect.* 21. After the 25th of March 1776, there shall not any duty whatsoever be paid for or on account of any bread or biscuit of the manufactory of this kingdom, exported out of the same.

No duty on bread or
biscuit exported.

XXII. *sect.* 22. Whereas by an act thirty-third of George the second, for better regulating the collection of his majesty's revenue, and by another act the fifth of his present majesty, several drawbacks are given of the several duties upon spirits distilled within this kingdom upon exportation, so that no more than one third of a penny per gallon of the inland excise paid upon such spirits, shall remain on the same when exported: and by an act in the present session a further additional duty of four pence per gallon was granted upon spirits made or distilled within this kingdom; but the clause for allowing the drawbacks upon exportation of said spirits hath by mistake been omitted; after the 25th of March 1776, when and as often as bere and barley shall not exceed nine pence the stone, the rates and prices of such bere and barley to be ascertained in the same manner, as by an act twenty-ninth of his late majesty, for further encouragement of tillage, it shall be lawful for any person in any sea-port, or upon any navigable river, to export and ship off as merchan-

33 G. 2. c. 10.
5 G. 3. c. 16. f. 10.
15 & 16 G. 3. c. 8.
recited, and omis-
sion of drawback on
additional duty on
spirits;
when bere and bar-
ley not above 9d. a
stone as by 29 G. 2.
c. 9 drawback al-
lowed on export of
spirits or strong wa-
ter distilled in 1
month after.

Revenue.

dize within any of the usual and allowed ports by law, and that the common quays for exportation, or quays to be appointed for that purpose, and within the usual hours, for account of himself or any other, to be exported into foreign parts, in presence of some sworn officer of excise appointed by commissioners or sub-commissioners of excise, upon notice thereof at the office of excise, within the limits of the districts of the respective ports or places, from whence so shipped, any sort of spirits or strong waters distilled in this kingdom; and such officer shall certify the quantity of such spirits or strong waters so shipped, to the commissioners or officers of excise of the districts, who are required to make an allowance, or to repay in the way of drawback all inland excise, which shall have been paid for such spirits or strong waters so exported, unto the person so exporting within one month after such exportation.

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 8.
f. 12. recited;

licences to distillers
residing in market
towns.

Withdrawn on
change of abode or
conviction in 5'.
penalty.

3 G. 3. c. 21. f. 10.
repealed;

wash and potale,
where no still, &c.
fixed, spilled.

Tobacco stalks im-
ported, forfeited or
the value.

XXIII. *sect. 23* Whereas by an act thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty no person whatsoever shall have or keep, or make use of, any still, black-pot, alembick, or other vessel for distilling spirits or strong waters, before licenced by one or more of the chief commissioners of excise: and some doubts have been conceived concerning the power of the commissioners to refuse licences in consequence of said act to persons residing within the precincts of market-towns or towns corporate; licences shall be granted by said commissioners, without fee or reward, to all distillers, or persons intending to erect distilleries, who actually reside within any town, where markets are usually held at stated times, and in which such markets were actually established before the 24th of June 1774.

XXIV. *sect. 24* Provided it shall be lawful for said commissioners to withdraw their licences, if the persons, to whom granted, shall change their place of abode; and also from all persons legally convicted before the commissioners or sub-commissioners of any fraud or offence against the laws of excise, which shall subject them to a penalty of five pounds or upwards.

XXV. *sect. 25* Whereas by an act third and fourth of his majesty all wash and pot-ale found in any house, out-house, or other place (not belonging to a common distiller of spirits, *aqua vitæ*, or strong waters for sale) and where no still, black-pot, or alembick is set and fixed for distilling the same shall be spilled by any officer of excise, who shall find and discover the same, unless ten pence every nine gallons of pot-ale, or every six gallons of molasses or sugar-wash (being the duties due and payable to his majesty therefrom) be immediately paid, or sufficient security given: the said clause shall be repealed, made void, and of none effect, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and after the 24th of June 1776 all wash and pot-ale in any house, out-house, or other place not belonging to a common distiller of spirits, *aqua vitæ*, or strong waters for sale, and where no still, black-pot, or alembick is set and fixed for distilling of the same, may be spilled by any officer of excise, who shall find or discover the same.

XXVI. *sect. 26* Whereas the importing tobacco-stalks is productive of great frauds, to diminution of revenue, and detriment of the fair trader; after the 24th of June 1776, no tobacco-stalks or stems stripped from the leaf shall be imported under penalty of forfeiture, or the value thereof.

XXVII. *sect.*

Revenue.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* After the 24th of June 1776, all tobacco-stalks or stems in any package whatsoever shall be seized and forfeited, if found on board any ship, vessel, or boat in any port or harbour, or hovering within three leagues of this kingdom, or shall be discovered so to have been, although bulk shall not appear to have been broke, or any of the said tobacco-stalks or stems run, or attempted to have been run out of such ship, vessel, or boat; save only and except such as have been stripped from tobacco legally imported, and for which his majesty's full duties shall have been paid, and have been put on board any ship, boat, or vessel to be sent coastways by cocket from one port to another in this kingdom.

Seized if on board in any harbour or within 3 leagues, tho' bulk not broke, nor attempt to run; except stripped from tobacco legally imported and full duties paid, and to be sent coastways by cocket.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* All tobacco, tobacco-stalks, and stems seized and legally condemned, and which after condemnation will not sell publickly for the full duties, shall be burned, or otherwise destroyed; and the commissioners of his majesty's revenue may cause the officer or person making seizure to be rewarded in such manner, as they shall think proper, such reward not to exceed one penny *per* pound weight, in lieu of all other allowances.

Tobacco and stalks not selling for full duties after condemnation, destroyed: reward not above 1d. per lb.

XXXIX. *sect. 29.* Whereas goods and merchandizes have been smuggled into this kingdom, to detriment of revenue and the fair trader; after the 24th of June 1776, all contracts, notes, bills, bonds, judgments, mortgages, or other securities, given or executed, where the whole or any part of the consideration shall be for any goods, wares, or merchandizes, run, or brought into this kingdom with an intent to run the same (to defraud his majesty of the duties now payable, or which shall at any time hereafter be lawfully imposed upon any such goods, wares, or merchandizes) shall, as between the contrator or contrators, drawer and drawee, conuzor and conuzee, mortgagor and mortgagee, obligor and obligee, and all and every person and persons having notice that any such note, bill, bond, mortgage, judgment, or other security, was given and executed for goods so run, or intended to be run, be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Securities for goods run, or so intended, made void.

XXX. *sect. 30.* An act in the thirty-third of George the second, and also one other act in the first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth, eleventh and twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of his majesty, for continuing and amending several laws relating to his revenue, and for the more effectual preventing frauds therein; and all and every the clauses therein (except as altered, repealed, or amended by this act, or by any of the recited acts, shall continue and be in force two years, from the 24th of June 1776, and from thence to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

33 G. 2. c. 10. 1 G. 3. c. 7. 3 G. 3. c. 21. 5 G. 3. c. 15. 7 G. 3. c. 27. 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 7. 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 8. continued, save as altered, 2 years, &c. from 24 June 1776.

XXXI. *sect. 31.* All fines, penalties, and forfeitures inflicted by this act, or the several acts herein before last particularly mentioned or recited, or any of them (except such as by this act, or any of said recited acts are otherwise provided for) shall and may be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied, in such manner and form, by such ways and means, and with such powers and authorities, as are prescribed by an act the fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, for settling the excise or new impost, as fully and effectually to all intents, as if particularly expressed and re-enacted in this act, with like remedy of appeal to parties who think themselves aggrieved or injured, as by said act of excise is provided.

Penalties, except otherwise provided, levied and applied as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. with like appeal.

XXXII. *sect.*

Revenue.

Continuance 2 years,
&c. from 24 June
1776.

XXXII. *sect.* 32. This act, and the several provisions hereby made, shall continue and be in force two years, from the 24th of June 1776, and from thence to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

Schools.

A corporation for
executing the chari-
table in will of Geo.
Vaughan,

named.

I. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 38. *sect.* 1. From henceforth there shall be a corporation to continue for ever, for the execution of the charitable scheme in the last will and testament of George Vaughan, so far as the fund hereby vested in such corporation, shall be sufficient to answer the same; which corporation shall be called and known by the name of The Governors of the Charitable Charter School erected and endowed by the last will and testament of George Vaughan, esquire, and shall consist of the persons herein named.

Lands, &c. vested in
said governors from
1 Nov 1775, and
successors, free from
all entails, trusts, &c.

to be applied to-
wards said scheme.

II. *sect.* 2. Towns, lands, fee-farm rents, tenements, and hereditaments from the first of November 1775, hereby vested in, and settled upon, the said governors of the charitable charter-school; and their successors for ever, freed and discharged of and from all estates, entails, uses, trusts, limitations, remainders, reversions, charges, and incumbrances whatsoever, by the said will or codicil limited; to the intent nevertheless, that said corporation shall apply and employ the same in the due execution of so much of the charitable scheme of said George Vaughan, as the fund hereby vested in said corporation, shall be sufficient to maintain, support, and answer, according to their best discretion, and most beneficially for the objects of said charity.

Lands &c. vested in
Hen. Vaughan
Brooke to uses.

III. *sect.* 3. Towns, lands, fee-farm rents, tenements, hereditaments, and lease-holds, from the first of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, vested in Henry Vaughan Brooke, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever, freed and discharged of and from all the estates, entails, uses, trusts, limitations, remainders, reversions, charges, and incumbrances whatsoever, by the will or codicil of said George Vaughan, limited; but nevertheless, as to the said towns, lands, and premises last herein particularly described, with their appurtenances, to the following uses, of Gustavus Brooke, during life, of Henry Harte, during life, William Newburgh, during life, and to use of heirs male of the body of the survivor; in default of such issue, to use of heirs male of the body of Basill Brooke; and of heirs male of the body of Gustavus Brooke, and of heirs male of the body of Henry Harte, to use of heirs male of the body of William Newburgh; in default of such issue, to use of right heirs of George Vaughan the testator; and as to the said personal estate vested in Henry Vaughan Brooke, in trust for said Gustavus Brooke, Henry Harte, William Newburgh, and Henry Vaughan Brooke, their executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to such agreement as hath been made between them.

Agreements not al-
tered.

IV. *sect.* 4. Nothing in this act shall make void, confirm, or vary any agreement between Gustavus Brooke, Henry Harte, William Newburgh, and Henry Vaughan Brooke, or any of them, touching the premises hereby vested in said Henry Vaughan Brooke.

Woods sold, and
the money divided.

V. *sect.* 5. Said governors of the charitable charter-school, and Henry Vaughan Brooke and his heirs, may and shall forthwith, and with all convenient

Schools.

venient speed, absolutely sell and dispose of the woods and plantations now growing upon the lands in county of Fermanagh, and divide the money arising by sale equally between them; one moiety to said governors for the charitable purposes aforesaid, the other to Henry Vaughan Brooke, his executors, administrators, and assigns, upon trust as aforesaid.

VI. *sect.* 6. Nothing herein shall affect, prejudice, or change the right ^{Mary Sampson's right} or title of Mary Sampson to said George Vaughan's leasehold interest un- ^{not affected.}der the fee of Derry.

VII. *sect.* 7. Said governornors shall meet and corporately assemble ^{Governors to meet,} when and so often, and at such places, as they think fit, seven days notice ^{7 days notice;} being previously given in writing to each of said governors, or left at his dwelling-house, or published in Dublin Gazette; and upon death or resignation of any person herein named, the governors of said charitable ^{on vacancy another} charter-school, or the major part, three at least consenting, shall within six ^{elected by majority} calendar months after such vacancy elect some other in the place of every ^{in 6 months, 3 con-} such person, so as that the number of governors may always be thirteen, ^{senting;} ^{13 in number.} and no more; and as often as any vacancy shall happen by death or resignation of any person hereafter elected, some other shall in like manner be elected; and all such persons so elected, shall to all intents be deemed governors of said charitable charter-school, as if their names herein particularly inserted, due notice being given as aforesaid of such meeting, otherwise such elections shall be void.

VIII. *sect.* 8. Said governors and successors shall for ever be in name ^{Incorporated;} and fact one body politick and corporate in law for the purposes in this act, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, ^{have common seal;} by the aforesaid name of incorporation, in all courts and places of judi- ^{make rules, 5 pre-} cature, and appoint a common seal or seals for use of said corporation; ^{sent;} and said governors (five at least present) being corporately assembled, shall have power by votes of the greater part to make such laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for good government and management of said charity, consistent with the laws of this realm, as they think necessary and convenient, and to revoke or alter the same at discretion; to which all ^{observed by officers,} officers and servants belonging to said school, or employed by said gover- ^{servants and chil-} ners, appointed by votes of the greater number of said governors so assem- ^{dren admitted;} bled, five at least being present, and all children, who shall be admitted and remain in said school, shall be subject unto, and obliged to observe ^{or dismissed;} and obey; and in case such officers, servants, or children, or any of them, refuse or neglect to submit and obey the same, said governors, at any assembly corporately convened by votes of the greater number, five at least ^{or punished in their} present, shall have full power to suspend, deprive, or dismiss, such officers ^{discretion.} or servants, and to remove and dismiss such child and children out of said school, or for such offences or neglect to appoint any lesser punishment, as they in discretion think fit.

IX. *sect.* 9. It shall be lawful for the governors, or the greater num- ^{May by indenture} ber, from time to time by indenture under common seal to demise ^{lease 3 lives or 21} premisses hereby vested in them, or any part thereof, for any term not ^{years in possession;} exceeding three lives, or any number of years, not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion, remainder, or expectancy, so as upon ^{reserving the best} every such lease there be reserved and made payable, during continuance ^{rent from solvent re-} thereof, half-yearly, to said governors and their successors, the most and ^{nant half yearly;} best

Schools.

no fine ;
not punishable of
waste ;
clause of distress and
re-entry ;
counterparts deliver-
ed ;
leases otherwise void.

best improved yearly rent that can be reasonably had from a solvent tenant at the time of making, without taking any money or other thing by way of fine or income, for or in respect of such lease, and so as none of such leases be made punishable of waste by any express words therein, and so as in every of such leases there be contained a clause or clauses of distress and re-entry for non-payment of rent, and so as the lessees seal and deliver counterparts ; and all leases in any other manner shall not be good or available in law, but be *ipso facto* null and void.

A publick act.

X. *sect. 10.* This act shall be deemed in all courts of justice a publick act, taken notice of and allowed as such by all judges and others, without specially pleading.

Saving.

XI. *sect. 11.* Saving and reserving to the king, and to all other persons, bodies politick and corporate, their respective heirs, successors, executors and administrators (other than and except any persons claiming under the said last will, all such right, title, estate, and interest at law and in equity, as any of them had, could, might, or ought to have had, as fully to all intents and purposes, as if this act never made ; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Seamen.

5 G. 2. c. 13. continued to 24 June 1783.

Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 32. *sect. 1.* An act fifth of George the second for regulating and government of seamen in merchants service, continued in force to the 24th of June 1783, and to the end of the then next session.

Stamps.

Duties on writings or ingrossment from 25 Dec. 1775 to Dec. 1777.

I. Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 9. *sect. 1.* From the 25th of December 1775, there shall be raised, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, 'till the 25th of December, 1777 inclusive, for the several matters and things herein after mentioned, which shall be written or engrossed at any time from the 25th of December 1775, to the 25th of December 1777 inclusive, the several and respective rates, impositions, duties, charges, and sums herein after expressed, in manner and form following ;

grants or patents of honour, promotion, franchise, &c. 3l. *per* skin ;
process excepted ;
pardons (except *forma pauperis*) of offence or forfeiture, reprieves, relaxation of fines or punishment, 3l.

for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment on which any grants or letters patent under great seal of Ireland, of any honour, dignity, promotion, franchise, liberty or privilege to any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, or exemplifications of the same, shall be engrossed or written (commissions of rebellion in process always excepted) three pounds ;
for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, on which any pardon (except the pardon passed in *forma pauperis*). of or for any crime or offence, or of any sum of money or forfeiture whatsoever, or on which any warrant of reprieve, relaxation from any fines, corporal punishment, or other forfeitures shall be engrossed or written, the sum of three pounds ;
for every skin of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, upon which any grant from his majesty, his heirs or successors, of any sum exceeding one hundred pounds, which shall pass the great seal, shall be

grants under great seal above 100l. or grant of employment above 50l. *per ann.* 3l.

Stamps.

be engrossed or written, three pounds ; for every skin of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, upon which any grant of any office or employment, above fifty pounds *per annum*, shall be written or engrossed, three pounds ; for every skin, on which any grant of lands in fee, lease for years, or other grant or profit not herein particularly charged, that shall pass the great seal of Ireland, or seal of exchequer (*custodium* leaves excepted) shall be engrossed or written, two pounds ; for every skin or piece or sheet of paper, upon which any presentation or donation, which shall pass the great seal, or upon which any collation by any archbishop or bishop, or any presentation or donation by any patron whatsoever, of or to any benefice, dignity, or spiritual or ecclesiastical promotion whatsoever, of one hundred pounds a year or upwards, shall be engrossed or written, two pounds ; the value ascertained by certificate of the archbishop or bishop, or vicar general of the dioceses.

II. *sect.* 2. Provided two or more benefices episcopally united shall be deemed one only.

III. *sect.* 3. Every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, on which any dispensation to hold two ecclesiastical dignities or benefices, or both a dignity and a benefice, or any other dispensation or faculty from the archbishop of Armagh, or master of the faculties, shall be engrossed or written, six pounds ; every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, sheet or piece of paper, upon which any admission of any fellow of the college of physicians, or of any attorney, clerk, advocate, proctor, notary, or other officer or officers in any court whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written (except such officer be an annual officer in any corporation or inferior court, whose office is under ten pounds a year in salary, fees, or other perquisites) three pounds ; every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or piece of paper, upon which any appeal from the admiralty or prerogative, or any archiepiscopal court, shall be engrossed or written, three pounds ; upon which any conveyance, surrender, of grants or offices, release, or other deed whatsoever, enrolled of record in any courts at Dublin, or other court of record whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written, five shillings ; every piece of vellum or parchment, upon which any writ of covenant for levying a fine, upon which any writ of entry for suffering a common recovery, engrossed or written, two shillings and six pence ; every skin upon which any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court whatsoever, engrossed or written, five shillings ; every skin upon which any decree or dismission made by or in the courts of chancery or exchequer, engrossed or written, six pence ; every skin, piece or sheet, upon which any institution, that shall pass the seal of any archbishop or bishop, chancellor or other ordinary, or any ecclesiastical court whatsoever, engrossed or written, five shillings.

IV. *sect.* 4. Provided an institution to two or more benefices episcopally united shall be considered as a single benefice.

V. *sect.* 5. Every skin, sheet or piece, upon which any writ of error, *certiorari*, or appeal, except to the delegates, engrossed or written, five shillings ; as also every skin or piece upon which any writ of *habeas corpus* engrossed or written, one shilling : every skin or piece upon which any sentence in the admiralty, or upon which any attachment made out of said court of admiralty, or any relaxation of such attachment, shall be engrossed

grants in fee, lease for years, or profit not herein charged, under great or exchequer seal (*custodium* leaves excepted) 2l. ecclesiastical promotion of 100l. *per ann.* 2l.

ascertained by bishop or vicar general's certificate.

Unions deemed one only.

Dispensation or faculty, 6l.

admission of fellows of college of physicians, attorney, clerk, advocate or officer in any court, 3l. except annual in corporation or inferior court under 10l. a year ;

appeals. 2l. deeds enrolled of record, 5s.

covenant for fine, or entry for recovery, 2s. 6d.

exemplification, 5s.

decree or dismission, 6d.

institution 5s.

Unions as single benefice.

Error, *certiorari*, appeal, (save to delegates) 5s.

habeas corpus, 1s. sentence, attachment, or relaxation of admiralty, 5s.

Stamps.

<p>probate, or letters of administration for above 30l. 5s. recognizance, statutes, 5s.</p> <p>but if for licence to retail, 6d. only ;</p> <p><i>nisi prius</i> or <i>postea</i>, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>judgment signed by proper officer, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>-</p> <p>ecclesiastical court commission, not otherwise charged, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>admiralty warrant, monition, or decree, 2s. 6d. save for wages ; special bail, appearance, 1s.</p> <p>common bail, appearance, 6d.</p> <p>chancery or exchequer pleadings, 1s.</p> <p>corporation or company admission, 6d.</p> <p>affidavits, 6d. except before custom or excise officer, magistrate, or acting summarily, or on indictments or civil bill, or for publick money, hemp and flax, corn premiums, or Dublin Society ;</p> <p>copy of affidavit filed or read, 6d.</p> <p>deeds, not otherwise charged, 1s. except for binding poor children ;</p>	<p>engrossed or written, five shillings ; every skin or piece, upon which any probate of a will, or letters of administration for any estate above the value of thirty pounds, engrossed or written, five shillings ; every skin or piece, upon which any recognizances conditioned for payment of money, or performance of covenants or agreements, statute staple or merchant, engrossed or written, or entered of record in any court or office, five shillings ; (except recognizances entered into by persons applying for licences to sell by retail beer, ale, wine, strong waters, or other liquors, which recognizances shall be considered as bonds, and pay six pence only ;) every skin or piece or sheet upon which any record of <i>nisi prius</i> or <i>postea</i> engrossed or written, two shillings and six pence ; every skin or piece of vellum or parchment or paper, upon which engrossed or written any judgment whatsoever signed by the master of any office, or his deputy or secondary, or by any prothonotary or his secondary, deputy, or clerk, or any other officer belonging to any of the courts at Dublin, who have power, or usually do or shall sign judgments, a duty after the rate of two shilling and six pence for every judgment engrossed or written on such skin or piece ; for every skin, piece, or sheet, upon which any commission out of any ecclesiastical court, not herein otherwise particularly charged, shall be engrossed or written, two shillings and six pence ; upon which any warrant, monition, or personal decree in the court of admiralty shall be engrossed or written (except in suits for seamen's wages) two shillings and six pence ; for every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which any special bail taken in any of the courts of Dublin, or before any of the judges of said courts, or in any other court whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written ; and for every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which engrossed or written any appearance upon such special bail, one shilling ; for every piece, upon which any common bail filed in any court whatsoever, and upon which any appearance made upon such bail, engrossed or written, six pence ; every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, upon which engrossed or written any bill, answer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depositions taken by commissioners, or any other pleadings whatsoever in chancery or exchequer, one shilling ; every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, sheet or piece of paper, upon which any admission into any corporation or company, engrossed or written, six pence ; every piece of parchment or paper, upon which any affidavit engrossed or written (except such as taken before officers of customs or excise, or any justice of peace, or magistrate of any corporation, acting as a justice, or acting in any court of conscience, or summary jurisdiction, or before any judge of assize or commissioner of oyer and terminer relative to prosecutions or trials on indictments, or to civil bills, or that shall be made for raising or accounting for publick money, and except affidavits relative to hempen and flaxen manufacture, or to payment of corn premiums, or made before trustees of any turnpike, relative to the roads or tolls of such turnpike, or before the Dublin Society) six pence ; every piece of parchment, or paper, upon which any copy of such affidavit, as is herein before charged, filed or read in any court whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which engrossed or written any indenture, lease, or deed-poll, not hereby otherwise charged (except indentures for binding poor parish or other poor children, supported by publick or private charities, apprentices) one shilling ;</p>
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Stamps.

shilling : every piece, upon which any original writ (except such upon which a *capias* issues) *subpœna*, *capias quominus*, *dedimus potestatem* to take answers, examine witnesses, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatsoever, or any other process or mandate, that shall issue out of or pass the seals of any courts at Dublin, or any other court whatsoever holding plea, where the debt or damage doth amount to forty shillings or above, or the thing in demand is of that value, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; every piece, upon which entry of action in mayor's and sheriffs courts of Dublin, and in courts in all corporations, and other courts whatsoever, out of which no writs, process, or mandates issue, holding plea where the debt or damage doth amount to 40s. or above, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; every piece, upon which any rule or order (except in causes upon indictments, or which relate to presentments) made or given in any courts at Dublin, either of law or equity, which shall be taken out, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; every piece, upon which any copy of such rules or orders (except in causes prosecuted upon indictments, or which relate to presentments entered) or the copies of any other records or proceedings in any said courts at Dublin, not hereby otherwise charged, shall be engrossed or written, six pence ; every skin or piece, upon which engrossed or written any citation or monition in the prerogative or any ecclesiastical court, or any libel or allegation, deposition, answer, sentence, or final decree, or any inventory exhibited in prerogative or any ecclesiastical court, or of admiralty, or whereupon any copies of them respectively engrossed or written (except in suits for recovery of seamen's wages) six pence ; every skin or piece, upon which any charter-party, policy of assurance, passport, bond, release, contract, or other obligatory instrument, or any protest, procuration, letter of attorney, or any other notarial act whatsoever, engrossed or written, six pence ; every skin, or piece, upon which any declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleadings whatsoever in any court of law, engrossed or written, one penny ; upon which any copy thereof written or engrossed, one penny ; every skin or piece, upon which any depositions in chancery or exchequer (except the paper drafts of depositions taken by virtue of any commission, before engrossed) which are not herein before charged, or upon which any copy of any bill, answer, plea, demurrer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depositions, or other proceedings whatsoever in any court of equity, shall be engrossed or written, one penny ; every skin or piece, upon which a copy, attested by the proper officer of the prerogative or any ecclesiastical court, of any will, engrossed or written, one penny ; every skin or piece, upon which engrossed or written any certificate or debenture for drawing back any customs or duties for or in respect of re-shipping or exporting any goods or merchandizes, which from the 25th of December 1775, to 25th of December 1777 inclusive, shall be exported, or shipped to be exported from Ireland for any parts beyond seas, to be paid by the person for whose benefit or at whose instance such debenture or certificate obtained, four pence ; for every almanack or calendar for any one particular year, or less than a year, printed on one side only of any one sheet or piece of paper only, one penny ; every other almanack or calendar for any one particular year, two pence.

VI. *sect.* 6. Provided for every printed almanack or calendar for several years the respective rates aforesaid shall be paid for every such year.

Stamps.

News, $\frac{1}{4}$;

pamphlets not above
6 sheets 8vo. 12 4to
20 folio, 1s. a sheet
in one impression ;

advertisement, 2d.

Bible or prayer book
calendars.

Writings for any con-
sideration on loss, or
on lives deemed po-
licies.

Writings as to
freight, charter
parties.

Time of signing
writ or process to
arrest, indorsed and
entered ;

penalty 10l. to pro-
secutor.

Almanacks, however
described, charged
as such ;
not as pamphlets.

Bills or notes except-
ed.

VII. *sect. 7.* For all papers containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, a duty after the rate of one halfpenny for every sheet and piece of paper less than a sheet, on which printed : for every pamphlet or paper not exceeding six sheets in octavo, or in a lesser page, or not exceeding twelve sheets in quarto, on twenty sheets in folio, so printed, one shilling sterling, for every sheet of any kind of paper contained in one printed copy or impression thereof ; for every advertisement in or published with any gazette, news-paper, or journal published weekly or oftner, or in any printed paper or pamphlet whatsoever, being dispersed or made publick yearly, monthly, or any other interval, two pence.

VIII. *sect. 8.* Provided nothing in this act shall extend to charge any calendar or perpetual almanack in any bible or common prayer book, or to charge any other calender or almanack with more than the duty, that would be payable by this act for such other calendar or almanack, in case it were made for three years only.

IX. *sect. 9.* Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter or other muniment or writing, for or relating to payment of any money, or for making any valuable consideration for or upon loss of any ship, vessel, goods, wages, money, effects, or upon any loss by fire, or for any loss whatsoever, or for or upon any life or lives, shall be construed and adjudged policies of assurance within this act.

X. *sect. 10.* Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter or other muniment or writing between the captain and master or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader, or other person, in respect to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects, laden or to be laden on board such ship or vessel, shall be deemed a charter party within this act.

XI. *sect. 11.* For preventing abuses by arresting without any writ or legal process to justify the same, by means whereof the duty, hereby given to the crown upon such process, will be lost, after the 25th of December 1775, every officer or clerk belonging, or which shall hereafter belong, to the king's bench, common pleas, or exchequer, who shall sign any writ or process before judgment, to arrest any person thereupon, shall, at the signing thereof, set down upon such writ or process the day and year of signing the same ; which shall be entered upon the remembrance roll, or in the book where the abstract of such writ or process entered, upon pain to forfeit ten pounds for every offence or neglect ; to be recovered by any person who shall sue in any court of record by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no wager of law, protection, or essoin, or more than one imparlance allowed.

XII. *sect. 12.* All books and pamphlets, serving chiefly for the purpose of an almanack, by whatsoever name intitled or described, charged with the duty imposed by this act on almanacks, but not with any of the duties charged by this act on pamphlets, or any other printed papers ; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Provided this act shall not extend to charge any bills of exchange, accounts, bills of parcels, bills of fees, or any bills or notes (not sealed) for money at sight, or upon demand, or at the end of certain days of payment.

XIII. *sect.*

Stamps.

XIV. *sect.* 14. Provided also, nothing in this act shall extend to charge the probate of any will or letters of administration of any common seaman or soldier, who shall be slain or die in his majesty's service, a certificate being produced from the captain or commander of the ship or vessel, or captain or commanding officer of the troop or company under whom such seaman or soldier served at his death, and oath (or, if by a quaker, a solemn affirmation) shall be made of the truth thereof before the proper judge or officer by whom such probate or administration ought to be granted; which oath or affirmation such judge or officer is hereby authorized and required to administer, and no fee or reward taken.

And probate or administration of seamen or soldiers, dying in service, on certificate and oath.

XV. *sect.* 15. Provided also, none of the rates, duties, or sums before expressed, shall be raised, levied, collected, or paid, or be payable by this act, by any person admitted to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*.

And paupers.

XVI. *sect.* 16. Provided also, this act shall not charge with any duty any warrant made by, or recognizance taken before, any justice of peace, or any proceedings of any court martial which relate to any trial of any common soldier, but such warrants, recognizances, and proceedings are exempted from payment of any of the duties before mentioned.

And warrants, recognizances, and proceedings on court martial on soldiers.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Provided this act shall not extend to charge any acts of parliament, proclamation, order of council, forms of prayer and thanksgiving, or acts of state ordered by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor to be printed, or the printed votes, or other matters ordered to be printed by either house of parliament, with any of said duties on pamphlets or news-papers, or to charge any books commonly used in any of the schools of Ireland, or any books containing only matters of devotion or piety, with said duties on pamphlets, or to charge any single advertisement printed by itself, or the daily accounts, or bills of goods imported and exported, or the weekly bills of mortality (so as such accounts or bills contain no other matters than usually comprized therein) with any of the duties aforesaid; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

And acts of parliament or state, votes or orders, books of school or devotion, single advertisements, bills, of imports and exports, or of mortality.

XVIII. *sect.* 18. For better and more effectual levying, collecting, and paying duties hereby granted, it shall be lawful for his majesty, or lord lieutenant, or other chief governors, from time to time to nominate and appoint persons commissioners or officers for stamping and marking parchment, vellum, and paper, and managing the duties thereupon; and the commissioners so appointed shall keep their head-office in some convenient place within Dublin: and said commissioners, or major part, are empowered under hands and seals to appoint such other inferior officers, with consent and approbation of the lord lieutenant, or chief governors, for marking or stamping or for better collecting or levying the duties hereby granted, as they think proper.

Commissioners appointed by chief governor;

head office in Dublin;

to appoint with consent inferior officers.

XIX. *sect.* 19. Provided the several commissioners and officers for the stamping or marking vellum, parchment, and paper, and managing the duties thereupon, appointed by the lord lieutenant, in pursuance of an act last session, for granting several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper; and the several inferior officers appointed by said commissioners in pursuance of said act, as also such other commissioners and officers as shall be hereafter appointed pursuant to this act, shall, during continuance of this act,

Commissioners and officers by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 6. and by this act, shall act with same powers, unless removed.

Stamps.

act, for more effectual levying the duties hereby granted, continue to act in the several offices, to which they have been or shall be so appointed, in like manner, with same powers and authorities, and subject to same restrictions and limitations, as in said recited act, unless sooner removed from such offices by the lord lieutenant, or chief governors, or by said commissioners, with consent or approbation of the lord lieutenant, or chief governors.

Former stamps continued ;

altered or renewed from time to time ; on due notice by proclamation ;

Judicial notice thereof.

Impression durable, and least liable to forgery.

Officer appointed to take notice ;

orders in courts at commissioners request ;

Oath by commissioners and officers.

XX. *sect.* 20. The several types, marks, or stamps already provided by said commissioners for the duties granted by said recited act, shall continue to be used for stamping and impressing all vellum, parchment, and paper; on which any of the things herein before charged shall be engrossed or written; and said types, marks, or stamps, or any of them, may be altered or renewed from time to time, as his majesty, his heirs and successors, or the lord lieutenant, or chief governors, shall think fit, so as publick notification thereof be given by proclamation, issued under great seal of Ireland, a convenient time before said types, marks, or stamps, shall be altered or renewed, that all persons may have due notice thereof: and all courts of justice and judges whatsoever shall, without allegation or proof, take judicial notice of the several types, marks, and stamps, heretofore appointed by said act, and of all hereafter published by any proclamation issued, as and for the true and lawful types, marks, and stamps, to be made use of in pursuance of this act.

XXI. *sect.* 21. Commissioners in providing types, marks, and stamps from time to time shall take care they be so contrived, that the impression may be durable, and least liable to be forged or counterfeited.

XXII. *sect.* 22. Commissioners heretofore or hereafter constituted by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or by the lord lieutenant, or governors, as aforesaid, may from time to time, as they see occasion, appoint a fit person to attend in any court or office to take notice of the vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which any of the matters or things aforesaid engrossed, written, or put, and of the marks or stamps thereupon, and of all other matters and things tending to secure his majesty's duties arising by this act; and the judges in the several courts, and such others to whom it may appertain, at request of said commissioners, or any two or more, shall make such orders in the respective courts, and do such other matters and things for better securing said duties, as shall be lawfully and reasonably desired; and every commissioner and other officer hereafter appointed, before he proceeds to execution of this act, shall take the oath following.

I A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully execute the trust reposed in me, pursuant to an act of parliament, intituled, an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper, without fraud or concealment, and will from time to time true account make of my doings therein, and deliver the same to such person or persons, as his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being, hath appointed, or hereafter shall appoint; to receive such account; and will take no fee, reward, or profit for the execution or performance of the said trust, or the business relating thereunto, from any person or persons, other than such as shall be paid or allowed by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or by some other person or persons for that purpose

pose

Stamps.

power authorized by his majesty, or by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being.

And such oath may be administered to any such commissioner or commissioners by any two or more of the same commissioners, whether they have taken the same previously or not; and any of said commissioners, or any justice of peace within the kingdom may administer the like oath to any subordinate officer.

Administered by any 2 having taken it or not; to subordinate officers by any commissioners or justice.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* Said commissioners, and other officers heretofore or hereafter appointed, and all officers employed, or intrusted by or under them as aforesaid, shall, from time to time, for better execution of their several places and trusts observe and perform such rules, methods, and orders, as they respectively have received, or shall receive from time to time, from the lord lieutenant or chief governors; and said commissioners shall take special care, that the several parts of this kingdom, from time to time, be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment, and paper, stamped or marked as aforesaid, so as his majesty's subjects may have it in election to buy the same of persons employed by said commissioners at the usual or most common rates, above said duty, or to bring their own to be stamped as aforesaid, or to furnish themselves or others that shall have done the same.

Rules and orders of chief governors observed;

commissioners to furnish vellum, &c.

election to buy, or bring their own.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* That his majesty may not be defrauded of any duties hereby granted, all records, writs, pleadings, and other proceedings in courts of law and equity, and all deeds, instruments, and writings whatsoever hereby charged, shall be engrossed or written in such manner, as they have been usually accustomed to be or are now written.

All proceedings and writings as usual.

XXV. *sect. 25.* All writings, matters, and things (in respect whereof any of said duties payable) engrossed or written after 25th of December, 1775, shall be written in such manner, that some part thereof shall be either upon or as near as conveniently may be to the stamps or marks, in pursuance of this act placed on the vellum, parchment, or paper, whereupon the same shall be written or engrossed; upon pain that the person who shall write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, any such writing, matter, or thing contrary to tenor and true meaning hereof, shall every such offence forfeit ten pounds, with full costs of suit.

Some part of writing upon or near the stamp;

penalty 10l. and costs.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* All vellum, parchment, and paper, intended to be charged with duties aforesaid, shall, before any of the matters or things herein before mentioned be thereupon engrossed or written, be brought to the head office aforesaid, to be stamped and marked; and said commissioners and officers are required, upon demand of the persons bringing the same, forthwith without fee or reward to stamp or mark any quantities or parcels so brought, such persons paying to such officers appointed in that behalf the respective duties hereby directed.

Vellum, &c. brought to head office to be stamped, without fee, paying duties.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* If any persons arrested after 1st day of Hillary Term, 1776, by any writ, bill, or process out of any courts of record at Dublin, at suit of any common person, and the sheriff or officer taketh bail from such person, against whom such writ, bill, or process taken out, the sheriff or officer, at request and costs of plaintiff in such action or suit, or his lawful attorney, shall assign to plaintiff the bail bond, or other security taken from such bail, by indorsing and attesting it under his hand and seal in presence

Bail bond assignable by indorsement under hand and seal with 2 witnesses; without stamp;

Stamps.

Assignment stamp
before action,

presence of two or more credible witnesses, without any stamp; provided the assignment so indorsed duly stamped, before any action brought thereupon; and also after 25th of December 1775, all sheriffs and officer having authority to grant replevins, as often as necessary to assign any bond of any plaintiff in replevin to avowant; such assignment may be made without any stamp, provided the assignment so made be duly stamped before any action brought thereupon.

Stamping before payment, 100l. to king and prosecutor.

XXVIII. *sect.* 28. If any commissioner or officer shall fix any such mark or stamp to any vellum, parchment, or paper, before the duties thereupon charged by this act duly answered and paid, or secured to his majesty's use, he shall every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds; one moiety to his majesty, the other to him or them that shall inform or sue in any courts of record.

Writing without stamp, or stamped for lower duty;

XXIX. *sect.* 29. If any persons have engrossed or written, or caused to be engrossed or written, since commencement of said recited act, or shall at any time hereafter engross or write, or cause to be engrossed or written, any of the matters or things for which said vellum, parchment, or paper was chargeable by said act, or is hereby charged to pay any duty, before said vellum, parchment, or paper, hath been or shall be marked or stamped as aforesaid, or upon which there was not or shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or have engrossed or written, or caused to be engrossed or written, or shall engross or write, or cause to be engrossed or written, any matter or thing upon any vellum, parchment, or paper stamped or marked for any lower duty than the duty by said or this act payable for what hath been or shall be so engrossed or written, there shall be duly answered and paid to his majesty, over and above the duty aforesaid, for every such deed, instrument, or writing, ten pounds; and no such record, deed, instrument, or writing shall be pleaded or given in evidence, or admitted in any court good or available in law or equity, until as well said duty, as said ten pounds, first paid, and a receipt produced under hands of some officers appointed to receive duties above mentioned, and until the vellum, parchment, or paper, on which such deed, instrument, or writing written or made, shall be marked or stamped with a lawful mark or stamp; and proper officers are enjoined and required, upon payment or tender of said duty and ten pounds, to give a receipt, and to stamp with the mark or stamp proper for such deed, instrument, or writing respectively.

10l. above the duty; not evidence till payment and lawful stamp;

receipt given and stamp on payment.

Stamped for lower duty, penalty 5l. to king and prosecutor.

XXX. *sect.* 30. If any persons shall engross or write, or cause to be engrossed or written, any of the matters or things, for which said vellum, parchment, or paper is hereby charged to pay any duty, before said vellum, parchment, or paper shall be marked or stamped as aforesaid, or upon which there shall be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or shall engross or write, or cause to be engrossed or written any matter or thing upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, marked or stamped for any lower duty, than the duty by this act payable for what so engrossed or written, such person so offending shall every such offence forfeit five pounds, one moiety to his majesty, the other to him that will inform and sue.

For improper stamp, counterfeit, or for lower duty, clerk disabled;

XXXI. *sect.* 31. In case any clerk, officer, or person, in respect of any publick office or employment intitled or intrusted to make, engross, or write

Stamps.

write any records, deeds, instruments, or writings, by this act charged to pay a duty, shall be wilfully guilty of any fraud or practice to deceive his majesty of any duty by this act payable, by making, engrossing, or writing any such record, deed, instrument, or writing, or by causing the same, upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, or upon which there shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or upon vellum, parchment, or paper, marked or stamped with any mark or stamp he shall know counterfeited, or by wilfully engrossing or writing any such deed, instrument, or other writing, upon vellum, parchment, or paper, he shall know marked or stamped for a lower duty as aforesaid, then every such clerk, officer, or person being lawfully convicted, shall forfeit his office, place, or employment, and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same for the future; and if any attorney belonging to any court whatsoever shall wilfully be guilty of any such fraud or practice, and convicted thereof, disabled for the future to practise as attorney.

attornies for like fraud disabled.

XXXII. *sect. 32.* If any person shall write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, either the whole or any part of any matter or thing, in respect whereof any duty is payable by this act, upon any part of any piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, whereon there shall have been before engrossed, written, or printed, any other matter or thing, in respect whereof any duty is payable by this act, before such vellum, parchment, or paper, again marked or stamped according to this act, or shall fraudulently erase or scrape out, or cause to be erased or scraped out, the name of any person, or sum, date, or other thing engrossed, written, or printed in such instrument, writing, matter, or thing, or fraudulently cut, tear, or get off any mark or stamp, or any part thereof, with intent to use such stamp or mark for any other writing, matter, or thing, in respect whereof any duty payable by this act, every person so offending in any particulars before mentioned shall for every such offence forfeit fifty pounds.

Writing before again stamped, erasing any thing, taking off stamp for use, penalty 50l.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* Provided as often as his majesty, the lord lieutenant, or chief governors, think fit to alter or renew said marks or stamps, or any of them, it shall be lawful for all, who at that time have in their custody or possession any vellum, parchment, or paper, marked with the mark or stamp so altered or renewed, upon which none of the matters hereby charged shall have been engrossed or written, within sixty days after such intention of renewing or altering published by proclamation as aforesaid, to bring or send such vellum, parchment, or paper unto said commissioners, to the head office in Dublin, or to such officers appointed as aforesaid; and said commissioners and officers are required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, unto the persons, who shall so deliver any quantity of vellum, parchment, or paper, the like quantity, and as good in quality, stamped with such new stamps or marks, without demanding or taking directly or indirectly for the same any money or other consideration whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiting every offence one hundred pounds, sued for, recovered, and divided as other penalties in this act are directed; in case any person neglect or refuse within time aforesaid to bring or cause to be brought and delivered unto said commissioners and officers any such vellum, parchment, or paper, the same is declared of no other effect or use, than if never

Upon alteration stamp paper in 60 days after proclamation brought to office.

like quantity and quality with new stamp without fee, penalty, 100l.

if not brought, deemed not stamped.

M

stamped;

Stamps.

stamped; and all matters or things, after engrossed or written thereon, shall be of no other effect than if engrossed or written on vellum, parchment, or paper not marked or stamped at all; and all persons, who shall engross or write any matters hereby charged on such vellum, parchment, or paper, after said time, shall forfeit and suffer as herein before enacted for writing or engrossing on vellum, parchment, or paper not marked or stamped.

Proclamation of altered stamp sent in 20 days to chief magistrates;

published next market or Sunday; penalty 50*l.* to king and prosecutor.

Price of stamped paper set yearly, and stamped;

allowance for present payment, where duty 10*l.*

No additional stamp or duty, where duties by former act paid.

1 copy of pamphlets in 6 days after printing brought to head office;

title, number of sheets, and duty registered; duty paid thereon; receipt indorsed;

if not printed in Dublin, in 14 days to head collector.

XXXIV. *sect.* 34. Provided, as often as his majesty, the lord lieutenant, or chief governors think fit to alter said stamps, or any of them, the proclamation, hereby intended to be made for giving all person due notice, shall within twenty days after date be sent to the mayor, chief magistrate, or head officer of every city, corporation, borough, or market-town; which officers shall cause the same to be published to the inhabitants, either on next market day or Sunday in the church immediately after divine service, upon pain of forfeiting fifty pounds; sued for by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at Dublin, wherein no effoign, protection, wager of law, privilege, or more than one imparlance granted or allowed: one moiety to his majesty, the other to such person who shall sue.

XXXV. *sect.* 35. And for better distribution, and that subjects may have the same with more convenience, and at easy rate, the lord lieutenant or chief governors, shall once in every year at least set the prices of all sorts of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, at which the same shall be sold; and said commissioners for managing said duties shall stamp said price so set upon every skin, piece, or sheet, so by them sold; and said commissioners shall likewise allow and pay every person, that shall bring vellum, parchment, or paper to said head office to be stamped in pursuance of this act (the duties whereof hereby imposed amount to ten pounds or upwards) after the rate of six pounds in the hundred *per annum* for six months, upon present payment of said duty upon vellum, parchment, or paper so brought; and any person, who shall buy of said commissioners, or their agents, vellum, parchment, or paper, at the head office for stamping, the duty whereof shall amount to ten pounds or upwards, shall have same allowance for present payment.

XXXVI. *sect.* 36. Provided all vellum, parchment, and paper, stamped or marked, and paid duties granted by said recited act, may be used for purposes thereby intended without any additional stamp, mark, or duty, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXVII. *sect.* 37. And for better collecting and securing duties hereby charged on pamphlets one printed copy of every such pamphlet, which after 25th of December shall be printed or published within Dublin, shall, within six days after printing thereof be brought to said head office for marking or stamping; and the title, with number of sheets, and duty hereby charged thereon, shall be registered or entered in a book there kept for that purpose, which duty shall be thereupon paid to the proper officer, deputy, or clerk; who shall thereupon forthwith give a receipt for the same on such printed copy, to denote payment of the duty hereby charged on such pamphlet; and one printed copy of every such pamphlet, printed or published in any place, not within Dublin, shall within fourteen days after printing be brought to some head collector of stamp duties,

who

Stamps.

who is hereby required forthwith to enter the title, with number of sheets, and the duty hereby charged, in a book by him kept for that purpose ; which duty shall be thereupon paid to such collector, who shall thereupon give a receipt for the same on such printed copy.

XXXVIII. *sect.* 38. If any such pamphlet shall be printed or published, and the duty hereby charged not duly paid, and the title and number of sheets not registered, and a receipt for such duty given on one copy thereof, within the respective times herein before limited, then the printer and publisher, and all other persons concerned in or about the printing or publishing of such pamphlet, shall for every such offence forfeit twenty pounds. Penalty 20l.

XXXIX. *sect.* 39. No printer or any other person whatsoever shall publish any news-paper, intelligence, or occurrences, or any paper serving the purpose, before he or they shall have entered into security for payment of duty on advertisements which shall be printed therein or thereupon, upon pain that every person so offending shall every such offence forfeit twenty pounds. Security for duty on advertisements in news papers ;
Penalty 20l.

XL. *sect.* 40. No person whatsoever shall sell, or expose to sale, any such pamphlet, or any news-paper, without the true respective names and places of abode of some known person or persons by or for whom the same was really and truly printed or published, written or printed thereon ; upon pain that every person offending herein shall every such offence forfeit twenty pounds. Selling pamphlets or news without printers name and abode, 20l.

XLI. *sect.* 41. No officer shall sell or deliver any stamp paper for printing any publick news, intelligence, or occurrences to any person, unless such person give security to said officer for payment of the duties for the advertisements, which shall be printed therein or thereupon. Stamped paper for news not delivered till duty for advertisements secured.

XLII. *sect.* 42. And in regard of the uncertainty how many copies of said printed news-papers may be sold, and that the duties may not be lessened by printing a less number, than may be sold, out of fear of loss thereby in printing more such copies than may happen to be sold, the commissioners for stamp duties, or the major part, or head officer appointed, shall and may cancel or cause to be cancelled all the stamps upon the copies of any impression of such news-paper, which shall really and truly remain unfold in hands of the persons, by or for whom the same printed or published ; and upon oath (or if by a quaker, upon solemn affirmation) before said commissioners, or any one, or such head officer, to satisfaction of such commissioners or head officer, that all such copies containing the stamps so tendered to be cancelled are really and truly remaining unfold in hands of the persons, by or for whom the same were printed or published ; and that none of said copies have been fraudulently returned or rebought after the same shall have been sold or disposed of, or any profit or advantage made thereof, (which oath or affirmation said commissioners, or any one, and said head officers respectively, are authorized to administer, and to examine upon oath or affirmation into all circumstances relating to selling or disposing of such printed copies) shall and may deliver, or cause to be delivered, the like number of other sheets, half-sheets, or less pieces, properly stampd with the same respective stamps, upon payment made for such paper ; but no duty shall be taken for the stamps thereon. Stamps on news papers not sold, cancelled ;
on oath thereof and of no fraud, or profit made,
like number of stamped sheets delivered without stamp duty.

XLIII. *sect.* 43. After 25th of December 1775, it shall be lawful for all persons, who shall at any time have in their custody or possession any stamped vellum or paper written, spoiled, or obliterated, not executed or

Stamps.

used, and no consideration given, brought to office on oath thereof, and exchanged, without any consideration ;

stamped vellum, parchment, or paper written or engrossed, which shall be inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before the same is executed by any party or parties, and which in either case shall not have been used for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor any money or other consideration paid or given to the attorney, solicitor, or other person, employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution by such writing or engrossment, or to the writer or engrosser thereof, for the duty or duties marked, stamped, or impressed thereon, to bring or send such stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, unto said commissioners, at their head office in Dublin ; and upon oath (or if by a quaker, solemn affirmation) to satisfaction of said commissioners (which oath or affirmation said commissioners are, or any one of them is, authorized to administer) that such stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, so written or engrossed upon or spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, hath not been executed by any party or parties, or used for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, and that no money or other consideration hath been paid or given for the duty or duties marked, stamped, or impressed thereupon ; (save and except the money first paid for such duty or duties to the said commissioners or receiver-general of stamp duties, or other proper officer appointed) the said commissioners are required to cause to be stamped and marked, for the several persons who shall so bring and deliver any quantity of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, so written or engrossed upon, spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit for use or service, the like quantity, with the respective duties, stamped, marked, or impressed on the vellum, parchment, or paper, so written or engrossed upon, spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit for service, without demanding or taking directly or indirectly any money or other consideration whatsoever ; and said commissioners are impowered, from time to time, to make such rules and orders for regulating the methods, and limiting the times for such cancelling and allowance with respect to such newspapers and other matters, as they shall upon experience and consideration of the several circumstances find necessary or convenient for effectual securing the duties, and doing justice to the persons concerned.

rules made by commissioners from time to time.

Stamps for almanacks delivered on security to pay duties in 3 months ;

cancelled if brought in 3 months, and duty abated.

Almanacks, one sheet only stamped.

Selling almanacks or news not stamped,

XLIV. *sect.* 44. Said commissioners and officers shall deliver to any person, by or for whom any almanack printed, paper marked or stamped, according to true intent and meaning hereof, for the printing such almanack, upon giving sufficient security to pay amount of duties hereby charged, within three months after such delivery ; and, upon bringing to them any number of copies of such almanacks within three months from said delivery, and request in that behalf made, shall cancel all the stamps upon such copies, and abate to such person so much of the money due upon such security, as such cancelled stamps shall amount to.

XLV. *sect.* 45. Where any almanack shall contain more than one sheet, sufficient to stamp only one of the sheets or pieces of paper, upon which such almanack shall be printed, and to pay the duty accordingly.

XLVI. *sect.* 46. After 25th December 1775, in case any person shall sell, hawk, carry about, utter, or expose to sale any almanack or calendar, newspaper, book, pamphlet, or paper, deemed, or construed to be, or serving the purpose

Stamps.

purpose of almanack or news-paper, within intention and meaning of this act, not stamped or marked as by this act directed, every such person ^{40s. before justice ;} shall every such offence forfeit forty shillings, recovered in a summary way before any justice, who is hereby authorized to hear and determine the same, and upon due proof, and default of payment of said penalty, ^{on default imprison-} to commit offender to prison not exceeding one month, without bail or ^{ment not above 1} mainprize ; which penalty shall be to sole use and benefit of the person, ^{month.} who shall without fraud or covin first sue.

XLIV. *sect.* 47. After 25th December 1775, all persons, who shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any advertisement in any pamphlet, news-paper, or other literary performance, shall within forty days after the printing or publication pay the duty thereon hereby charged to persons appointed to receive, or their deputies or clerks, the duties for all such advertisements as shall be so printed or published within Dublin, and to the next adjacent head officer appointed for the collection of said stamp duties, the said duties hereby charged for and upon all such advertisements as aforesaid, printed or published out of the limits of said city ; and the commissioners and officers last mentioned, or such of them to whom it shall appertain, are required, upon payment of the duties hereby charged on such advertisements, to give receipts for the duties hereby charged ; and in default of such payment within the time herein before limited, the printer or publisher of every such advertisement liable to pay treble the duties before by this act chargeable thereupon, to be recovered with full costs of suit. ^{Advertisement duties paid in 40 days, or treble with full costs.}

XLVIII. *sect.* 48. If any person whatsoever shall counterfeit or forge any type, mark, or stamp, to resemble any provided and used by said recited act, or in pursuance of this act, or counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same upon any vellum, parchment, paper, or other matter directed to be stamped, thereby to defraud his majesty of any duties hereby granted, or shall utter, vend, or sell any vellum, parchment, or paper with such counterfeit mark or impression thereupon, knowing such counterfeited, every person so offending, and thereof convicted in due form of law, judged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy. ^{Counterfeit stamps, felony, death.}

XLIX. *sect.* 49. It shall be lawful for his majesty, the lord lieutenant, or chief governors, out of the duties arising by this act to cause such money to be expended and paid from time to time for salaries and other incident charges, as necessary in and for receiving, collecting, levying, or managing the same duties, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. ^{Salaries and charges paid out of duties.}

L. *sect.* 50. All officers concerned in levying, collecting, and receiving the duties by this act shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof ; and the several persons employed to collect and levy said duties in the city or county of Dublin, shall pay the same in specie into his majesty's treasury on the first Monday every month, unless a holiday, and then the next day after which shall not be a holiday ; and the several persons employed to levy and collect said duties in other parts of this kingdom shall pay the same in like manner to the several collectors of the inland excise of the respective districts, in which received and collected ; which collectors are authorized and required to receive and give receipts without fee ^{Separate accounts kept ; paid into treasury 1st Monday month-ly ; or to excise}

Stamps.

notice of payment in 6 days to commissioners ;	fee or reward, and to keep distinct accounts thereof ; and every stamp-officer shall in six days after making any payment into treasury, or to any of said collectors, give notice of amount of such payments to commissioners of stamps ; and if said officers, or any of them, neglect or refuse to pay the same at the time or in manner aforesaid, or detain all or any part of the monies by them collected and received, he or they shall be dismissed from employment, and rendered incapable to serve his majesty, his heirs and successors, and be charged with interest for the monies so detained after the rate of twelve pounds <i>per centum per annum</i> .
officers not paying disabled, and charged 12 <i>per cent</i> .	
Receiver general may retain 1 month's produce.	LII. <i>sect. 51.</i> Provided it shall be lawful for receiver-general of said duties to retain such sum, not exceeding one month's produce of said duties, as he shall so receive, to answer necessary demands of said office.
Distinct registry in treasury.	LII. <i>sect. 52.</i> There shall be provided and kept in his majesty's treasury one book, in which all monies, paid into treasury by this act, shall be entered and registered apart and distinct from all other monies paid or payable to his majesty upon any account whatsoever.
Duties not received by commissioners ;	LIII. <i>sect. 53.</i> None of the duties granted by this act shall be received or collected by or paid to said commissioners of stamps ; and the several persons, respectively employed in receiving, collecting, or paying the duties by this act granted, shall once every year, during continuance of this act, exhibit their respective accounts to commissioners for taking imprest accounts ; who shall examine upon oath said accountants employed in raising, receiving, or collecting said duties, what money was by them or any of them respectively raised, collected, or received within the time of such their accounts, and likewise what part thereof was by any of them paid into his majesty's treasury, or to collectors of inland excise ; and in making said accounts before said commissioners they are to produce proper vouchers for any money so raised, received, and paid ; and said commissioners of imprest accounts are finally to adjust and settle said accounts, and to give discharges to said several accountants.
collectors to account yearly to imprest-commissioners ; examined on oath ;	
vouchers produced.	LIV. <i>sect. 54.</i> When accounts of money received for the several duties so audited, the same shall be signed by said commissioners of accounts, and be at all times to said officers therein concerned a full and sufficient warrant and discharge to all intents and purposes.
Accounts audited and signed, a full discharge.	
Penalties, unless otherwise directed, to prosecutor.	LV. <i>sect. 55.</i> All penalties incurred by this act, unless otherwise directed by this act, may be recovered by any person, who shall sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at Dublin, in which no essoign, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed.
No fees to officers ;	LVI. <i>sect. 56.</i> Neither the six pence <i>per pound</i> , nor any other fee, shall be payable to, or deducted or received by, vice-treasurers, receiver, or paymaster-general, clerk of pells, or other officer for their own use, for or on account of issuing or payment of any money arising by, or received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act ; but the same shall be received, and duly accounted for to his majesty, his heirs and successors.
accounted for to the king.	

Tea.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 4.* For the greater discouragement of the pernicious and illegal practice of unlawfully importing and clandestinely running and landing of tea, after the 25th of December 1775, until the 25th of December 1777 inclusive, there shall be paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, six pence every pound of green, and four pence for every pound of black bohea and other tea imported during the time aforesaid, in lieu and full satisfaction of all duties of customs and excise.

Green tea 6d per lb.
4d other tea, in lieu
of all customs and
and excise.

Trees.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 26. sect. 1.* Whereas the several acts for encouragement of planting have not had the desired effect, and to avoid confusion from the multitude of the laws, and to make one new act, containing all such parts as are proper to be continued, with alterations and additions, from 1st of May 1776, an act tenth of William the third; and fourth and ninth of queen Ann; and also eighth of George the first; and also so much of an act in the fifth of George the second, as relates to planting of timber-trees, shall be repealed and made null and void.

Repeal of 10 W. 3.
c. 12.
and 4 A. c. 9.
and 9 A. c. 5.
and 8 G. 1. c. 8.
and 5 G. 2. c. 9. as
to planting timber-
trees.

II. *sect. 2.* From the 1st of May 1776, every person, who shall wilfully cut or break down, bark, burn, pluck up, lop, top, or otherwise damage, spoil, or destroy any timber or fruit-tree, or any young trees, or shoots, or any part thereof, without consent of owner first obtained, or who shall be aiding or assisting in so doing, or have in his, her, or their possession any timber-tree, or any kind of wood, under-wood, poles, sticks of wood, shoots or young trees, shrubs, plants, or roots, and shall not give a satisfactory account, that they came fairly and honestly by the same; or who shall fix up in any church or chappel the green branches of any tree or shrub, or any part of any tree or shrub, having the leaves on it, except holly, bay, laurastina, yew, or ivy, and shall be thereof convicted upon oath of any one credible witness before any one of his majesty's justices within his jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, forfeit such sum not exceeding five pounds, as to such justice shall seem meet, together with charges previous to, and attending such conviction, ascertained by such justice; and upon non-payment, such justice shall commit such offender to the common gaol, or house of correction of such county, by warrant under hand and seal, without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding six months, or until said penalty and charges paid.

Damaging or de-
stroying trees,
shoots, &c. without
consent;
assisting therein;
possessing trees,
wood, shrubs, roots,
&c. without fair
account;
fixing branches (ex-
cept holly, &c.) in
church or chappel;
on oath of 1 witness
before a justice;
penalty not above 5l.
with charges;
on non-payment
committed not above
6 months.

III. *sect. 3.* All oak, beech, ash, elm, larix, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, cherry, lime, poplar, alder, quicken, or mountain-ash, holly-timber, fallow, asp, birch, cedar, pine and fir trees, shall be deemed and taken timber-trees within the true meaning and provision of this and of every other act now in force relative to timber-trees.

Trees deemed
timber.

IV. *sect. 4.* Every person, who shall after the 1st of May aforesaid wilfully cut or break down, pluck up, or spoil, burn, destroy, or take, carry, or convey away any shrub, plant, or root, out of nurseries, gardens, woods, or fields of any other, without consent of owner first obtained, or shall be aiding or assisting in so doing, or make use of any gads, withs, bows, or back-bands, made of wood, on plows, harrows, cars, carts, harnesses,

Destroying or taking
shrubs, plants, or
roots out of nurse-
ries, &c.
or assisting;
using gads or withs
in plows, &c.

Trees.

or having them; harness, or tackle, or in whose custody or possession any gads or withs shall be had or found, or make use of any scollops of oak, ash, or other timber-tree for thatching houses, or put up any maybush opposite or near his house, or suffer any to be so put up, or remain three hours, or keep any bark or rind of trees in his house or possession, not being a known tanner or dyer, or lawfully possessed of trees or woods, or not having lawfully obtained the same from some person so possessed, and shall be thereof convicted upon oath of one credible witness before any one justice within his jurisdiction, shall forfeit such sum as to such justice shall seem meet, not exceeding forty shillings, with charges previous to, and attending such conviction, ascertained by such justice; and upon non-payment such justice shall commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction, by warrant, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding three months, or until said penalty and charges paid.

or scollops for thatching; or maybushes; having bark or rind, not a tanner or dyer or lawfully obtained; on 1 witness penalty not above 40s.

or committed not above 3 months.

Clerk of peace not filing or entering certificates of planting as by 6 G. 3. c. 17. Penalty 5l. by civil bill.

Justices to enforce, and administer oath, penalties, not applied, to informer with full costs, and the poor; suspected places searched on warrant; if trees, bark, &c. found, the party to prove fairly bought or given, or convicted.

V. *sect. 5.* If the clerk of peace of any county neglect or refuse to keep on a separate file among the records, or to enter in an alphabetical book, every certificate, delivered to him by any person relative to planting trees, which such clerk is directed to do by an act sixth of his present majesty; every clerk so offending shall forfeit five pounds every offence, recovered by any person who shall sue by civil bill.

VI. *sect. 6.* Justices within their jurisdictions are authorized to put this act in execution, and to administer an oath to any such credible witnesses; and one moiety of all such forfeitures and pecuniary penalties, not otherwise employed, shall be paid to informer, with full costs, the other to poor of the parish; and it shall be lawful for any constable, or other person, by warrant of any one justice to search all suspected houses and places within jurisdiction of such justice, for any timber or fruit-trees, sticks, shoots, shrubs, plants, roots, or bark; and if such constable or person shall find any such in possession, house, out-house, field, or ground of any person suspected of any offences aforesaid, he shall bring such person before such justice; and if such person shall not make full and clear proof to satisfaction of such justice, that such were fairly and honestly bought by, or given to him or her by the owner or proprietor, in default thereof, and not otherwise, such suspected person shall be judged and stand convicted of a breach of this act, and subject to the several penalties for such offence.

Tumults.

Preamble.

Assembling of white boys by night and day; injuring persons and property; carrying away horses and arms; compelling to quitabode; imposing oaths; threats and promises; incendiary letters;

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 1.* Whereas of late several persons calling themselves white boys, and others, as well by night as in the day have in a riotous, disorderly, and tumultuous manner assembled together, and abused and injured the persons, habitations, and properties of many loyal and faithful subjects, and have taken and carried away their horses and arms, and compelled them to surrender up, quit, and leave their habitations, farms, and places of abode; and with threats and violence imposed sundry oaths and solemn declarations, contrary to law, and solicited several, by threats and promises, to join with them in such their mischievous and iniquitous proceedings, and also sent threatening and incendiary letters,

Tumults.

letters, to the great terror of peaceable subjects; and obstruct the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, and flour, and destroy or damage the same, when intended for exportation, and have also destroyed mills, granaries, and store-houses provided for keeping corn; which, if not effectually prevented, must become dangerous to the general peace of this kingdom, and his majesty's government: and whereas for putting a stop to and punishing such enormous outrages and offences, an act passed fifth and sixth of his present majesty, *to prevent tumultuous risings*, which hath been from time to time continued, and is now in force, but found insufficient for the purposes intended, and for preventing and punishing such wicked and unlawful practices, no person or persons shall be indicted, or suffer any pains or penalties under said recited act, for any offence which shall be committed by him, her, or them, from and after the 1st of March 1776; but nothing herein shall take away any of the force or effect of said statute, so far as it relates to offences, which have been committed, or which shall be committed, on or before said day.

II. *sect. 2.* If any person or persons, from and after the first of March 1776, being armed with any fire-arms, firelock, pistol, or any offensive weapon or weapons, or having face or faces, body or bodies, disguised in any manner whatsoever, or wearing any particular badge, dress, or uniform not usually worn by him, her, or them upon their lawful occasions, or assuming any particular name or denomination, not usually assumed by his majesty's subjects upon lawful occasions, shall rise, assemble, or appear by day or night, to the terror of his majesty's subjects; every person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted upon indictment, adjudged guilty of an high misdemeanor, and the court, before whom tried, shall have power to punish such offender or offenders by fine and imprisonment, and to award pillory, whipping, or other corporal punishment, with security for good behaviour of the persons so convicted, as in discretion of the court shall seem meet.

III. *sect. 3.* From first of March 1776, if any person or persons rising or assembling in manner herein before mentioned, or in any other manner whatsoever, save as herein after declared, shall either by day or by night wilfully or maliciously shoot at, maim, or disfigure any person or persons in any dwelling-house or other place, or shall knowingly send any letter, with or without any fictitious name or names thereto subscribed, demanding any money, fire-arms, ammunition, or other thing, or threatening to injure the person or property of any subjects; or shall by gift, promise, or threats, procure any of his majesty's subjects to join in any of the aforesaid offences, or unlawfully compel, or by force, threats, or menaces, attempt to compel, any subjects to quit their habitation, farm, possession, place of abode or lawful employment, every person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

IV. *sect. 4.* From first of March 1776, if any person or persons shall after sun-set and before sun-rise, or before six in the forenoon, though the sun should be arisen, maliciously assault, or in any manner whatsoever maliciously injure the habitation, property, goods, or chattels of any other, or forcibly and maliciously break into their house, barn, or out-house, or maliciously cause any door to be open by threats, menaces, or forcibly take or carry away any horse, gelding, mare, or mule, or any gun, sword,

obstructing export of
and destroying corn,
mills, &c.

5 G. 3. c. 2. insuffi-
cient;

no prosecution
thereon for offence
since 1 Mar. 1776;
in force as to former
offences.

From 1 Mar. 1776,
if persons armed with
offensive weapon,
or disguised, or
with unusual badge or
dress, or denomina-
tion,
rise, assemble, or ap-
pear by day or night,
on conviction, an
high misdemeanor;
fine, imprisonment,
and corporal punish-
ment, and security
for behavior.

If rising or assem-
bling shoot at, maim,
or disfigure;
send letters for mo-
ney or other things,
or threatening;
or by gift, &c. pro-
cure to join, or
compel or attempt
to compel to quit
abode or employ-
ment;
felony, death.
After sun-set or be-
fore 6 in forenoon
to assault or injure
habitation or prop-
erty;

break into house,
barn, &c.
by threats open
doors, take away
horse, &c. or wea-
pon; or by menaces
to cause delivery;

Tumults.

felony, death.

For said offences
before sun-set fine
and imprisonment,
and corporal punish-
ment.

Peace officers may
command assistance;

apprehend, disperse,
and oppose all con-
cerned;
indemnified for kill-
ing or hurting.

To aid, abet, suc-
cour or conceal;

felony, death.

Satisfaction for in-
jury and damage to
person or property;

by petition next as-
sises, setting forth
the injury and value,
by what number, of
what religion, their
names and descrip-
tions;

examined into in
court before the
grand jury;

or other offensive weapon, or any money, or goods or chattels, without consent of owner, or shall cause the same, or any of the same, to be delivered to them by threats or menaces, all persons so offending, being lawfully convicted, adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

V. *sect. 5.* If any person or persons shall after six in the forenoon, the sun being risen, and before sun-set, commit any of the offences last herein before mentioned, they shall on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, pillory, whipping, or such other corporal punishment, as the court in discretion shall think fit.

VI. *sect. 6.* It shall be lawful for every justice, sheriff, under-sheriff, mayor, bailiff, or other peace officer, within their jurisdictions, taking with them the necessary assistance, (and they are authorized to command all subjects of age and ability to be assisting therein) to apprehend, disperse, resist, and oppose all concerned in any of the unlawful acts before mentioned; and if any person happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in apprehending, dispersing, resisting, or opposing any such offenders, every such justice, sheriff, or peace-officer, and all persons aiding and assisting any of them, shall be freed, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the king's majesty, his heirs, and successors, as against all other person or persons, or for or concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting any such persons.

VII. *sect. 7.* All persons who shall from the first of March 1776 assist, abet, or succour any person or persons to commit any of offences aforesaid, or wilfully and knowingly conceal any who have committed any offences aforesaid (for which sentence of death, as in cases of felony, may be awarded) every person so aiding, assisting, abetting, succouring, or concealing, shall, on being lawfully convicted, be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

VIII. *sect. 8.* To prevent the several outrages and offences before mentioned, satisfaction and amends may be made in manner after mentioned to all persons, their executors or administrators, for all and every injury and damage, which shall be done or committed against their persons, habitations, possession, property, goods, or chattels, by any offender against this act, and every person, or their executors or administrators, who shall sustain any such injury, loss, or damage by any of the offences before mentioned, may sue for and recover satisfaction and amends at the next assizes for the county, where such offence committed, by exhibiting to the judge or judges of assize their petition, praying such satisfaction and amends, and therein setting forth particularly the injury and damage done to his, her, or their person, habitation, property, goods, or chattels, and the particular value thereof, by what number of persons they believe such injury or damage done, and of what religion they believe such offender or offenders, or any of them, was or were, with the names and descriptions of such of said offenders as they shall know, and such particular descriptions of such others of them as they can give; and the matter shall thereupon be examined by such judges in open court, in presence of the grand-jury impanelled and sworn at said assizes, on oath of the party assaulted or injured, and such other evidence as can be produced touching said offences, according to the nature thereof; and if on consideration of the matter such judge or judges

Tumults.

judges shall be of opinion, that the persons preferring such petition have fully proved the several matters aforesaid, and the value of the injury or damage, so as to intitle to satisfaction and amends, said grand jury shall thereupon, and they are required pursuant to direction of such judges, to present such sum, as the persons so assaulted or injured in person, habitation, possession, property, goods or chattels, ought in their opinion to have and receive for the loss, injury, or damage, to be raised either on the county, barony, town or towns, parish or parishes, in or near which such offence committed, and in such proportions as they think fit; which sum presented shall be apportioned, levied, and raised by such ways and means, manner and form, as other publick money presented at the assizes pursuant to the laws now in force.

if proved, a presentment on the county, barony, &c.

raised as other publick money at assizes.

IX. *sect. 9.* Any person aggrieved by any presentment in pursuance of this act, in case the sum presented exceed five pounds, may at said assizes traverse the same; which traverse shall be tried at the same or next assizes, as the judge or judges, who allow the same, think fit; and if the issue found for the traverser, such presentment shall be discharged, otherwise final and conclusive to all persons.

Traverse if presentment above 5l.

tried the same or next assizes.

X. *sect. 10.* Persons applying for such presentment shall by themselves, or some person on their behalf, within forty-eight hours after such injury and damage done or committed, or within a reasonable time after they shall be at liberty, give notice thereof unto some of the inhabitants of some town or village near the place, where such fact committed; and within six days after such fact give notice to the high constable of the barony, and church-wardens of the parish, where such fact alledged to have been committed (if such high constable and church-wardens respectively reside within such barony and parish) who are hereby required forthwith to publish the same in the several market-towns of the barony and parish, where such fact so alledged to have been committed; and also within six days after such notice given, either the persons so injured shall give examination upon oath, or examination upon oath shall be given by their servants, or family in their house, or who had the care of their habitation, possession, property, goods or chattels, before some justice of the county inhabiting within the barony where such fact committed, or near unto the same, specifying whether they know the person or persons who committed such fact, or any of them: and if upon such examination it shall be confessed, that they do know the persons, who committed the said fact, or any of them, then they shall be bound by recognizance to prosecute such offenders by indictment or otherwise according to laws of this kingdom.

In 48 hours notice to inhabitants;

and 6 days to high constable and church wardens, if resident; published by them in the barony and parish market-towns; in 6 days after notice examination on oath before a justice in or near the barony, as to knowledge of the persons;

if known bound in recognizance to prosecute.

XI. *sect. 11.* Every presentment by this act shall be made at the next assizes after the fact committed, and read in open court; and not made at any other assizes, unless such fact committed so near the time of holding such assizes, that due notice cannot be given before the first day, according to direction of this act; in which case it shall be lawful for the persons, who sustained such injury or damage, to prefer petition, and obtain such presentment at the next assizes after such due notice given.

Presentment next assizes, read in court; if so near as not to be given the first day, at next assizes after notice.

XII. *sect. 12.* No such presentment at any time removed by *certiorari*, or the prosecution thereupon otherwise delayed than by such traverse, and for such time only as necessary for the trial; nor shall any such presentment

Presentment not removed by *certiorari*, nor delayed but by traverse, nor qualified for form.

Tumults.

ment be at any time quashed for any informality, imperfection, or defect in form.

Crown clerk to deliver copies of presentments and warrants; see 6d. each.

XIII. *sect.* 13. The clerk of crown for the county where such presentment made, shall on request make and deliver to any person desiring true copies signed by him of all presentments, and of warrants for levying any money grounded thereupon; for each of which there shall be paid to said clerk six pence only; and such clerk is required to make and deliver the same accordingly.

Offences against G. 3. c. 8. excepted or in custody, or for murder or arson, maiming or disfiguring, pardoned; on surrendering by 1 Aug. 1776, and recognizance with sureties 7 years.

XIV. *sect.* 14. Persons guilty before the first December 1775 of any of the offences created by said act the fifth and sixth of his present majesty (other than such as indicted, or in actual and lawful custody for the same, and persons guilty of murder, or of burning houses, corn or hay; or of maiming or disfiguring any person) shall by virtue of this act be pardoned, acquitted, and discharged of the same; provided such persons on or before the first day of August 1776 surrender to any of the justices of king's bench, or any one or more justices for the county where they did commit such offence, and enter into a recognizance, with sureties, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour seven years; which recognizance shall be returned by such justice to next assizes, and there remain among records of the county.

Magistrates by night or day may search for, seize, and carry away arms of papists, or so reputed, not licenced;

XV. *sect.* 15. Whereas notwithstanding the laws for securing the government by disarming papists, there is reason to suspect, that several persons, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said laws have arms and ammunition in their custody and power, by means whereof many of the mischiefs before mentioned have happened; from first of March 1776, it shall be lawful for any one or more justices, and all mayors, sheriffs, and chief magistrates of cities and towns corporate within their jurisdictions from time to time, as well by night as by day, to search for, seize, and carry away, or cause to be searched for, seized, and carried away, all arms and ammunition belonging to, or in custody or possession of any papist or reputed papist, not duly licenced to keep and carry the same, or in the hands or possession of any person in trust for them or any of them; and for that purpose to enter into any dwelling-house, out-house, office, field, or other place belonging to such papist or reputed papist, and to any other person whatsoever, where they have reasonable cause to suspect any such arms or ammunition concealed; and such arms and ammunition, so taken and seized, shall by the persons seizing and taking be preserved for use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, to be disposed of as he or they think fit; unless it shall appear, that the same were forcibly taken and carried away from some of his majesty's subjects in manner before mentioned; in which case such arms and ammunition shall be delivered to the persons from whom so forcibly taken; and in case any such justices or chief magistrate after such search have cause to suspect, that any arms or ammunition remain concealed and not seized as aforesaid, they are required to cause such persons, whom they suspect to have concealed the same, to be brought before him and them, and examined upon their corporal oath concerning the same.

enter houses, &c. on reasonable suspicion;

used to use of the king;

but if forcibly taken redelivered;

may on suspicion of concealed arms examine on oath.

No penalty for such discovery, unless indicted for perjury.

XVI. *sect.* 16. No person shall be convicted or incur any penalty for any offence upon any confession or discovery, he or she shall make on being examined upon oath as aforesaid; nor shall any such examination be given

Tumults.

given in evidence against the person so examined, unless such person indicted for wilful perjury in such examination.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Persons, who upon demand or search made for such arms or ammunition refuse to deliver up the same as aforesaid, and also to declare and manifest to the justices, mayor, sheriffs, or other chief magistrates aforesaid, what arms and ammunition they or any other to their knowledge or with their privy have, or shall hinder or disturb the delivery thereof to said justices or chief magistrate; and also persons who shall refuse to make discovery upon oath, administered by such justices or chief magistrate concerning the premisses, or being summoned by writing under hand of one or more justices (whereof notice in writing to be given to him or her, or left at usual place of abode) shall without reasonable cause refuse or neglect to appear to be examined as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall, on being lawfully convicted, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such corporal punishment of pillory or whipping, as the court before whom tried shall in discretion think proper.

Refusing to deliver arms, or to declare what they or others with their privy have;

hindering delivery; refusing discovery on oath;

or to appear on written notice without reasonable cause, fine and imprisonment, or corporal punishment.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* In case any persons, who shall apprehend, take, prosecute, or convict, or shall use endeavours to apprehend, take, prosecute, or convict any person guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, happen to be maimed or wounded for or on account thereof, such persons shall be entitled to such reward, not exceeding fifty pounds, as the grand jury of the county aforesaid shall with approbation of the judge or judges of assize direct and appoint; and in case any person happen to be killed in apprehending and taking, or endeavouring to apprehend and take, any offenders against this act, or in making pursuit after them, the executors or administrators of the person, to whom the right of administration of the personal estate of such person so killed shall belong, shall be entitled to and receive such reward, not exceeding one hundred pounds, as the grand jury of the county shall with approbation of the judge of assize direct and appoint; the said last mentioned rewards to be also raised by presentment of grand jury of such county, where such fact committed, and apportioned, levied, and raised as other publick money presented at the assizes.

Reward, not exceeding 50*l.* to persons maimed or wounded in prosecuting, &c.

as by grand jury approved at assizes;

not exceeding 100*l.* to executors or administrators of persons killed;

by presentment as publick money.

XIX. *sect. 19.* Whereas gaols have of late been frequently broke open, and prisoners set at large, after passing this act persons who by force or violence break open any gaol or prison, with intention to rescue and enlarge themselves, or any other prisoner therein confined on account of any offence, though not capital, and found guilty thereof, shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy, and shall and may be tried before trial or attainder of the person so enlarged; any law or statute to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Breaking gaol to rescue themselves or others, tho' not capital offenders, felony, death;

tried before the others.

XX. *sect. 20.* Every person, who shall rescue any person, committed by a justice on a mittimus for treason, felony, or any of the offences before mentioned, punishable with death, from a constable, or any person legally authorized, before the person so committed shall be lodged in gaol, shall, on being convicted and found guilty, suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Rescuing persons committed for treason, or felony, before lodged in gaol, felony, death.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Persons, who by force, violence, or menace, unlawfully impose or tender any oath or oaths on any book, or in any other manner, any solemn engagement on or to any other person or persons, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined, imprisoned, pillored, or whipped, according

Tendering oath or solemn engagement, fined, imprisoned, pillored, or whipped

Tumults.

ed ; need not be
set forth particularly
in indictment.

Justices on suspicion
may summon to give
evidence ; examine
on oath, and bind to
prosecute ;

imprisonment on re-
fusal ;

no prejudice to par-
ty examined, save
for perjury.

Signals to promote
such meetings a mis-
demeanor ;
all accessaries tried
tho' principal not
taken or convicted.

A justice in or for a
foreign county may
issue warrant to ar-
rest ; on probable
cause commit, bail,
or discharge ;

examinations and re-
cognizances returned
next assizes where
offence alledged ;
justice examined on
trial ;
to attend and give
evidence unless cause
verified by affidavit.

Not to repeal former
laws as to said offen-
ces.

Peaceable meetings,
or at fair, market, or
customary innocent
sports, exempted.

Read in court second
day every assizes, and
first of sessions.

to discretion of the judge, before whom so convicted ; and it shall not be necessary in any indictment for said offence to set forth said oath or oaths or solemn engagements particularly.

XXII. *sect. 22.* Every justice of peace shall have full power and authority to summon any person within his jurisdiction, whom he shall have cause to suspect capable of giving material evidence concerning any offence against this act, and to examine relative thereto on oath or oaths, concerning any of the offences aforesaid, and, if he see cause, to bind such person in recognizance to appear and prosecute at next assizes ; and in case such person summoned refuse to submit to such examination, or to enter into such recognizance, it shall be lawful for such justice to commit the person so refusing to the publick gaol of the county, where he is a justice, until he submit to such examination, or enter into such recognizance, or be discharged by due course of law ; provided no such examination shall subject the party examined to any prosecution or penalty, or be permitted to be given in evidence against the person so examined, unless such person indicted for having committed wilful perjury in such examination.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* Every person, who by sound of drum, horn, musick, fire, shouting, or other signal, shall knowingly excite, encourage, or promote such unlawful meetings as aforesaid, shall be adjudged guilty of an high misdemeanor ; and all accessaries before and after any offences aforesaid shall and may be tried and convicted, although the principal or principals not taken or convicted.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* To prevent any defect in execution of this act if any justice of the county, where any offence is committed, happens to be in another, he or any justice for such foreign county may upon proper information issue his or their warrant to arrest any person offending against this act ; and the person arrested shall be brought before such justice, who is hereby empowered, upon due examination and probable cause appearing to him or them, either to commit the offender to prison, or admit to bail, if the offence, with which he is charged, be bailable, or to discharge him, if no sufficient cause for his detainer appear ; and such justice shall return all examinations and recognizances, taken by or entered into before him, to the next assizes for the county, in which such offence alledged to have been committed ; and shall or may be examined on the trial of such offender in the proper county, and he shall and is required to attend and give evidence on such trial, unless prevented by some sufficient reason, verified by affidavit of the party, or some other credible person, and approved of as a reasonable excuse by the court.

XXV. *sect. 25.* Nothing herein shall in any sort repeal or alter (save as before mentioned) any act or law now in force relating to the offences before mentioned ; but such acts and law or laws (save as aforesaid) shall remain in full force, as if this act never made.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* Nothing herein shall extend to peaceable meetings of any number for their lawful occasions, or at any fair or market, or reputed fair or market, or any customary assembly for innocent sports or recreation, not prohibited by or contrary to any law now in force.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* Every clause herein shall be read publickly in open court on the second day of every assizes, and the first of every quarter-sessions in every county.

XXVIII. *sect.*

Tumults.

XXVIII. *sect.* 28. Any two or more justices, having reasonable cause to suspect any person or persons guilty of any such unlawful rising, assembling or appearing, or of having been in any unlawful assembly to the terror of his majesty's subjects as aforesaid, or of intending so to be, may and are required to summon the person or persons so suspected, and bind over by his, her, or their own recognizance to appear next assizes or general gaol delivery for the county, in which they reside, to answer such matters as they shall then be charged with, and to be of good behaviour mean time; and in case of refusal to appear to enter into security as aforesaid, such justices shall have power, by warrant under hands and seals, to commit to the common gaol of the county, until such person submit to appear and enter into such security, or until discharged by due course of law.

2 justices shall summon suspected persons, bind in recognizance to appear and answer next assizes, and to good behaviour;

and imprison on refusal.

XXIX. *sect.* 29. And whereas it is intended, that this law shall be in force no longer, than publick necessity require, this act shall continue to the 24th of June 1778, and no longer.

Continued to 24 June 1778.

Water.

I. *Stat.* 15 & 16 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 24. *sect.* 1. Whereas the inhabitants of Dublin have not of late been sufficiently supplied with water, occasioned by the great increase of inhabitants, and insufficiency of works formerly constructed; and the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, have for many ages been seized and possessed of a water-course from the river Dodder, beginning at the wier at the foot of Ballrudery-hill, and passing through the lands of Temple-oge and other lands to Dublin, and at a great expence have made a basin or reservoir, and other works; and the said corporation to promote a supply adequate to the consumption entered into a contract with the company of undertakers of the grand canal for an ample supply of pure water, at an expence of ten *per cent.* upon the gross produce of the revenue, that should arise to said corporation from the sale of said water, which contract has been confirmed by parliament: and it would tend to the health, safety, and convenience of the inhabitants, if the owner or occupier of every house should be obliged to take a leaden branch from the water-mains; from the 25th of March 1777, every owner or occupier of every house in Dublin shall, and they are required, under directions of the proper officers of said city, to provide for the use of such house or houses one branch, or leaden pipe, of the usual and accustomed dimensions, to convey the water from the several main pipes, that now are or hereafter may be laid in the several streets, alleys, yards, courts, squares, lanes, or on the quays in said city, into such houses.

Defect of water in Dublin, from increase of inhabitants; the corporation possessed of a water-course and reservoir, &c.

contract with canal undertakers, confirmed by parliament;

from 25 Mar. 1777, every house to provide a branch or leaden pipe from the main.

II. *sect.* 2. To enable to construct new mains of larger dimensions than heretofore, and to extend said works, from the 25th of March, 1777, every owner or occupier of every house in Dublin shall pay to the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, or to the officers or collectors by them appointed, the following sums only, and at following rates, for water; for every dwelling-house, paying fifteen shillings and upwards minister's money, the annual rent or sum of twenty shillings; paying from ten to fifteen shillings minister's money, the annual rent of fifteen shillings; and

For new and larger mains and works, annual rent paid to the corporation for water;

every dwelling-house paying 15s. minister's money 20s.

Water.

paying from 10 to 15s. paying under 10s. 10s. and paying less than ten shillings minister's money, the annual rent of ten shillings.

Where minister's money not ascertained, as rated by work-house.

III. *sect. 3.* Where the minister's money is not ascertained, such houses shall be chargeable with, and pay at the rates before mentioned, according as rated by work-house books.

Where let to divers tenants, levied from owner, or part occupiers ;

IV. *sect. 4.* Whereas many houses are let out in lodgings or tenements to divers, in such case the foregoing rent, payable at the rates before mentioned, shall be paid ; and the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens are impowered to levy the same from the owners of such houses or tenements, or from the occupier or occupiers of any part or parts, in such manner as other distresses and sales by this act directed ; and such occupier or occupiers of such tenements, being parts of houses, are required and authorized to pay such sums in pursuance of this act, and to deduct the same out of the rent of their holdings ; and owners or proprietors are required to allow such deductions and payments upon the receipts of the residue of the rents ; and all such tenants, paying such annual rents for water as herein charged, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much as said rent amounts to, as if actually paid to such persons, to whom the rents of their holdings should have been due and payable.

Deducted out of their rent ; allowed on receipt of residue ; a discharge for so much.

Water used in occupations or manufactures, paid for as by agreement with the city ; not above 20l. a year each.

V. *sect. 5.* Every brewer, malster, distiller, sugar-baker, tanner, skinner, dyer, and every other person who shall make use of said water in their occupations or manufactures, shall pay for said water agreeably to the present mode, according to their respective consumptions and agreements between them and said city ; provided said sum shall not exceed twenty pounds in any one year for each person.

If not paid 21 days after demand, levied by distress on lord mayor's warrant with the high or parish constable ;

VI. *sect. 6.* If any person neglect or refuse to pay the annual rents before mentioned for twenty-one days after personal demand, or in writing left at place of abode or occupation of the persons so directed to pay, it shall be lawful for the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, or their officer or receivers, by warrant under hand and seal of lord mayor, (which warrant the lord mayor is authorized and required to grant) by and with assistance of the high constable, or of a constable of the parish or place, (who is required to be aiding and assisting) to enter into the houses or lands within said city, occupied by persons so chargeable, and to distrain their goods and chattles ; and if said annual rent not paid within twenty-one days after such distress, together with costs, ascertained by any two or more justices for the county of the city, then to sell so much and such part as will be sufficient to pay said rent, with all costs and charges attending such distress and sale, returning overplus (if any) to owners.

and sale in 21 days after ; with costs ascertained by 2 justices.

Distress not unlawful nor trespassers for want of form, or for subsequent irregularity ; but remedy in case.

VII. *sect. 7.* Where any distress made for any money to be levied by this act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the parties making such distress trespassers, on account of any default or want of form in any proceedings relating thereto, nor yet trespassers, *ab initio*, on account of any irregularity afterwards done by parties distraining ; but the person, aggrieved by such irregularity, may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in action on the case.

If tender of amends before action, no recovery ;

VIII. *sect. 8.* No plaintiff shall recover in any action for any such irregularity, trespass, or other proceedings, if tender of sufficient amends made by or on behalf of the parties who committed, or caused to be committed, any such irregularity, trespass, or wrongful proceedings, before such

such action brought; and in case no such tender made before action commenced, it shall be lawful for defendants, by leave of the court, before issue joined, to pay into court such sum as they think fit; whereupon, such proceedings or order and judgment shall be made, as in other actions, wherein the defendants allowed to pay money into court.

IX. *sect. 9.* The lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, may make such regulations for improvement of said works, and lay down such mains upon such constructions, as to them may seem expedient, from the city basin, through the several streets, alleys, yards, courts, squares, and lanes on the quays of said city; and are hereby appointed conservators of said water and water course from the basin to and through the several places aforesaid, with the same powers, restrictions, reservations and penalties, and subject to the same appeal, as appointed by an act sixth of George the first.

X. *sect. 10.* In case any house shall at any time from the 25th of March 1777, for twenty-one days successively want water, through the negligence or inattention of the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, or by the negligence, corruption, or inattention of any of the officers employed by them in said works, in such case, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful for the owner or occupier to retain out of the annual rent, which they are directed to pay, one-fourth of said rent for said year, in which such omission or default shall happen, as a compensation for such want or detention of water.

XI. *sect. 11.* The lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, may borrow at interest, upon credit of said rates and rents, such sums as they find necessary for purposes of this act, and may demise or mortgage the said rents, or any part, the costs of such mortgages to be paid out of such rent, as a security to any person who shall advance such sums, by a writing under common seal, in form, or to the effect following.

" By virtue of an act made in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of the reign of his majesty king George the third, for regulating the pipe-water of the city of Dublin, we, the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, in consideration of the sum of
" to the treasurer of the said lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, in hand paid, do grant, bargain, sell, and demise unto
" his executors, administrators, and assigns, such
" proportion of the whole rents arising by virtue of the said act, as the said
" sum of doth or shall bear to the whole sum of
" money advanced, or to be advanced on the credit thereof, to be had and holden
" from this day of in the year of our Lord
" for and during the continuance of the said
" act, unless the said sum of with interest at the
" rate of per centum per annum, shall be sooner
" repaid and satisfied."

And copies of all such mortgages or securities shall be entered in books or other records of said corporation.

XII. *sect. 12.* All persons, to whom such mortgage or security made, and to whom the same shall come by such indorsement as after mentioned, may, from time to time, transfer the right, title, interest, or benefit to

“ I do transfer this mortgage or security, with all my right and title to the
 “ principal hereby secured, and to all the interests now due upon the same, unto
 “ his executors, administrators, and assigns.
 “ Dated this day of G. H.”

Assignees intitled ;
so *toties quoties* ;
not in assignor's
power.

XIII. *sect.* 13. Such transfers and assignments shall entitle such assignees, executors, administrators, and assigns, to the benefit thereof, and payment thereon; and such assignees may in like manner assign or transfer again, and so *toties quoties*; and it shall not be in the power of such person, who made such assignment, to make void or discharge the original security or monies due.

Creditors in equal
degree ;
no preference from
prior advancement
or date.

XIV. *sect. 14.* All persons, to whom such mortgage, security, or assignment made, shall be (in proportion to the sums mentioned) creditors on such rents, on credit whereof such sums advanced, in equal degree one with another, and have no preference in respect of the prior advancement of such money, or prior date of such mortgage or security.

Deemed personal
estate ;
not subject to popery
laws.

XV. *sect.* 15. The property of such lender shall be adjudged in all courts of law and equity to be personal and not real estate; and not subject to or to be affected by any of the laws to prevent the further growth of popery, or to any discovery under the same.

6 G. 1. c. 16. in
force, save as altered

XVI. *seEt.* 16. All the clauses of said act sixth of George the first, not hereby altered or varied, shall be in force as fully, as if this act not made.

Defendants may plead the general issue or make confession, and give this act and matter in evidence :

XVII. *sect. 17.* If any action or suit commenced, or any replevin brought for any thing done under and in pursuance of this act, the defendants, avowants, or others making confession, may plead the general issue, or avow, or make confession generally, that the plaintiff is indebted to said corporation in a certain sum by virtue of this act, and that the same still remains due, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trials thereupon; and that the distress, or other thing for which such action, suit, or replevin so brought, was taken or done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if in such action, suit, or replevin, the jury find for such defendant, avowant, or person making confession, or if the plaintiff nonsuited, or discontinued, or if by default, or upon any demurrer judgment given for such defendant or avowant, or person making confession, such defendant, avowant, or person making confession, shall have double costs, and such remedy for recovering as any defendant may have for costs in any other case by law; and, if plaintiff proceeded by way of replevin, shall also have judgment for a return of the distress.

Double costs on non-suit, &c.
with usual remedy,
and return on replevin.

XVIII. *sect.* 18. Nothing herein shall charge any brewer, or other person entitled to, and possessed of, the use of any part of the water of said river Dodeer, by title not derived under the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, with payment of the rent for any water or water-course, to which they are so entitled, and whereof they are now in possession.

No rent for water of
Dodeer by title not
under the corporati-
on.

Saving.

XIX. *sect.* 19. Saving to the king, and all bodies politick and corporate, and every other person whatsoever, except the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, and the several guilds within said city, all such right, title, and interest in said water and water-courses, as they would have had, if this act never made.

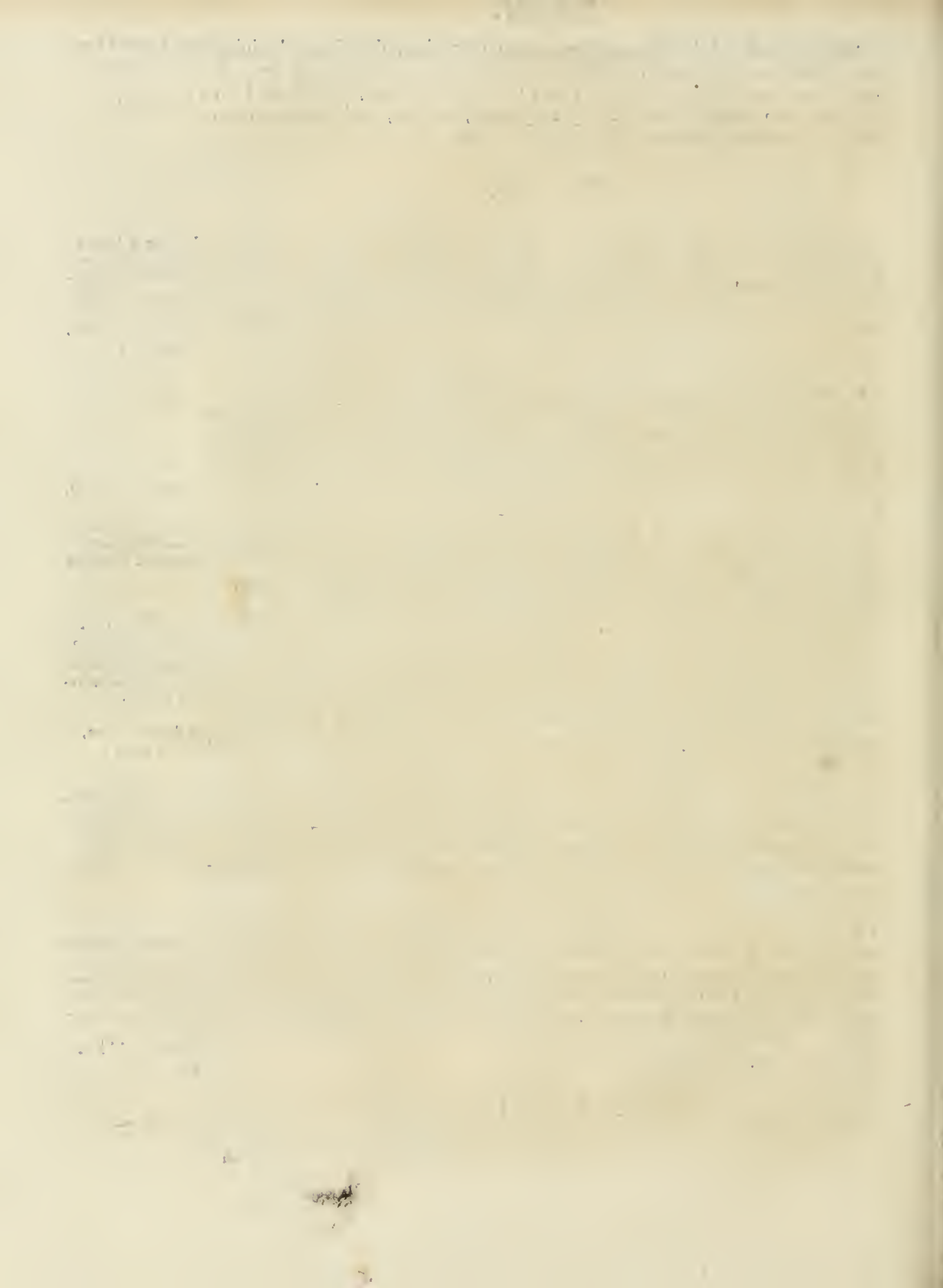
XX. *sect. 20.* All costs and charges in preparing, drawing, obtaining and passing this act, shall be deducted, as soon as may be, out of the first money received by virtue thereof; and this deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons, without specially pleading.

Wrecks.

I. *Stat. 15 & 16 Geo. 3. cap. 33. sect. 1.* Whereas the laws have not been sufficient to prevent the stealing, plundering, and carrying away goods from vessels in distress, stranded, or in danger of being stranded, wrecked, or driven on shore, every person, who shall get, or have in custody or possession, any part or parts of any ship or vessel so in distress, stranded, wrecked, or driven on shore, or of the tackle, furniture, sails, ammunition, or cargo, or of the goods belonging to such ship or vessel (knowing the same to be) shall, within three days next after such person shall knowingly have got or had the same in custody or possession, give notice to some one of his majesty's justices of the county, in which such person resident, or to the next residing officer of revenue, that he, she, or they hath or have part of such ship or vessel, or of the tackle, furniture, sails, ammunition, or cargo thereof, or the goods thereunto belonging (as the truth shall be) in custody or possession, and of the place or places where deposited at time of such notice; and if any neglect or omit to give such notice, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted upon indictment, they shall suffer imprisonment, not exceeding six months, as the judge or judges of assize, before whom convicted, shall in his discretion think fit.

II. *sect. 2.* Every person, who shall so have any part of such ship or vessel, or the tackle, furniture, sails, ammunition or cargo, or of the goods thereunto belonging, in custody or possession, shall deliver the same within forty-eight hours after demand, and without wilful embezzlement, to any justices of the county where the same shall be, or to any officers of revenue who shall demand the same; and every person, who shall neglect, refuse, or omit to deliver as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have stolen the same, and, being lawfully convicted, adjudged guilty of felony; and it shall be sufficient in indictment for any offence against this act to aver and prove, that such parts of any ship or vessel mentioned therein, or the tackle, sails, furniture, ammunition, or cargoe thereof, had been on board, or did belong to such ship or vessel, without averring or proving the property thereof was in any particular person.

III. *sect. 3.* This act shall in every year be publickly read in full market on the market-day next preceding Michaelmas-day, in the publick market-place of every market town within five miles of the sea, by the chief magistrate, or some person appointed by him, and, where there is not a chief magistrate, by the clerk of the market, or some person appointed by him; and every chief magistrate and clerk of the market, who shall neglect to read, or have the same read as aforesaid, shall forfeit five pounds, by civil bill by the party who shall first sue.



A N

A P P E N D I X

No. 4
T O T H E

A B R I D G M E N T

O F T H E

Statutes of IRELAND;

C O N T A I N I N G

An ABRIDGMENT of the several ACTS passed
in this Kingdom, in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth
Years of His present Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign
Lord King *George* the Third.

W I T H

A TABLE of the Titles of the STATUTES, shewing under what Heads
they are abridged.

By FRANCIS VESEY, Esq;

D U B L I N :

Printed by the Executors of DAVID HAY, Assignee of the late BOULTER GRIERSON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MDCCLXXVIII.

T A B L E

OF THE

Titles of the STATUTES,

PASSED IN THE

Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of the
Reign of His present Majesty King *George* the Third.

Shewing under what Heads they are abridged.

Anno regni dec. sexto Georgii III. Regis.

AN act for continuing an act,
intituled, an act for allowing
further time to persons in
offices or employments, to qualify
themselves, pursuant to an act,
intituled, an act to prevent the
further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

*Anno regni decimo septimo & octavo
Georgii III. Regis.*

C H A P. I.

An act for granting unto his majesty
an additional duty on beer, ale,

strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides,
and other goods and merchandizes
therein mentioned; and for prohi-
biting the importation of all gold
and silver lace, and of all cambricks
and lawns (except of the manu-
facture of Great-Britain.)

**Duties. Lace. Cambrick and
Lawn.**

C H A P. II.

An act for granting unto his majesty
the several duties, rates, imposi-
tions and taxes therein particularly
expressed, to be applied to the pay-
ment of the interest of the sums

The T A B L E.

therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed, and for such other purposes as are therein mentioned.

Absentees. Annuities. Coaches, &c. Cyder. Loan. Tea.

C H A P. III.

An act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper.

Stamps. Arrest.

C H A P. IV.

An act for granting to his majesty an additional duty upon the several goods and merchandizes therein mentioned.

Duties.

C H A P. V.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. VI.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for the encouragement of English protestant schools.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

C H A P. VII.

An act to continue an act, *intituled*, an act to amend an act passed in the third year of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for continuing the encouragement given by former acts of parliament to the flaxen and hempen manufactures.

Flax.

C H A P. VIII.

An act for the improvement of his majesty's revenue, and the more effectually preventing of frauds therein; and for continuing and amending several laws heretofore made, and now in force, relative thereto.

Brewers. Distillers. Fish. Licence. Revenue. Spirits. Wine.

C H A P. IX.

An act to authorize for a limited time, the punishment by hard labour, of offenders, who for certain crimes are, or shall become liable to be transported to any of his majesty's colonies and plantations.

Convicts.

C H A P. X.

An act for making and keeping in repair, a circular road round the city of Dublin.

Highways.

C H A P. XI.

An act for continuing and amending an act passed in the fourteenth year of his present majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act to prevent malicious cutting and wounding, and to punish offenders called chalkers.

Chalkers.

C H A P. XII.

An act for incorporating the charitable musical society, for lending out money, interest free, to indigent and industrious tradesmen.

Charity.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for establishing a militia in this kingdom.

Militia.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Debtors.

C H A P. XV.

An act to enable testamentary guardians of minors to make leases for the purpose of building county-infirmaries and hospitals on the estates of such minors, subject to the restrictions herein after mentioned.

Hospitals.

C H A P. XVI.

An act for granting and continuing to his majesty, the several duties, rates, and impositions therein mentioned, for the use of the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XVII.

An act to amend and continue an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for the better regulation of the baking trade in the city of Dublin, and for other purposes.

Bakers.

C H A P. XVIII.

An act for the further encouragement of the whale-fisheries carried on from Ireland.

Fish.

C H A P. XIX.

An act for the better preservation of fish, in rivers, lakes, and inland waters.

Fish. Trees.

C H A P. XX.

An act to explain and amend the acts made for the encouragement of the fisheries of this kingdom, and for promoting the good ends proposed by said laws.

Fish.

C H A P. XXI.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for the better regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures.

Linen.

C H A P. XXII.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for amending the publick roads.

Highways. Cts. Cork.

C H A P. XXIII.

An act to amend an act, *intituled*, an act for enforcing a due execution of the laws relative to turnpike-roads in this kingdom.

Highways.

C H A P. XXIV.

An act to prevent the mischiefs that arise from driving cattle within the city of Dublin, and liberties thereof.

Cattle.

C H A P. XXV.

An act to explain the statute of the twenty-eighth year of Henry the eighth, *intituled*, the act of faculties.

Dispensation.

C H A P. XXVI.

An act to amend an act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act to regulate the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XXVII.

An act to direct the application of the sum of five thousand pounds, granted this session to the commissioners appointed by act of parliament for making wide and convenient passages through the city of Dublin, and for the further improvement thereof.

Dublin.

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act for preserving the health of prisoners in gaol, and preventing the gaol distemper.

Gaols.

C H A P. XXIX.

An act for explaining a doubt, arising upon the laws for supplying the city of Dublin with corn and flour ; and also for lessening the expences of supplying the said city with the articles aforesaid.

Corn.

C H A P. XXX.

An act to continue an act passed in the eleventh year of his present majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Ireland, and to hinder the spreading of infection.

Quarantine.

C H A P. XXXI.

An act for continuing an act, *intituled*, an act for amending an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, *intituled*, an act for the further encouragement of tillage.

Corn.

C H A P. XXXII.

An act for regulating the price and assize of bread, and preventing frauds and impositions in the sale of flour, meal, beer, ale, potatoes, butcher's meat, and other articles sold by weight or measure, in the county of Dublin.

Bread. Weights and Measures.

C H A P. XXXIII.

An act for preventing the cutting or destroying of plain, stained, or printed linens, cottons, lawns, or muslins, or any other manufactured goods.

Linen.

C H A P. XXXIV.

An act for the encouragement of tillage, and rendering the carriage of corn to the city of Dublin, less expensive.

Corn.

C H A P. XXXV.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for encouraging the planting of timber trees.

Trees.

C H A P. XXXVI.

An act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes.

Coal. Colliers and Miners. Fish. Forgery. Game. Gaols. Glebes. Perjury. Possession. Protestants. Quelling. Stamps. Stealing. Tumults.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XXXVII.

An act for continuing and amending an act passed in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of his present majesty, *intituled*, an act for continuing an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, *intituled*, an act for making more effectual an act passed in the third year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, *intituled*, an act for repairing the road leading from the city of Dublin to the town of Navan in the county of Meath, and for repairing the road leading from the said town of Navan to the town of Nobber in the said county, and also for repairing the road leading from the said town of Navan to the town of Kells in the said county.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

An act for the better regulation of the police of the city of Cork, and for other purposes relative to the said city.

Cork.

C H A P. XXXIX.

An act for altering, amending, and making more effectual an act for repairing the road leading from the town of Nenagh in the county of Tipperary, through the towns of Birr and Firbane in the King's-county, to Curranaboy-bridge on the Turnpike-road leading to Athlone in the county of Westmeath; and also for other purposes therein mentioned.

Highways.

C H A P. XL.

An act for repairing the road leading from the town of Maryborough in the Queen's-county, through the

towns of Mountrath, Castletown, and Borris in Ossory, in the same county, and from thence through the town of Roscrea in the county of Tipperary, and through the town of Dunkerrin in the King's-county, to the town of Tomivaragh in the said county of Tipperary.

Highways.

C H A P. XLI.

An act for granting unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, certain duties therein contained, and for the further advancement of the trade of this kingdom.

Duties.

C H A P. XLII.

An act for the advancement of the trade of this kingdom.

Duties.

C H A P. XLIII.

An act for improving the police of the city of Dublin.

Dublin.

C H A P. XLIV.

An act to enable the chief justice, or other justice of his majesty's court of king's-bench, or the chief justice, or other justice of his majesty's court of common pleas, in the absence of the lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, to swear the lord-mayor of the city of Dublin into his office.

Dublin.

C H A P. XLV.

An act for the amendment of the law, with respect to outlawries, returning special juries, and the future effects of bankrupts in certain cases.

Bankrupts. Juries. Outlawry.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. XLVI.

An act for the further improvement of the city of Dublin, in the manner therein mentioned.

Dublin.

C H A P. XLVII.

An act for ascertaining the boundaries of the parish of Saint Mary's on the north-east side thereof, and preventing inconveniencies arising from the uncertain state of the same, and for ascertaining the boundaries between the county of the city of Dublin, and the county of Dublin, in some places where the same are uncertain, and thereby preventing persons guilty of offences therein,

from escaping the punishment of the law.

Dublin.

C H A P. XLVIII.

An act to exclude traders from the benefit of an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts, who do not keep regular books of account, and for continuing the said law, and other purposes.

Bankrupts.

C H A P. XLIX.

An act for the relief of his majesty's subjects of this kingdom, professing the popish religion.

Popists.

A N

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Several Acts passed in this Kingdom

IN THE

Seventeenth and eighteenth Years of the Reign of His
present Majesty King George the Third.

Absentees.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 19.* All persons, who shall have 4s. per £. on neat profits of salaries, employments, fees, or pensions, between 25 Dec. 1777 and 1779, if absent 6 months each year ; upon twenty-fifth December 1777, or at any time between 25th December 1777 and 1779 inclusive, any salary, profits of employment, fees, or pensions, in this kingdom, shall during the time aforesaid pay unto his majesty the full sum of four shillings sterling out of every twenty shillings a year, which he, she, or they do or shall receive, or be intitled unto, by reason of such salaries, profits of employments, fees and pensions, over and above the charges and expences of executing said employments ; unless such persons live and actually reside within this kingdom for and during the space of six calendar months at least in every such year ; which tax or duty shall be stopped and deducted yearly out of such salaries, fees, and pensions, during the time and term aforesaid, by vice-treasurers, paymaster, and receiver-general, or by such persons who are to pay the same ; and shall be paid to vice-treasurers or deputies, to be accounted for to his majesty ; and also the said tax of four shillings in the pound shall be stopped by the deputies of such persons so absent, and paid by them to vice-treasurers, or deputies, to be accounted for to his majesty ; and such deputies shall within one calendar month after such tax become due, give in upon oath an account before the chief baron, or any of barons of exchequer, or any two justices, of the net profits of such employment, for which such deputies accountable to their principals ; which accounts such persons, to whom given upon oath, shall forthwith send to vice-treasurers, or deputies ; and such deputies of such persons so absent shall within one calendar month after such account given in, pay to vice-treasurers, or deputies, the sum due and payable to his majesty on account of said tax of four shillings in the pound, in case such deputies of persons absent shall omit or neglect to give in upon oath such account, or to pay the said tax stopped and accounted for to King ;
Deputies in one month to account on oath before a baron or 2 justices of peace ;
sent forthwith to vice-treasurers ;
payment in a month.

A within

Absentees.

penalty, disabled,
and 100l. to King
and prosecutor.

Secretaries and
agents to deliver
lists of absentees by
last of February
yearly, on oath,

or disabled.

Persons exempted.

within the times appointed, such deputies from the time of such omission or neglect shall be incapable of exercising or holding such deputation, and also forfeit one hundred pounds sterling, to be recovered by bill, plaint, or information, in any courts of record at *Dublin*; one moiety to use of his majesty, the other to such persons who shall sue; in which suit no effoign, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed.

II. *sect. 20.* Secretaries of commissioners of revenue, and agents of the persons intitled to receive any salaries, fees, or pensions upon establishment, shall respectively on or about the last of February yearly deliver in upon oath (which oath the chief, or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of the peace, are impowered to administer) to best of their knowledge a list or account of such officers of revenue, and of persons intitled to receive any such salaries, fees, or pensions, who shall have been absent and out of this kingdom for six calendar months in the year, ending 25th of December next preceding; and in case such secretaries or agents refuse or neglect to deliver in such lists, they shall be disabled from holding and enjoying said office of secretaries, or being agents.

III. *sect. 21.* Provided this act shall not extend to charge the tax or duty of four shillings a year upon the salary, pension, fees, or profits of employments, payable to any of the descendants of his majesty's royal grandfather, or to the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, or principal secretary, or to prince Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, the duke and dutchess of Athol, Edward lord baron Hawke, or George Charles, esquire, if his majesty shall think fit by his sign manual to exempt said prince Ferdinand, duke and dutchess of Athol, lord Hawke, and George Charles, or any of them, from payment of the same; nor shall the same extend to officers of the army, so far as respects the pay arising from their regimental commissions; nor to the half-pay officers on the establishment, or widows of officers.

Annuities.

Annuities to subscri-
bers for 265000l.
and 175000l. paid
pursuant to 13 & 14
G. 3. c. 5 & 7. &
15 & 16 G. 3. c. 2

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 7.
continued to 25
Dec. 1779.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 2.* The several annuities granted by said acts to subscribers who advanced and paid two several sums of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, and of one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, into his majesty's treasury, pursuant to said acts, shall be regularly paid, as the same shall become due, according to the true intent and meaning of said acts.

II. *sect. 24.* The herein before mentioned act to explain and amend an act, intituled, *an act for granting annuities in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a sum not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty five thousand pounds*, shall continue until the 25th December 1779, and no longer; and the surplus or residue of produce of said duties be applied towards payment of said principal sums formerly borrowed, carrying an interest at four pounds *per centum per annum*, and next to payment of said one hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds, or so much thereof, as shall be borrowed in pursuance of this act.

I. *Stat.*

Arrest.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 11. For preventing abuses by arresting without any writ or legal process, by means whereof the duty upon such process will be lost, after the 25th December 1777, every officer or clerk belonging to king's bench, common pleas, or exchequer, who shall sign any writ or process before judgment to arrest shall at signing set down upon such writ or process, the day and year which shall be entered upon the remembrance-roll, or book where abstracts of such writ or process entered, upon pain to forfeit ten pounds for every offence or neglect; recovered by any person who shall sue in any court of record, by debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no wager of law, protection, or essoin, or more than one imparlance allowed.

To prevent loss of duty by arrest without writ, time of signing writ or process to arrest, indorsed and entered, Penalty 10l. to prosecutor.

Bakers.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* Whereas the present table for assize of bread is confessedly inaccurate, as stating the produce of the quarter of wheat higher than found to be by most accurate experiments; from whence a necessity arises of empowering the magistrate to vary allowance to the baker, as the price of wheat and flour varies; which creates much trouble to the magistrate, and frequent disputes between him and the baker; and it is therefore expedient to ascertain, as near as may be, the just quantity, a quarter of wheat shall be supposed to produce, and to fix a certain reasonable allowance to the baker, which shall never vary, except when the increase of his necessary expences in baking may require: from 24th June 1778, the weight of all household and white bread, instead of being regulated by the table of assize annexed to the said act, shall be regulated by the table annexed to the present; in which the value of a quarter of wheat, after deducting miller's toll, is in household bread stated at thirty-seven stone seven pounds; and twenty-eight stone and an half of all kinds of flour, bought by bakers, shall be deemed equal to said quarter of wheat; and by the same table all white bread shall weigh two thirds of household of same price, and the magistrate shall give an allowance of ten shillings only on said quarter.

Recital.
Household and white bread as by this table, instead of 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 47. Wheat, deducting toll, 37 stone 7 lb. per quarter in household; 28 stone and half of all flour equal thereto; white 2 thirds of household of same price, allowance 10s. per quarter.

II. *sect. 2.* For remedy of the great distresses and inconveniencies in Dublin and the liberties from combinations and other licentious practices of journeymen of the baking trade, any journeyman baker refusing to work with, or who shall quit service, on account of his employer having one or more apprentices, or shall absent himself, or quit the service of his employer, without giving one week's notice of his intention, or guilty of entering into any combination against said master bakers, or other person concerned in said trade, or any journeyman baker, who shall wilfully or maliciously damage, adulterate, or destroy materials or property of his employer, shall, upon due proof by oath of one or more credible witnesses before the lord mayor, or other magistrate of Dublin, or liberties, be fined not exceeding five pounds, or imprisonment, not exceeding one month, at discretion of the magistrate before whom such proofs made; and any master baker within said city or liberties, who shall employ any journeyman baker, within six months after such conviction, shall, upon due proof, be fined ten pounds, recovered and applied, as by an act 1 Geo. 2. for regulating the price and assize of bread, and the markets.

Journeymen bakers refusing to work, absenting, or quitting service without one week's notice, or combining, or damaging materials, fined not above 5l. or imprisoned not above one month; master employing in 6 months after conviction, fined 10l. as by 1 G. 2. c. 16.

Bakers.

Selling corn, &c. adulterated, or not equal to that produced to view, or other fraud on buyer, forfeited with 40s. to informer and poor, or committed not above 3 weeks.

III. *sect. 3.* Whereas divers frauds are often practised by selling, or offering to sale, wheat, rye, messin, peas, beans, barley, bere, oats, shillin, cutlings, meal, flour, and malt, by spoiling and adulterating, or producing to view a species of such corn, grain, malt, meal, or flour, of a quality superior to the bulk offered; if any sell, or offer to sale, any of said sorts of corn, grain, malt, meal, or flour, in the whole, or in part, spoiled or adulterated by wetting, or mixing any sand, gravel, dirt, rotten or damaged corn, grain, malt, meal, or flour, grown or blighted corn, or other kind of stuff, or which shall not be in quality of equal goodness to that produced to view, or use any other fraud or deceit therein, or to make such corn, grain, malt, meal, or flour appear heavier than it would have been without such mixture, fraud, or deceit; every person, lawfully convicted by oath of one credible witness before any justice of peace, shall for every such offence forfeit all such corn, grain, malt, meal or flour; one half to informer, the other to use of the poor of the parish where offence committed, and also forty shillings, by distress and sale of such offenders goods; one moiety to informer, the other to the poor of the parish; and in case no such distress can be had, every such offender shall, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice be sent to house of correction, to be whipped and kept to hard labour, not exceeding three weeks, as such justice shall direct.

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 47. and 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 22, except as amended, continued 2 years, &c. from 24 June, 1778.

IV. *sect. 4.* Said act, and one other act for amending in fifteenth and sixteenth of his present majesty, and every clause in both, except as herein amended, shall continue two years, from 24th June 1778, and to end of the next session.

A TABLE

A

T A B L E

Of the A S S I Z E of B R E A D,

In Pounds, Ounces, and Drachms, Avoirdupoise Weight.

Note, The Ounce is divided into Eight Drachms, calculated upon the real Produce of one Quarter of Wheat, viz. Thirty-seven Stone, Seven Pounds.

Price of one Quarter.	Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l. s. d.	lb.oz. dr. pts.	lb.oz. dr. pts.	lb.oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.
1 10 0		5 13 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 12 0	17 8 0
1 10 6		5 11 6 $\frac{26}{81}$	8 9 5 $\frac{32}{81}$	17 3 3 $\frac{27}{81}$
1 11 0		5 10 2 $\frac{18}{11}$	8 7 3 $\frac{27}{11}$	16 14 7 $\frac{33}{11}$
1 11 6		5 8 7 $\frac{5}{9}$	8 5 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	16 10 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 12 0		5 7 4	8 3 2	16 6 4
1 12 6		5 6 1 $\frac{1}{11}$	8 1 1 $\frac{11}{11}$	16 2 3 $\frac{2}{11}$
1 13 0		5 4 6 $\frac{26}{33}$	7 15 2 $\frac{2}{11}$	15 14 4 $\frac{4}{11}$
1 13 6		5 3 4 $\frac{66}{81}$	7 13 2 $\frac{66}{81}$	15 10 5 $\frac{66}{81}$
1 14 0		5 2 2 $\frac{35}{11}$	7 11 4 $\frac{1}{11}$	15 7 0 $\frac{1}{11}$
1 14 6		5 1 1 $\frac{63}{107}$	7 9 6 $\frac{20}{89}$	15 3 5 $\frac{31}{89}$
1 15 0		5 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
1 15 6		4 14 6 $\frac{20}{11}$	7 6 2 $\frac{14}{11}$	14 12 4 $\frac{68}{11}$
1 16 0		4 13 6 $\frac{2}{11}$	7 4 5 $\frac{1}{11}$	14 9 2 $\frac{2}{11}$
1 16 6		4 12 5 $\frac{11}{11}$	7 3 0 $\frac{40}{11}$	14 6 1 $\frac{2}{11}$
1 17 0		4 11 5 $\frac{11}{11}$	7 1 4 $\frac{4}{11}$	14 3 0 $\frac{2}{11}$
1 17 6		4 10 5 $\frac{1}{11}$	7 0 0	14 0 0

Bakers.

Price of one Quarter.	Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l. s. d.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.
1 18 0		4 9 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 14 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 13 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
1 18 6		4 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 19 0		4 7 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 11 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 7 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
1 19 6		4 6 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 10 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 4 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 0 0		4 6 0	6 9 0	13 2 0
2 0 6		4 5 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 7 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 15 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 1 0		4 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 1 6		4 3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 5 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 10 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 2 0		4 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 4 0	12 8 0
2 2 6		4 1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 3 0		4 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 3 6		4 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 0 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 1 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 4 0		3 15 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 15 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 14 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 4 6		3 14 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 14 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 12 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 5 0		3 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 5 6		3 13 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 12 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 8 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 6 0		3 12 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 11 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 6 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 6 6		3 12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 7 0		3 11 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 9 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 2 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 7 6		3 10 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 8 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 8 0		3 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 7 4	10 15 0
2 8 6		3 9 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 6 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 13 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 9 0		3 9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 9 6		3 8 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 4 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 9 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 10 0		3 8 0	5 4 0	10 8 0
2 10 6		3 7 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 6 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 11 0		3 6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 11 6		3 6 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 3 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 12 0		3 5 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 12 6		3 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 0 0	10 0 0
2 13 0		3 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 15 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 14 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 13 6		3 4 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 14 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 13 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 14 0		3 3 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 13 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 11 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 14 6		3 3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 13 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 10 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 15 0		3 2 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 12 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 8 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 15 6		3 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 16 0		3 2 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
2 16 6		3 1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 10 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 4 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 17 0		3 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 17 6		3 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 9 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 2 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 18 0		3 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 8 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 18 6		2 15 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 7 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 15 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 19 0		2 15 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 7 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 14 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 19 6		2 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 6 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Bakers.

Price of one Quarter.			Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l.	s.	d.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.
3	0	0		2 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 0	8 12 0
3	0	6		2 14 2 $\frac{1}{80}$	4 5 3 $\frac{1}{160}$	8 10 7 $\frac{1}{160}$
3	1	0		2 13 7 $\frac{1}{80}$	4 4 6 $\frac{1}{80}$	8 9 5 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	1	6		2 13 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	4 4 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	8 8 4 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	2	0		2 13 1 $\frac{1}{40}$	4 3 5 $\frac{1}{40}$	8 7 3 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	2	6		2 12 6 $\frac{1}{20}$	4 3 1 $\frac{1}{20}$	8 6 3 $\frac{1}{20}$
3	3	0		2 12 3 $\frac{1}{40}$	4 2 5 $\frac{1}{40}$	8 5 2 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	3	6		2 12 0 $\frac{1}{80}$	4 2 2 $\frac{1}{80}$	8 4 2 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	4	0		2 11 6	4 1 5	8 3 2
3	4	6		2 11 3 $\frac{1}{80}$	4 1 0 $\frac{1}{80}$	8 2 1 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	5	0		2 11 0 $\frac{1}{40}$	4 0 4 $\frac{1}{40}$	8 1 1 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	5	6		2 10 5 $\frac{1}{40}$	4 0 0 $\frac{1}{80}$	8 0 1 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	6	0		2 10 3 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 15 5 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 15 2 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	6	6		2 10 0 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 15 1 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 14 2 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	7	0		2 9 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 14 5 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 13 2 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	7	6		2 9 3 $\frac{1}{20}$	3 14 1 $\frac{1}{20}$	7 12 3 $\frac{1}{20}$
3	8	0		2 9 1 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 13 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 11 4 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	8	6		2 8 7 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 13 2 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 10 5 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	9	0		2 8 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 12 7 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 9 6 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	9	6		2 8 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 12 3 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 8 6 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	10	0		2 8 0	3 12 0	7 8 0
3	10	6		2 7 5 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 11 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 7 1 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	11	0		2 7 3 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 11 1 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 6 2 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	11	6		2 7 1	3 10 5 $\frac{1}{20}$	7 5 3 $\frac{1}{20}$
3	12	0		2 6 7 $\frac{1}{20}$	3 10 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 4 5 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	12	6		2 6 4 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 9 7 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 3 6 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	13	0		2 6 2 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 9 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 3 0 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	13	6		2 6 0 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 9 1 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 2 2 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	14	0		2 5 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 8 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	7 1 4 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	14	6		2 5 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 8 3 $\frac{1}{80}$	7 0 6 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	15	0		2 5 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 8 0	7 0 0
3	15	6		2 5 0 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 7 5 $\frac{1}{80}$	6 15 2 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	16	0		2 4 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 7 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	6 14 4 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	16	6		2 4 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 6 7 $\frac{1}{80}$	6 13 6 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	17	0		2 4 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 6 4 $\frac{1}{40}$	6 13 0 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	17	6		2 4 1 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 6 1 $\frac{1}{80}$	6 12 3 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	18	0		2 3 7 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 5 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	6 11 5 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	18	6		2 3 5 $\frac{1}{80}$	3 5 4 $\frac{1}{80}$	6 11 0 $\frac{1}{80}$
3	19	0		2 3 3 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 5 1 $\frac{1}{40}$	6 10 2 $\frac{1}{40}$
3	19	6		2 3 1 $\frac{1}{20}$	3 4 6 $\frac{1}{20}$	6 9 5
4	0	0		2 3 0	3 4 4	6 9 0
4	0	6		2 2 6 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 4 1 $\frac{1}{80}$	6 8 2 $\frac{1}{80}$
4	1	0		2 2 4 $\frac{1}{20}$	3 3 6 $\frac{1}{20}$	6 7 5 $\frac{1}{20}$
4	1	6		2 2 2 $\frac{1}{40}$	3 3 4 $\frac{1}{40}$	6 7 0 $\frac{1}{40}$

Bakers.

Price of one Quarter.	Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l. s. d.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.	lb. oz. dr. pts.
4 2 0		2 2 1 $\frac{7}{16}$	3 3 1 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 6 3 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 2 6		2 1 7 $\frac{1}{16}$	3 2 7 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 5 6 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 3 0		2 1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 2 4 $\frac{6}{16}$	6 5 1 $\frac{5}{16}$
4 3 6		2 1 4 $\frac{4}{16}$	3 2 2 $\frac{6}{16}$	6 4 4 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 4 0		2 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 0	6 4 0
4 4 6		2 1 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 1 5 $\frac{10}{100}$	6 3 3 $\frac{4}{100}$
4 5 0		2 0 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 1 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 2 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 5 6		2 0 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 1 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 2 1 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 6 0		2 0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 0 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 1 5 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 6 6		2 0 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 1 0 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 7 0		2 0 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 0 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 0 4 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 7 6		2 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
4 8 0		1 15 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 14 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 15 3 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 8 6		1 15 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 14 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 14 7 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 9 0		1 15 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 14 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 14 3 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 9 6		1 15 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 14 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 13 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 10 0		1 15 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 13 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 10 6		1 14 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 12 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 11 0		1 14 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 12 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 11 6		1 14 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 11 7 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 12 0		1 14 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 11 3 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 12 6		1 14 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 10 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 13 0		1 14 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 13 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 10 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 13 6		1 13 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 12 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 9 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 14 0		1 13 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 12 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 9 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 14 6		1 13 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 12 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 8 7 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 15 0		1 13 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 12 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 8 3 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 15 6		1 13 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 11 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 7 7 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 16 0		1 13 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 11 6	5 7 4
4 16 6		1 13 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 11 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 7 0 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 17 0		1 12 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 11 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 6 4 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 17 6		1 12 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 11 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 6 1 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 18 0		1 12 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 10 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 5 5 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 18 6		1 12 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 10 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 5 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 19 0		1 12 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 10 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 4 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 19 6		1 12 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 10 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 4 3 $\frac{1}{10}$
5 0 0		1 12 0	2 10 0	5 4 0

A TABLE

A

T A B L E

OF ASSIZE for WHITE BREAD,

Calculated at 2--3 of the HOUSEHOLD ASSIZE.

Price.	2 Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l. s. d.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
1 10 0	1 15 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 14 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 10 6	1 14 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 13 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 11 0	1 14 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 12 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4 5
1 11 6	1 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 1	5 8 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 1 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 12 0	1 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 7 4	10 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 12 6	1 12 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 9 3 $\frac{4}{8}$	5 6 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 13 0	1 12 2	3 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 13 6	1 11 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7 1
1 14 0	1 11 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 6 7	5 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 14 6	1 11 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 6 1	5 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 15 0	1 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 0 0	10 0 0
1 15 6	1 10 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 4 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 14 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 16 0	1 9 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 3 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 13 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 16 6	1 9 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 3 1	4 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 17 0	1 9 2	3 2 4	4 11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 17 6	1 8 7	3 1 6	4 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 18 0	1 8 4 $\frac{4}{8}$	3 1 0 $\frac{8}{8}$	4 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 18 6	1 8 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 0 3 $\frac{8}{8}$	4 8 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 19 0	1 7 7 $\frac{4}{8}$	2 15 6 $\frac{8}{8}$	4 7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 15 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 19 6	1 7 5	2 15 2	4 6 7	8 13 6
2 0 0	1 7 2 $\frac{2}{4}$	2 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 6 0	8 12 0
2 0 6	1 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 1 0	1 6 6	2 13 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 1 6	1 6 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 12 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6 7 $\frac{5}{8}$

Bakers.

Price.			2 Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l.	s.	d.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
2	2	0	1 6 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 12 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	2	6	1 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 7	8 3 6
2	3	0	1 5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 11 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 1 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	3	6	1 5 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 10 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 0 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	4	0	1 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 5	7 15 2
2	4	6	1 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14 7	7 13 6
2	5	0	1 4 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 12 3
2	5	6	1 4 4	2 8 8	3 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 0 $\frac{2}{2}$
2	6	0	1 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 5	3 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9 7
2	6	6	1 4 0 $\frac{4}{2}$	2 8 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 12 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	7	0	1 3 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7 1
2	7	6	1 3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 7
2	8	0	1 3 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 6 7	3 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	8	6	1 3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 6 3 $\frac{8}{8}$	3 9 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	9	0	1 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 1	7 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	9	6	1 2 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	10	0	1 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 0	7 0 0
2	10	6	1 2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 14 7
2	11	0	1 2 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 4 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 6 7	6 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	11	6	1 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 1 $\frac{8}{8}$	3 6 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	12	0	1 1 7 $\frac{7}{2}$	2 3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	12	6	1 1 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 3 4 $\frac{4}{8}$	3 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	13	0	1 1 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 3 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9 5
2	13	6	1 1 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 2 7	3 4 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 8 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
2	14	0	1 2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 2 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 3 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 7 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
2	14	6	1 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	6 6 6
2	15	0	1 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	15	6	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 5	3 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 4 7
2	16	0	1 0 5 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 1 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 2 0	6 4 0
2	16	6	1 0 4	2 1 0	3 1 4	6 3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	17	0	1 0 2 $\frac{2}{4}$	2 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	17	6	1 0 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 0 3 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 3
2	18	0	1 0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 0 1 $\frac{4}{8}$	3 0 2	6 0 4 $\frac{1}{3}$
2	18	6	0 15 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 15 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	19	0	0 15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15 5	2 15 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	19	6	0 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	0	0	0 15 4 $\frac{4}{8}$	1 15 0 $\frac{8}{8}$	2 14 5 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 13 2 $\frac{1}{3}$
3	0	6	0 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 7	2 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 12 5
3	1	0	0 15 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 14 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 13 7	5 11 6 $\frac{1}{3}$
3	1	6	0 15 1 $\frac{4}{8}$	1 14 2 $\frac{8}{8}$	2 13 4 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 11 0 $\frac{2}{3}$
3	2	0	0 15 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 14 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 13 1	5 10 2 $\frac{1}{3}$
3	2	6	0 14 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 6	5 9 4 $\frac{4}{5}$
3	3	0	0 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 5	2 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8 7
3	3	6	0 14 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 13 3	2 12 0 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 8 1 $\frac{1}{3}$

Bakers.

Price.			2 Penny Loaf.	4 Penny Loaf.	6 Penny Loaf.	12 Penny Loaf.
l.	s.	d.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
3	4	0	0 14 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 13 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 11 6	5 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	4	6	0 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	5	0	0 14 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12 5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	5	6	0 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	6	0	0 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 12 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	6	6	0 14 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12 0 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	7	0	0 13 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 6 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	7	6	0 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	8	0	0 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	8	6	0 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	9	0	0 13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 0 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	9	6	0 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 6 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	10	0	0 13 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	10	6	0 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	11	0	0 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	11	6	0 13 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 0 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 14 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	12	0	0 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 7 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	12	6	0 12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 13 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	13	0	0 12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 4 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 12 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	13	6	0 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 3 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	14	0	0 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	14	6	0 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 0 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	15	0	0 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 7 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	15	6	0 12 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	16	0	0 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 4 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	16	6	0 12 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 3 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	17	0	0 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	17	6	0 12 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 0 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	18	0	0 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 7 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	18	6	0 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	19	0	0 11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	19	6	0 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	0	0	0 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	0	6	0 11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	1	0	0 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 0 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	1	6	0 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 7 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	2	0	0 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	2	6	0 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 5 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	3	0	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 3 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	3	6	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	4	0	0 11 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	4	6	0 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 0 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	5	0	0 10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 7 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	5	6	0 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 6 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bakers.

Price.			2 Penny Loaf.			4 Penny Loaf.			6 Penny Loaf.			Penny Loaf.		
l.	s.	d.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
4	6	0	0	10	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	0	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	1	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
4	6	6	0	10	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	0	3	4	0	6
4	7	0	0	10	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	5	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	3
4	7	6	0	10	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	0	0	4	0	0
4	8	0	0	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	15	5
4	8	6	0	10	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	0	1	15	5	3	15	2
4	9	0	0	10	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4	7 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14	7
4	9	6	0	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	10	0	0	10	2 $\frac{17}{8}$	1	4	5 $\frac{8}{8}$	1	15	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	14	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
4	10	6	0	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	5	1	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13	7
4	11	0	0	10	2	1	4	4	1	14	6	3	13	4
4	11	6	0	10	1 $\frac{13}{8}$	1	4	3 $\frac{4}{8}$	1	14	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	13	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
4	12	0	0	10	1	1	4	2	1	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	12	6	0	10	0 $\frac{11}{8}$	1	4	1 $\frac{4}{8}$	1	14	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	12	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
4	13	0	0	10	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	14	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	12	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
4	13	6	0	9	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	3	7 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	7
4	14	0	0	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	7 $\frac{1}{6}$	1	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	14	6	0	9	7	1	3	6	1	13	5	3	11	2
4	15	0	0	9	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	3	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	15	6	0	9	6 $\frac{1}{6}$	1	3	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	5
4	16	0	0	9	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	3	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	13	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	10	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
4	16	6	0	9	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	13	0 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	10	0
4	17	0	0	9	4 $\frac{21}{24}$	1	3	1 $\frac{11}{12}$	1	12	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	17	6	0	9	4 $\frac{7}{12}$	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{6}$	1	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	18	0	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	1
4	18	6	0	9	3 $\frac{4}{8}$	1	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	12	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	19	0	0	9	3 $\frac{5}{12}$	1	2	6 $\frac{5}{6}$	1	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	19	6	0	9	3	1	2	6	1	12	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	0	0	9	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	0	3	8	0

Bankrupts.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 45. sect. 9.* Whereas the property, which a bankrupt shall acquire or become intitled to, after having become a bankrupt, and obtained certificate, is not subject to debts contracted prior to having become a bankrupt: whensoever any person, who had at any time before been a bankrupt, and obtained certificate, shall again become a bankrupt, and not have effects sufficient to satisfy demands of his creditors, in every such case the property which shall come to or be acquired by such bankrupt, after having become a second time a bankrupt, shall be subject to all such debts, as contracted by him after the time of having first become a bankrupt.

Property acquired after 2d bankruptcy, subject to debts contracted after 1st bankruptcy

II. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 48. sect. 1.* Whereas great frauds have been committed by traders not keeping regular books of account, and the effect of an act, to prevent frauds by bankrupts, hath been thereby defeated, after the first January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, no person against whom a commission of bankrupt awarded, intitled to any benefit of said act, unless it appear to major part of the commissioners that such person hath from the time aforesaid kept honestly and fairly a book or books, in which hath been entered an account of all his dealings, bills of exchange drawn, endorsed, or accepted by him, of his debts and credits, and expences in house-keeping.

Frauds by traders not keeping regular accounts. 11 & 12 G. 3, c. 8. after 1st Jan. 1779, no benefit of said act, unless honest and fair account books kept of all dealings, bills, debts, and credits, and house expences.

III. *sect. 2.* Unless it appear to major part of said commissioners, that such person shall make out an inventory once in every two years at least in such book of all his effects, moveable and immoveable, debts and credits, specifying profits and losses on the same from time to time, not intitled to benefit of said act.

And inventory therein once in 2 years of all effects, debts, and credits, profits and losses from time to time.

IV. *sect. 3.* Whereas by an act eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, to prevent frauds by bankrupts, any trader having privilege of parliament, who shall neglect to make satisfaction for any just debt to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, or more, within two months after service of legal process for such debt, adjudged a bankrupt: before any such process shall be served on any trader, having privilege for any such debt an affidavit shall be made by the creditor, or in case the debt or debts be owing to partners then by one partner, and filed on record in some one of courts of record in Dublin, that such debt is justly due and owing to him alone, or to him and partner or partners, by such person intended to be served, and that such debtor, as he or she verily believes, is a trader within the true intent and meaning of said statute.

Before service of process on privileged trader for a debt to adjudge him a bankrupt within 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 8, sec. 1. affidavit by creditor or partner filed on record in Dublin of being justly due and a trader within said act.

V. *sect. 4.* In case any trader having such privilege and so served with process, shall within two months after service enter into a bond in such sum, and with two such sufficient sureties as any judge or judges of that court, out of which such process shall issue, shall approve of, to pay such sum as shall be recovered in such action in which such process shall issue, together with such costs as shall be given, such trader having such privilege shall not be or be accounted and adjudged a bankrupt; and in case any commission issue, upon shewing to the lord chancellor, that such bond was entered into within due time, such commission shall be superseded; and the usual bond, given by the person suing out such commission, shall be assigned to the person against whom such commission issued, as a security for such damages and

If privileged trader in 2 months after service of process give bond and 2 sureties, approved by the court, to pay the sum with costs, not deemed bankrupt, and commission superseded and the usual bond assigned to him for his damages and costs, and

Bankrupts.

otherwise creditor may sue out a commission and proceed as against other bankrupts.

If any merchant, &c. after last day of this session commit act of bankruptcy, any creditor may sue out commission, and proceed as against others privilege notwithstanding.

Continuance of this act and 11 & 12 G. 3, c. 8, two years, &c. from 24 June 1773.

and costs as he shall or may have sustained thereby; but in case such satisfaction not made, nor such bond given within the time appointed after such affidavit made, and after service of such process, then any creditor may sue out a commission against any such person, and proceed thereon in like manner as against other bankrupts.

VI. *sect. 5.* If any merchant, banker, broker, factor, scrivener, or trader, shall after the last day of this session commit any act of bankruptcy, any creditor or creditors of such person may sue out a commission against such merchant, banker, broker, scrivener, or trader; and the commissioners in such commission, and other persons, may proceed thereon in like manner as against other bankrupts, any privilege of parliament to contrary notwithstanding.

VII. *sect. 6.* Provided this act, and the said recited act of eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, and the several provisions hereby shall continue in force two years, from twenty-fourth June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

Bread.

Bread for sale in county Dublin made by assize for city, meal and flour by same regulations, white and household only sold, according to the grain, and weekly assize,

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 1.* After twenty-fourth June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight all bread made or exposed to sale in county of Dublin, shall be made according to the manner and assize of bread struck by lord mayor of Dublin for the city, and all meal and flour sold in said county, shall be sold subject to same regulations and price, as settled by lord-mayor for said city: and no person whatsoever shall make for sale, sell or expose to sale, any sort of bread other than the several sorts after mentioned, that is white and household bread; all which several sorts of bread shall be made in their several and respective degrees according to the goodness of the several sorts of grain, whereof the same ought to be made, and the assize and weight of said white and household bread made of wheat, shall be according to the weekly price and assize by lord-mayor of Dublin for said city.

Baker in Dublin county to mark the quality and name as by the assize,

II. *sect. 2.* Every common baker, and person who shall make or bake bread for sale, or any ways expose to sale, any sort of bread whatsoever in county of Dublin, shall, after twenty-fourth of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, fairly imprint or mark, or cause to be, on every loaf the quality and name of baker according to the rules and assize as directed to be observed in city of Dublin by the lord-mayor; and if any baker or person making bread for sale, or exposing to sale, shall bake, make, or sell, or expose any bread deficient in weight, according to the assize set pursuant to this act, or such other rules and orders as from time to time made as aforesaid, so offending, being lawfully convicted, shall forfeit five shillings, and for not being marked as aforesaid two shillings and six-pence for each loaf: such bread being complained of and weighed before a magistrate, or Justices or any seneschals within their jurisdictions, within forty-eight hours after baked, or exposed to sale, within the county of Dublin; all which penalties shall be recovered upon conviction by confession, or oath of one or more credible witnesses, before any magistrate, justice of peace of county of Dublin, or any of the seneschals in their jurisdictions

selling deficient in weight 5s. not marked 2s. 6d. each loaf,

on complaint and weighing before magistrate in 48 hours,

penalties recovered on conviction by distress on warrant.

Bread.

restrictions within said county, to be levied by distress upon goods and chattels of every such offender by warrant under hand and seal of such magistrate, justice, or seneschal, returning overplus.

III. *sect. 3.* Provided any person so convicted, aggrieved, may appeal in writing to next general quarter sessions for said county, where heard in a summary manner, and finally determined; and if the person so appealing shall not make good appeal, or prosecute it with effect, said court of sessions shall award such costs, as they think proper and reasonable, not exceeding five pounds, and commit offender to common gaol of the county, until payment of said costs, and also penalty adjudged on conviction.

Appeal to next sessions,
costs not above 5l.
and imprisonment till paid.

IV. *sect. 4.* If any baker or seller of bread put into any bread, by him sold, or exposed to sale, any mixture of any other grain than what appointed by assize settled as aforesaid; every such person shall, for every such offence forfeit five shillings, to be had and recovered in manner and form before mentioned; and if any magistrate, justice or seneschal, shall, on due information of any offences against this act, wilfully and willingly omit performance of his duty thereupon or neglect to pay penalties or forfeitures when levied, to treasurer of the infirmary of the county of Dublin, he shall forfeit five pounds sterling, to be recovered by civil bill before the chairman and justices at general quarter-sessions for the county of Dublin.

Mixture of other grain 5l.
magistrate neglecting duty or to pay penalties levied to infirmary 5l. by civil bill.

V. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for any magistrate, justice or seneschal, within jurisdictions in county of Dublin, during this act, to enter in day-time into any house, shop, stall, bake-house, ware-house, or out-house of or belonging to any baker or seller of bread, to search for, view, weigh, or try all or any bread of such person or persons as there found; and if any found deficient either in goodness of materials or in due baking or working, or in due weight, or not truly marked according to this act, or of any other sort than allowed by this act, such magistrate, justice or seneschals, are respectively impowered to take and seize said bread and cause the same to be forthwith given and distributed to poor of the parish where such seizure made, or to the debtors in county gaol, at discretion; and if any baker or seller of bread, or other person, shall not permit such search or seizure to be made, or shall oppose, hinder, or resist the same, so offending shall for every such offence forfeit forty shillings, recovered in the summary manner and form before mentioned for punishing bakers in not observing weight of their bread.

Entry by day to search, view, and weigh bread,
deficient, seized for the poor of parish or gaol debtors.
resisting search 40s. recovered as for undue weight.

VIII. *sect. 8.* After 24th June 1778; clerk of the peace for county of Dublin, or in his absence his deputy, shall read this act in open court on the first day of every general quarter-session for said county; and in case of failure said clerks shall forfeit forty shillings, to be sued for and recovered as other penalties before mentioned.

Clerk of peace for Dublin county to read this act 1st day every quarter-sessions, penalty 40s.

IX. *sect. 9.* All penalties herein shall be paid to treasurer of county of Dublin hospital, for use of the hospital; and the treasurer shall keep a fair and distinct account.

Penalties to county hospital.

X. *sect. 10.* Provided no person punished by this act shall be for the same offence prosecuted on any other law, statute, usage, or custom whatsoever.

No other prosecution.

XI. *sect. 11.* In case any person sued or prosecuted for any thing in execution of this act, the defendant may plead general issue, and give the special

General issue, and treble costs to defendant.

Bread.

Defendant no non-suit, &c.

special matter in evidence ; and if a verdict pass for defendant, or plaintiff non-suited, or judgment for defendant, such defendant shall recover treble costs.

Continuance two years, &c.

XII. *sect. 12.* Provided this act shall continue in force two years, from 24th June 1778, and until the end of the then next session after said two years.

Brewers.

Revenue laws ineffectual, frauds by brewers, strong beer brewers not to brew or sell small, nor the contrary, to declare in writing to collector or gauger which intended for three months, entered, brewing contrary to declaration 50l. penalty. brewers of strong, not under 18s 4d. per barrel, 32 gallons clear of all deductions, of small, not above 6s. per barrel,

brewing before declaration 50l.

Strong beer brewers so charged for all found in his possession.

Three commissioners by order in Gazette may (save in Dublin or Cork) empower to brew both

Strong brewers not to sell, or retailers buy, under 18s. 4d. per barrel 32 Gallons clear. Penalty 20l. per barrel.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1.* Whereas the laws for improvement of revenue, and prevention of frauds, have proved ineffectual ; and great frauds are practised by common brewers, by mixing small beer and ale or strong beer, and making use of bad and improper ingredients, whereby the brewery hath been considerably diminished, and health endangered : after 29th September 1778, no common or retailing brewer of strong beer or ale shall brew or sell any small beer ; and no common or retailing brewer of small, shall brew or sell any strong beer or ale ; and every common or retailing brewer shall declare in writing to collector of the district, and also to gauger of the walk in which he carries on his trade, whether he intends from that time to the end of three calendar months next ensuing to be a brewer of ale and strong, or of small beer ; which declaration shall be forthwith entered by such collector and gauger in their books respectively ; if after such declaration any common or retailing brewer, so declaring to be a brewer of strong beer or ale, shall brew any small beer or ale of a lower price than eighteen shillings and fourpence by the barrel, containing thirty-two gallons, clear of all deductions, and without any abatement, or allowance made by barrel to the score, or otherwise ; or so declaring to be a brewer of small shall brew any ale or strong beer, that is, any of an higher price than six shillings the barrel, containing thirty-two gallons, shall forfeit for every such offence fifty pounds : and if any common or retailing brewer shall, after 29th of September 1778, make any brewing before such declaration, shall forfeit fifty pounds for every such offence.

II. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for gauger, or other officer of excise, to charge such common brewer, who shall declare to be a brewer of strong beer or ale, for all worts or guile found with the duty chargeable upon strong beer or ale.

III. *sect. 3* Provided it shall be lawful for chief commissioners of excise, or any three or more, from time to time, by order signed and published in Gazette, to empower for such time as to them seem expedient, all brewers in any particular parts of this kingdom, except Dublin and Cork, to brew as well small as ale or strong beer.

IV *sect. 4.* After 29th September, 1778, if any common brewer of strong beer or ale shall sell, or if any retailer of strong beer or ale shall buy, any strong beer or ale for a lower price than eighteen shillings and fourpence by the barrel, containing thirty-two gallons clear of all deductions, and without any abatement or allowance by barrel to the score, or otherwise, such common brewer and retailer shall respectively forfeit twenty pounds for every barrel of strong beer or ale, so bought and sold.

V. *sect. 5.* Provided, if either buyer or seller of such strong beer or ale for lower price than eighteen shillings and fourpence by the barrel shall in-

from

Brewers.

form against the other party concerned in so buying or selling, the party so informing shall be admitted to give evidence against the party informed against, and in case of conviction upon such information, discharged from penalties incurred.

Informers admitted evidence and discharged.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any brewer of strong beer or ale shall, after 29th September 1778, sell upon trust or credit at a lower price than eighteen shillings and four-pence by the barrel of thirty-two gallons, clear of all deductions and without any abatement or allowance by barrel to the score, or otherwise, such brewer not entitled, or have any remedy to recover any sum on account of such beer or ale so sold; and all promissory notes, bonds, or other writings as a security for payment of such debts so contracted, are declared void and of none effect.

Selling on trust at under price, no recovery.

securities given void.

VII. *sect. 7.* After the 29th September 1778, no person shall sell or cause to be sold by retail any strong beer or ale at a lower price than two-pence halfpenny by the quart, nor any small at an higher price than one penny, upon pain of forfeiting every time he or she shall so offend, 5*l.* upon due proof upon oath thereof before any justice of the county or city where such offender shall reside; and such justice is required upon conviction of such offender to grant a warrant to distrain for the same; one half to the poor of the parish where such fine levied, the other to informer.

Strong retailed at 2d. h. per quart. small at 1d. penalty 5*l.* before a justice. by distress, to poor and informer.

VIII. *sect. 8.* After the 24th June 1778; no common or retailing brewer, or other retailer of beer or ale, shall make use of any madder, molosses, sugar, honey, or composition or extract of sugar, or any broom, wormwood, gentian root, drug or herb, or any ingredient whatsoever in brewing, making, or working of any beer or ale, other than water, malt, hops, and barm; and all beer or ale brewed or mixed with any ingredients other than water, malt, hops, and barm, shall be forfeited; and every such common or retailing brewer, or other retailer of beer or ale, offending therein, shall forfeit for every such offence ten pounds.

No ingredients in beer or ale save water, malt, hops, and barm, or forfeited with 10*l.*

IX. *sect. 9.* Provided no penalty or forfeiture herein mentioned shall extend to infusing broom, wormwood, ground-ivy, or other ingredient into beer or ale by retailer, after the same is brewed and tunned, for making purl or jill, or broom or wormwood beer; or to using any ingredient necessary for porter, in making or brewing the same.

Except for purl, jill, broom or wormwood beer, or porter.

X. *sect. 10.* Whereas by an act eleventh and twelfth of George the third, for improvement of revenue, every person, brewing beer or ale for sale, shall deliver to retailer a certificate, specifying the real quantity, and whether above six shillings the barrel price, or of six or under, which certificate shall be given to the gauger on the next visit: and certain brewers to evade said act, deliver a distinct and separate certificate for every cask, whereby such retailer is enabled to deliver to the gauger certificates for so many casks only as remain unfold; after the 24th June 1778, every common brewer or person brewing or making beer or ale for sale shall, so often as they deliver any beer or ale to retailer or other person selling, send and deliver therewith one certificate only, signed by such common brewer or other person, or their clerk or head-servant; in which certificate shall be specified the whole quantity so delivered, distinguishing whether such beer or ale was above six shillings the barrel price, or of six shillings or under, at what time brewed, and when and to whom sent.

Recital 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 7. s. 10. to evade which separate certificates delivered to retailer, for every cask; one certificate only shall be delivered of the whole, the price, time, and to whom.

Brewers.

Second certificates of succeeding parcels the same day delivered to retailer,

with quantity, price, time, &c.

the former given back, if not delivered to gauger, the last only brought in account.

Certificate accepted by retailer, and delivered to gauger on next visit,

gauger to enter in stock book particulars, and indorse and file every certificate; penalty on brewer 40s.

retailer not producing certificate, charged with duty, and 40s per barrel;

Permit sent with certificate, when carried into another district,

penalty 40s. per barrel on brewer;

posseffor 40s. per barrel and excise.

On increase found duties paid and 40s. per barrel.

XI. sect. 11. If after 24th June 1778, any such common brewer, or other person brewing or making any beer or ale for sale, shall deliver to such retailer or other person selling more than one quantity or parcel of beer or ale in one and the same day, every such brewer shall upon delivery of each succeeding quantity or parcel deliver therewith to such retailer one other certificate signed by such brewer, clerk, or head servant; in which shall be expressed the quantity then delivered, and theretofore delivered in the same day, specifying the quantities and parcels in which the same was delivered, and whether such beer or ale so delivered in the same day was above six shillings per barrel price, or of six shillings or under, at what time brewed, and when, and to whom sent; and on delivery of every second or other certificate, every such common brewer or other person shall receive from such retailer the former certificate or certificates delivered to him on the same day, in case the same shall not have been delivered to the gauger pursuant to the directions herein after contained; and the last certificate delivered in any one day, and no other, shall be brought in account against the stock of such brewer, or other person selling beer or ale.

XII. sect. 12. After 24th June 1778 every certificate so signed shall be accepted by the person to whom such beer or ale sent or delivered, and by him delivered to gauger of the walk on the next visit, save only such certificate as previously given up to such brewer, on a further certificate; and such gauger is required to enter in his stock book the quantity, quality, and time of delivery of such beer or ale expressed in such certificate, with names of such brewer and retailer, and to sign his name on the back of every such certificate, and file the same in excise-office of the district; and in case any brewer shall not cause to be delivered to such retailer on delivery of any beer or ale such certificate, such brewer or other person shall forfeit for every such offence forty shillings; and in case any gauger or officer of excise shall find in possession of any retailer or person selling any beer or ale, for which such retailer shall not on demand produce such certificate, every such retailer or person shall be chargeable with the duty payable on beer and ale, for the quantity so found, and for which, such certificate so demanded shall not be produced, and also forfeit forty shillings for every barrel thereof found in possession, for which such certificate so demanded not produced unless previously given up, pursuant to this act.

XIII. sect. 13. After 24th June 1778, every common brewer or other, brewing or making beer or ale for sale, shall, as often as they sell any to be carried into district of any excise-office, other than where brewed, send a permit with such certificate as aforesaid, signed by gauger of the walk in which brewed; and if any brewer neglect so to do, they shall forfeit for every barrel so found in any other district without such permit forty shillings; and the person in whose possession found shall pay the excise thereof, and forfeit forty shillings every barrel.

XIV. sect. 14. After 24th June 1778, where it shall appear by certificate signed by any common or retailing brewer or other, brewing beer or ale for sale, clerk or head servant, that they have delivered out more than a decrease shall appear for in the stock of such brewer, they shall, by the gauger or officer of excise, be charged with all the duties, to which such quantity so delivered out, more than the decrease shall appear for in the stock is by law liable, as if such encreased quantity had been originally gauged,

Brewers.

gauged, and over and above said duties shall forfeit forty shillings every barrel found so delivered out, and for which there shall not be such a decrease in stock.

XV. *sect. 15.* If any person after 24th June, 1778, falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure, or willingly act or assist in the false making, forging, or counterfeiting any such certificate for delivery of beer or ale with intention fraudulently to cover their stock, or shall utter and publish as true any falsely made, or counterfeited certificate for purpose aforesaid, with intention to defraud knowing the same falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, being lawfully convicted according to due course of law, shall be fined or imprisoned at discretion of the judge before whom tried, provided such fine shall not exceed fifty pounds, and imprisonment not exceed six months.

False certificates, fined not above 50l. imprisoned not above 6 months,

XVI. *sect. 16.* Whereas brewers frequently tun wort or guile between the evening and morning visit of the officer and replace with a distinct brewing privately made, and impose such on the officer as wort or guile of the brewing gauged and taken an account of the evening before: after 24th June 1778, whenever any new wort or guile found, or discovered in possession of any brewer, of which such brewer, or servant, shall not have made a previous declaration, such new wort or guile, after the same shall be gauged, shall be deemed as an increase made to the former brewing so gauged at last visit, and charged accordingly; and every common or retailing brewer so offending shall, for every barrel so increased, over and above the quantity in former brewing, forfeit five pounds; and the servant or servants any way knowingly concerned or assisting in such new brewing or increase of wort or guile, shall forfeit for every barrel so newly brewed or increased, twenty shillings, and for default of payment suffer three months imprisonment.

New wort or guile after gauging deemed increase and charged,

penalty on brewers 5l. per barrel,

servants 20s. per barrel or imprisonment 3 months.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Whereas brewers, for bringing into stock beer and ale clandestinely brewed, on turning out replace with empty casks, or of water or taplash, and by mixing such with their stock, and placing on the upper part froth or barm, impose upon officers, and shew and declare the same as part of their stock, obtaining credit for more in stock than intitled to; after 24th June, 1778, every common or retailing brewer of beer or ale, or servant, who shall shew stock to the officer, shall count all the casks of beer, ale, guile, or worts, and declare the number of each denomination to the officer so taking account; in case such brewer, or servant, refuse so to do, they shall forfeit for every such offence twenty pounds; if after declaration there shall be found any empty cask, or containing any other liquor or thing, save only what they were declared to contain, or any casks more than one of each denomination, but in part full, or a greater number of casks in the whole, than declared, such brewer shall forfeit for every cask so found contrary to such declaration forty shillings; and when such declaration made, the account of the stock of beer, ale, guile, or worts, of any brewer so declared, shall be deemed and taken to be the stock of such brewer at time of taking the same.

On shewing stock, all casks counted,

number of each denomination declared,

refusing, 20l.

40s. per cask contrary to declaration,

account declared, deemed the stock at the time.

XVIII. *sect. 34.* No brewer of ale or beer shall, during this act, have power to act in or execute as a justice of peace or magistrate any of the powers, clauses, or things in this act, except the president of court of

Not to act as magistrate under this act,

science conscience excepted.

Brewers.

science for Dublin; and all such things so acted in, or executed by, any such brewer, shall be utterly null and void.

Oath by brewers of strong previous to declaration.

XIX. *sect. 35.* Every common or retailing brewer of strong beer or ale shall at or before the declaration touching his intention to brew strong beer or ale, upon demand of officer to whom such declaration made, take an oath, or if a quaker, affirmation, to the following effect; which said officer is directed to administer,

The oath,

to act honestly,

use no fraud,

malt 7 stone qr. and
hops 1 lb. h. per
barrel at 32 gallons,

no combination to
lower.

I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or if a quaker, do affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, and honestly carry on the trade or business of a brewer of strong beer or ale, to the best of my ability, knowledge, and skill, and that I will not practise, or knowingly suffer to be practised by any person to be employed by me, any kind of imposition or fraud in making, brewing, or selling the same, and that not less than seven stone and a quarter of malt, and one pound and an half of hops, shall be made use of, in making and brewing each barrel of beer or ale, which shall be brewed and sold by me, or for my use, such barrel to be computed at thirty-two gallons, and that I will not enter into any combination with any person or persons to lower the quality of strong beer or ale, during the continuance of this act.

Refusing, disqualified.

And in case of refusal to take said oath or affirmation such brewer disqualified from carrying on said business, whilst he so refuses.

Cambricks or Lawns.

No lace, cambrick, or lawn imported; or forfeited, with treble value, the ship, &c.

K. and prosecutor.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 21.* No gold or silver lace, cambricks, or lawns whatsoever (except of the manufacture of Great-Britain) shall after 25th December 1777, be imported in any ship or vessel whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiture of all such lace, cambricks, and lawns, and treble value and of the ship or vessel in which imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition, and apparel; one moiety of which forfeiture shall remain to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the other to him or them who shall seize and sue by action, bill, plaint, or information in exchequer, wherein no wager of law, protection,essoign, or other dilatory plea allowed.

Cattle.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 24. sect. 1.* If any persons, hired or employed to drive any cattle within Dublin or the liberties, shall by negligence or ill usage in driving be the means that any mischief shall be done by such cattle, or by any one or more committed to their care; or if any drivers of cattle within the limits aforesaid shall in any wise misbehave in the driving, care, or management of any such cattle, by improper driving, treating, or using such cattle, it shall be lawful for any constable or peace officer upon view or information of any persons, (who shall declare their names, and places of abode, to said constable or peace officer) to seize and secure and without any other warrant to convey such offenders before some justice of peace of Dublin or liberties; and parties accused being brought before such justice within whose jurisdiction the offence committed, such justice shall proceed to examine upon oath any witnesses, who shall appear, or be produced to give information touching such offence; (which oath the said justice is required to administer) and parties accused convicted of any such offence, either by confession, or upon such information, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than five shillings, to the persons who shall prosecute to conviction any such offenders; and if persons so convicted refuse or not able forthwith to pay, every such offender shall by warrant under hand and seal of some justice, within whose jurisdiction convicted, be committed to the house of correction, or some other prison within Dublin, or liberties, within which the offence committed, or the offender apprehended, to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month, or shall be publicly whipped, as such justice shall think fit and order.

On mischief or misbehaviour by drivers of cattle in Dublin or liberties, constables on view or informer's declaring name and abode may convey before a justice,

witnesses on oath.

penalty not above 20s. nor under 5s. to prosecutor,

on non-payment, committed 1 month or whipped.

II. *sect. 2.* In case persons giving such information neglect or refuse to attend without lawful excuse allowed by the justice, such constable or officer within six hours from such information, he, she, or they, so offending shall, upon proof on oath of such constable or officer, that such person having given such information (which oath said justice is required to administer) shall forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings, to such constable or officer; and if not forthwith paid, levied by distress and sale of offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice.

Informer not attending in 6 hours, without lawful excuse, penalty not above 40s. nor under 10s. to constable on oath.

III. *sect. 3.* The court of mayor and aldermen of Dublin shall have full power to make, frame, and set down in writing, such reasonable rules, orders, or ordinances for governing and regulating all persons, who shall drive any cattle, sheep, calves, or lambs within Dublin and liberties, and to annex such reasonable penalties and forfeitures for breach, not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings, for any one offence; and such rules, orders, and ordinances, or any of them, from time to time to amend.

Rules by mayor and aldermen for drivers of cattle, with penalties not above 40s. nor under 5s. Not to abridge time of market,

IV. *sect. 4.* Nothing in this act shall impower said court of mayor and aldermen to shorten or abridge the time for keeping said market open; but that the same shall be kept open from 12 at night till 3 in the afternoon

open from 12 at night till 3 in afternoon on market-days, on

Cattle.

unless enlarged by the court.

One justice may summarily determine offences against said rules, and on view or complaint on oath issue warrant to constables to apprehend and answer complaint,

fined on conviction not exceeding the penalty by said rules,

committed 1 month unless sooner paid,

penalties to prosecutor.

Not disclosing name and abode, committed 1 month or until disclosed.

Printed abstracts posted in 14 days after making rules.

On escape out of jurisdiction, or goods being in different county, &c. warrant indorsed sufficient to execute it,

on the several market-days, and at no other hours; unless said court of mayor and aldermen enlarge the time for keeping it open.

V. sect. 5. Any one justice of peace of the city of Dublin, or liberties within whose jurisdictions any offence committed, shall have power to hear and determine in a summary way complaints of offences contrary to rules, orders, or ordinances at any time hereafter made by said court of mayor and aldermen, in pursuance of this act; and said justice or justices, and each of them within their respective jurisdictions, are required upon view, or complaint on oath of any such offence within their jurisdictions, contrary to such rules, orders, or ordinances, within six days after to issue warrant under hand and seal to such constables, or peace officers, as said justices or any one from time to time think fit, requiring to apprehend such offenders, and bring before said justices or any one within their jurisdictions, to answer the complaint in such warrants; and if such offenders convicted, either by confession, or oath of one or more credible witnesses, (which oath such justices or any one are required to administer) it shall be lawful for such justices or any one to impose a fine for said offence, not exceeding the penalty inflicted by said rules, orders, and ordinances; and if persons so convicted neglect or refuse forthwith to pay penalty imposed, it shall be lawful for such justices, or one of them, in their jurisdictions, immediately to commit to the house of correction, or other prison, within the jurisdiction, to be kept to hard labour not exceeding one month, unless said penalty or forfeiture sooner paid; all which penalties and forfeitures shall be paid to the person, who shall inform and prosecute to conviction any such offender.

VI. sect. 6. If any person, apprehended for any offence against this act, refuse to discover his name and place of abode to the justice, before whom brought, shall immediately be delivered over to a constable or peace officer, and by him conveyed to the common gaol, or house of correction of the county or place, where offence committed, or the offender apprehended, to remain for one month, or until he shall declare his name and place of abode to said justice, or some other justice of peace for said county or place.

VII. sect. 7. An abstract of the several provisions and penalties in this act, and all such rules, orders, and ordinances, so made from time to time by said court of mayor and aldermen, shall within fourteen days after making be printed and fixed upon such most conspicuous places within Dublin and liberties in such manner as the court think proper, and from time to time order.

VIII. sect. 8. In case any person, against whom a warrant issued by any justice, either before or after conviction for any offence against this act, or against such rules, orders, and ordinances hereafter made, shall escape, go into, reside, or be in any other county, city, liberty, town, or place out of the jurisdiction of the person granting such warrant; and if goods and chattels of any offender, convicted in pursuance of this act, shall be in a different county, city, liberty, town, or place, than where the said party was convicted, or the warrant of distress granted, it shall be lawful for any justice for the county, city, liberty, town, or place, than where the said party was convicted, or warrant of distress granted, for any justice of the county, city,

Cattle.

city, liberty, town, or place, into which such person shall escape, either before or after conviction, or where his goods or chattels shall be after such conviction; and they and every of them are required within their jurisdictions upon proof upon oath of hand-writing of said justice granting such warrant to indorse his name on such warrant; and the same, when so indorsed, shall be sufficient authority to all peace officers to execute such warrant in such other county, city, liberty, town, or place out of the jurisdiction of the person granting said warrant; and the said justices respectively, or any one, as the case shall happen, after indorsing said warrant, may, on offenders being apprehended and brought before said justices, or any one within their jurisdictions, hear and determine the complaint, as if it had originally arose within their jurisdictions, or may direct offender to be carried to the person, who granted said warrant, to be dealt with according to law.

IX. *sect. 9.* No person shall suffer any punishment for any offence against this act, unless prosecution commenced within fourteen days after; and when any person suffer imprisonment pursuant to this act for any offence in default of payment of any penalty for breach of any rules, orders, and ordinances, made for the court of mayor and aldermen, as aforesaid, such person shall not be liable afterwards to pay such penalty. Prosecution in 14 days,
on imprisonment not to pay penalty,

X. *sect. 10.* Any persons aggrieved by order or judgment of any justice of peace upon account of any offence committed, or supposed committed against this act, may appeal to next general or quarter-sessions of the peace for the county, city, or place, where such conviction made, first giving security in the sum forfeited before such justices in their respective jurisdictions, to prosecute such appeal with effect, and to abide by the orders on such appeal, and giving fourteen days notice in writing of such intention to appeal to the party on whose prosecution such conviction was founded; if there are so many days between the conviction and such sessions, and if not, then to the next subsequent general or quarter-sessions after any such conviction; and justices in the next general or quarter-sessions are authorized to hear and determine every such appeal, and make such order and award such costs as to them shall appear just, and to cause to be levied under order of any such session the costs awarded, together with such sum as any such court or session, on hearing such appeal, shall adjudge forfeited, by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the person who shall refuse to pay such costs and sum forfeited, or of the persons who have become surety for him as aforesaid. Appeal to next sessions,
on security to prosecute and abide by order, and 14 days notice,
if not so many, to next sessions, order on appeal, and costs, by distress and sale.

XI. *sect. 11.* No order or proceedings by or before any justice of peace, by virtue of this act, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form. Not quashed for want of form.

XII. *sect. 12.* All justices, before whom any persons convicted of any offence against this act, shall cause the conviction to be drawn up in the following form or words to the same effect, as the case shall happen. Form of conviction

Be it remembered, that on the day of
in the year of our Lord A. B. is convicted before me C. D. one of
his majesty's justices of the peace for the city of Dublin, or liberties thereof (as the
case shall happen) either on his own confession, or on the oath of one or more credible
witness or witnesses (as the case shall be) by virtue of an act made in the
eighteenth year of his present majesty king George the Third, to prevent the mischief
that arises from driving cattle within the city of Dublin, and liberties there-
of.

Cattle.

of (specifying the offence, and time and place when and where the same was committed (as the case shall be). Given under my hand seal, the day and year above written.

Suits for acting in
6 months ;

laid and tried where
offence ;
general issue, &c.

treble costs to de-
fendants on non-
suit, &c.

Continuance 3
years.

A publick act.

Necessary rules by
the court in 3
months.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Action or suit against any persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act shall be brought or commenced within six calendar months next after every such cause of action accrued, and not afterwards ; and shall be brought, laid, and tried, in the county, city, or place, in which offence committed, and not elsewhere ; and defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereon, and that the same was done in pursuance of this act ; or if not commenced within the time before limited, or laid or brought in any other county, city, or place, than where offence committed, if the jury find for defendants, or if plaintiffs nonsuit, or discontinue, or if judgment given for defendants therein, in any of the cases aforesaid such defendants shall have treble costs and such remedy for recovering as any defendants may have for costs in any other cases by law.

XIV. *sect. 14.* This act shall continue in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the then next session.

XV. *sect. 15.* This act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading.

XVI. *sect. 16.* Said mayor and court of aldermen are required to make such rules, orders, and ordinances, as necessary to carry said act into execution and effect, within three months after passing.

Cefs.

Grand jury cefs
paid by occupier
when levied, tho'
not so when im-
posed.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 22. sect. 15. Whereas doubts have arisen, whether grand jury cefs imposed previous to expiration of any lease, but not levied until after, is to be paid by the tenant, whose lease is expired, or to remain a charge on the lands, and paid by actual occupier thereof at the time of being levied ; every grand jury cefs shall be paid by persons occupying the land at the time such cefs is levied thereout, though such persons did not occupy the same when the cefs was imposed.

Chalkers.

13 & 14 G. 3.
c. 45.

to cut or stab, or
with fire arms
wound with intent
to murder, rob, or

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* Whereas divers profligate and evil-disposed persons have of late with knives, or other offensive weapons, cut and stabbed, or with pistols wounded, or attempted to wound, by firing, shooting, and discharging the same, many subjects, either with an intent to murder, rob, or maim, or merely with a wanton and wicked intent to disable or disfigure : and the laws now in force to prevent wanton, wilful, and malicious maiming and wounding are found not effectual to deter from aforesaid barbarous practices : if any person or persons, after 24th June 1778, with any knife, or other offensive weapon, shall wilfully, wantonly, and maliciously cut or stab, or with a pistol or other fire-arms, wound, or attempt to wound

Chalkers.

wound any person in the face or head, or any limb or member, or part of the body, with intent in so doing to murder, rob, or maim, or to disable or disfigure the person or persons, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors, knowing of, and privy to the offence, on conviction adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy, or any statute; and the bodies of persons executed by this act shall be delivered to the surgeons of Dublin, or one of them, or to the professor of Trinity-College, to be dissected or anatomized.

maim, disable, disfigure, or abettors, felony, death,

bodies anatomized.

II. *sect.* 2. Provided no attainder of such felony shall corrupt the blood, or forfeit dower of the wife, or lands, goods, or chattels of offenders.

No corruption of blood or forfeiture. Continued 4 years from 24 June next.

III. *sect.* 3. Provided this act shall continue in force four years, from 24th June next.

Charity.

I. *Stat.* 17 & 18 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 12. *sect.* 1. Whereas in the city of Dublin and suburbs there are always a great number of industrious tradesmen, who from extreme poverty are unable to support themselves and families, when visited by sickness or other calamity, and often incapable of earning a livelihood for want of money to buy materials and necessaries for their trades, whereby several of that useful class have perished, and their families reduced to beggary, and a burthen to the publick: for remedy whereof a voluntary society was instituted in 1756, for lending out money interest free to indigent tradesmen: and the good effects of said institution were so rapidly and powerfully felt, that large sums were collected, and many persons of quality and distinction contributed largely to support of said charity, whereby several thousand families were relieved in a few years: and great benefits are likely to arise from such institution to the kingdom in general, and city of Dublin in particular, by considerably encreasing the number of inhabitants, and promoting the trade and manufactures thereof, whereby the inhabitants of said kingdom will be more able to contribute to increase of revenue, and support of the establishment; and it might greatly promote the good ends aforesaid, if corporations of like kind were established in manufacturing counties and market-towns: and divers are willing to contribute large sums for the good ends and purposes aforesaid; but said voluntary society are not capable in law of taking such contributions, or carrying their good intentions effectually into execution, unless incorporated by an act, with such clauses, powers, jurisdictions, and authorities, as usual in like cases: the chief governor, lord primate, lord chancellor, archbishop of Dublin, speaker, chief justice of king's bench, common pleas, and chief baron of exchequer, earl of Antrim, Cavan, Tyrone, Lanesborough, Shannon, Clanbrassill, Charlemont, Bellamont, Roden, Ely, Aldborough, viscount Ranelagh, Powerscourt, Mountmorres, Mount-Cashell, Southwell, bishop of Cloyne, Cork, Ferns, lord baron Carysfort, Longford, Annaly, Iruham, Hercules Langford Rowley, Thomas Adderley, Richard Longfield, Richard Townshend, Sydenham Singleton, William Meade Ogle, Robert Longfield, Charles Craven, Arthur Craven, sir Thomas Blackall, lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs of Dublin, Luke Gardiner, George Putland, Mark Synott, William Smyth, Nathaniel Cavenagh, and Francis Heath, be constituted governors, and such others as

Recital. a voluntary Society instituted in 1756, for lending to indigent tradesmen interest free;

incorporated members;

Charity.

named ;
to have perpetual
succession ;
purchase lands not
above 1000l. per
annum.
goods and chattels
of any value ;
have common seal.

President, &c. ap-
pointed.

electd in manner after directed, to be one body politic and corporate for ever, in deed and name, by name of *The Charitable Musical Society*, for lending out money interest free to indigent tradesmen, and by same name to have perpetual succession, purchase, have, take, receive, and enjoy to them, and successors for ever, lands, tenements, hereditaments of whatsoever nature or kind, not exceeding, in the whole, the clear yearly value of one thousand pounds, and also all manner of goods and chattels of what value soever ; and by same name to sue and be sued, plead and impleaded, answer and answered unto in all courts and places, in all suits, complaints, and demands ; and they and successors may have a common seal, as they think proper, for use of said corporation ; which it shall be lawful for them and successors to change, break, alter, or make new from time to time, as they think fit.

II. *sect. 2.* Said corporation, and successors for ever, shall have one president, three vice-presidents, one treasurer, one secretary, and one register ; and the lord lieutenant shall always be the president, earl of Lanesborough, lord Ranelagh, lord Mountmorres, the three first vice-presidents, and Arthur Craven the first treasurer, sir Thomas Blackall first secretary, and Benjamin Higgins first register to said corporation ; each to continue in their offices from the passing this act, until the second Thursday in November following, unless said places, or any of them, become vacant before by death, deprivation, resignation, or otherwise, until others chosen in their rooms.

III. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for said president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary and register, and the rest of the members above named, or as many of them as conveniently can, within forty days after the passing this act to meet at such time and place as said president, or any one of vice-presidents, appoint by summons, which said president, or any one of vice-presidents, are empowered and required timely to issue to said members, or such of them as live within the city or liberties of Dublin, where they, or major part present, may nominate, elect, and choose new members, fill up vacancies in offices, if any happen, choose such clerks and other inferior officers and servants, as thought necessary or useful for said corporation, to serve in said offices until the second Thursday in November following, unless they sooner die, resign, or be removed.

Three general meet-
ings every year ;

IV. *sect. 4.* Every year three stated general meetings of said corporation within liberties of Dublin, on the second Thursday in November, first Thursday in March, first Thursday in June every year, and as many other general meetings, and such times as said corporation, or any five or more appoint ; and at the general meeting on the second Thursday in November in all times coming, or in case of any emergency preventing their meeting, then the next meeting, seven at least being present, whereof the president, or one of vice-presidents to be always one, shall be elected three vice-presidents, to continue in their offices one year, and until others be elected in their room, unless such vice-presidents sooner die, be deprived of, or resign their offices.

vice-presidents cho-
sen for 1 year.

Five at meeting to
administer oaths
and examine as to
the charity.

V. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for said governors, at any of their meetings, five at least present, to administer oaths, and examine in most solemn manner, such persons as they think proper, touching affairs or management of said charity.

Seven to elect offi-
cers 2d Thursday
November, or next
meeting appointed
by 1 vice-president
and 7 ;

VI. *sect. 6.* It shall be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven, whereof the president, or one of vice-presidents always one, to elect on second Thursday in November, in all future time, or in case of emergency preventing meeting, then at the next (which one of vice-presidents and seven at least

of

Charity.

of said corporation shall have it in their power to appoint) a treasurer, secretary, and register, and all such other officers and servants as they think needful; and persons so chosen shall continue in offices until the second Thursday in November in the year following, and until others chosen in their rooms, unless such persons sooner die, or be removed from or resign their offices.

continued till others chosen, unless removed, &c.

VII. *sect. 7.* Said corporation, or any ten, whereof the president or one of vice-presidents always one shall have full power to remove any treasurer, secretary, register, or any other officer or servant; and upon any vacancy by death, resignation, or removal of any of them, at any time to choose others in their places, seven members at least being present, whereof president or any one of vice-presidents to be one.

Power to remove and chuse others.

VIII. *sect. 8.* At all general meetings, in case of absence of president, the vice-president, first named in the list then present shall be chairman and have a casting voice in case of equality of votes; and in case all the vice-presidents absent, said corporation or any five shall have power to appoint one of the members present to preside for such time; and all acts done, or orders made, whilst the person so appointed presides, as valid and effectual, as if president or vice-presidents presided.

On absence of president, vice-president first named on list chairman, with casting voice, if all absent a member present appointed by 5.

IX. *sect. 9.* Said corporation or any seven, whereof president or one of vice-presidents one, shall have full power to elect such persons members as they judge proper; which from time to time elected, deemed to all intents members of said corporation, as if herein particularly named.

7 may elect members.

X. *sect. 10.* Said corporation at any of the three stated general meetings and at no other, seven at least, whereof president or one of vice-presidents one, shall have full power to make such bye-laws, rules, and ordinances for good government of said corporation, as they judge convenient; provided such bye-laws not repugnant to laws of Ireland, and the same confirmed by some succeeding general meeting, at which seven at least present, whereof president or one of vice-presidents to be one; and the same method shall be observed in altering or repealing such bye-laws, rules, and ordinances after so made and confirmed.

Bye laws, &c. at general meeting.

if not repugnant to law, and confirmed,

XI. *sect. 11.* It shall be lawful for said corporation, or any seven, whereof president or one of vice-presidents one, at any stated general meetings to make leases of any lands or tenements belonging to said corporation, not exceeding three lives, if for lives, and if years, not exceeding thirty-one, to commence and take effect in possession, not in reversion, or by way of future interest; upon which lease shall be reserved during the continuance the best yearly rent that can be got without fine, gratuity or other reward; which rent shall be payable half-yearly, on the two usual feasts, on which rents are payable.

And leases, not above 3 lives or 31 years, not in reversion, at best rent, without fine, &c. half-yearly.

XII. *sect. 12.* Provided the seal of said corporation shall not be affixed to any lease not referred to a committee, who shall report, that the lease is proper and is by deed indented, and contains usual powers of distress and re-entry for non-payment; which lease under seal of corporation shall be read as evidence in all courts of record without any further proof.

Leases, reported proper, by indenture, with usual powers, under seal, evidence.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Said corporation or any five at any general meeting shall have power to lend such sums interest free, to such persons as they think fit, not less than forty shillings, nor more than five pounds, to any one at any one time, to be repaid at such times, sums, and proportions, as they think reasonable; for which sums notes shall be passed by the borrower, mentioning terms of loan.

5 at general meeting to lend interest free, nor under 40s. nor above 5l. to one at a time.

Charity.

Money to the society vested in the corporation, paid to treasurer by order, not repaying sued by treasurer.

On notice of vacancies 7 to meet and elect.

Accounts kept, viewed by members, &c. audited and subscribed 17 Nov. yearly or 14 days after.

To appoint persons to lend on like terms in manufacturing counties and market towns.

And to receive contributions, and lend to indigent and industrious manufacturers there, and keep regular accounts, transmitted once a year, sue by civil bill, appointment under corporation seal evidence, and the note or witnesses shall put defendant on proof of repayment, may chuse a treasurer and clerk, treasurer may sue.

XIV. *sect.* 14. All money, hitherto subscribed or bequeathed to the charitable musical society, shall vest in the corporation, and by any order from them, or any seven, whereof president or one of vice-presidents one, may be paid to the treasurer, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge and acquittal; and in case any money lent by this act be not repaid pursuant to terms of loan, it shall be lawful for treasurer in his own name to sue for the same.

XV. *sect.* 15. In case the office or place of any one or more of vice-presidents, or members, officers, or servants shall become vacant by death, deprivation, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining members shall not only continue and remain incorporate to all intents, but it shall be lawful for said corporation, or any seven, whereof one of vice-presidents one, and they are required to meet for that purpose, within _____ days after notice that such vacancy has happened, to elect new vice-presidents, members, officers, and servants.

XVI. *sect.* 16. Said corporation shall cause fair accounts in writing to be kept in books prepared of all receipts and payments, loans and other transactions of said corporation, officers and agents, to be viewed and inspected by any members, subscribers, or benefactors, upon any occasion; which accounts shall be examined, audited, and subscribed upon 17th November every year, or within fourteen days after, by said corporation, or any seven, whereof president or one of vice-presidents one.

XVII. *sect.* 17. To make the good effects of said charity as extensive as possible it shall be lawful for said corporation, or any seven, the president or one of vice-presidents one, to appoint persons under their hands and seal of corporation to receive contributions, and lend out money, interest free, not less than forty shillings, nor exceeding five pounds, at any one time, upon like terms of payment, to any person throughout the different manufacturing counties and market-towns.

XVIII. *sect.* 18. Persons so appointed under seal of said corporation shall have power of receiving contributions and benevolencies, in the different counties or towns wherein appointed and the benefactions and contributions shall be lent out to the indigent and industrious manufacturers resident in such county or town; and persons acting under such appointment shall keep regular books of account of all sums, they receive, and of money lent by them, and the terms upon which lent; which accounts, fairly transcribed shall be transmitted once in every year to said corporation for inspection; and persons so appointed shall (on non-payment of any money borrowed from the corporation, and lent by them) have full power and authority to sue for such money by civil bill, or otherwise, as they think most adviseable; and producing the appointment under seal of corporation, without other proof of its being the seal, and proving the money advanced or lent, either by producing the note of the party, or otherwise by sufficient witnesses, shall be evidence of the debts being due, and sufficient to put defendant to proof of having repaid or satisfied the same, pursuant to agreement; and persons so appointed shall have it in their power to choose a treasurer and clerk from time to time; and that such treasurer may bring such civil bill or action in his own name, without naming any of said corporation, or other substitutes, as plaintiff in any action.

XIX. *sect.*

Charity.

XIX. *sect. 19.* Provided that no substitute so appointed shall take any fee or reward for executing the office, and no treasurer, clerk, or other employed by them, shall be intitled to, or receive any salary, fee, emolument, or reward for discharging the duty exceeding a yearly salary of two pounds ten shillings; and the corporation, or any seven, the president or one of vice-presidents one, upon death, disability, removal, or resignation of any substitutes or officer or servants appointed by such substitutes or officer, shall have power to appoint new ones, and from time to time to remove any of them for misbehaviour, disability, or any other cause, which shall appear sufficient to them, or any seven, the president or one of vice-presidents one.

No fee to substitute, no salary above 2l. 10s. vacancies supplied.

XX. *sect. 20.* Said corporation, or any seven, said president or one of vice-presidents one, may order that Arthur Craven, present treasurer, mayed, be reimbursed and paid out of the fund belonging to said corporation, now in the bank of William Gleadowe Newcomen and company, such costs and expences, as it shall appear to them, he hath been put to or suffered on account of said charity, and order, that all arrears at present due to the clerk, bailiff, or other persons, employed in collecting contributions and lodging in the bank, shall be paid according as the labour and trouble appears to them to deserve; and order such sum to paid, as shall appear to them reasonable, to reimburse expences which may attend passing this bill into a law.

Treasurer reimbursed, and arrears to collectors of contribution, and expences of this act.

XXI. *sect. 21.* This act deemed and taken a publick act.

A publick act:

Coaches, &c.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 13.* Every person, who after 25th December 1777, shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, shall within three calendar months after 25th of December 1777, or after he or she shall have or keep any such, by writing under hand certify to collector of excise in some one of the districts wherein he shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, and chaise with four wheels, which he shall have or keep, (except hackney or stage and carriages by coachmakers for sale) with the name of the place and parish of residence or abode, at the time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by the respective collectors and also entered or registered in an alphabetical book for that purpose; and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector or his clerk, to be delivered, if required, without fee or reward, to the person delivering such certificate, and a number entered on each certificate so registered; and said collectors shall, under their hands, on or before 25th December every year, give a true list of all coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes, and chaises with four wheels, from time to time returned to them in such certificates, with the names of the persons and places of their abode mentioned in such certificates, to the persons appointed by commissioners of excise or any three to collect and receive said duties; and such persons appointed by commissioners of excise or any three to collect and receive said duties shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, wherein the certificate entered, in the same manner as revenue arising

Certificate of coaches, &c. to collectors in 3 months, registered, Copies without fee, numbered, yearly lists given to receiver of duty, levied as hearth-money.

Coaches, &c.

acquittances given,

duplicates kept and returned,

payment where registered.

Not certifying, penalty 20l as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.

Possessor charged as owner,

Duty to collector of district.
separate accounts, paid in to treasury.

ling from fire-hearths is now by law levied, collected, and received; and shall sign and deliver acquittances without fee or reward and keep duplicates in a book for that purpose, as acquittances are given and kept for duty of fire-hearths; and shall respectively return the book containing the duplicates to such persons, and at same time, and to be disposed of in same manner, as books containing duplicates of acquittances for said duty on fire-hearths are returned; and the duties aforesaid shall be paid in the respective districts, wherein said carriages entered or registered and in no other.

II. *sect. 14.* If any person shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, chargeable with said duty, not certified as aforesaid, every such person shall forfeit twenty pounds, to be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied in such manner and form, ways and methods, as prescribed for recovery of penalties by an act fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the second, *for settling excise or new impost according to the book of rates.*

III. *sect. 15.* Provided every person (except as before) having in keeping or possession any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, belonging to another, shall be charged for every such with said duty, as the owner or proprietor is or ought to be charged for the same by this act.

IV. *sect. 16.* The persons impowered to collect and levy said duty shall pay the same to collectors of the several districts, where said duties collected and raised, and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay the same into treasury, as other money received for use of his majesty.

Coal.

11 G. 3. c. 5. continued to 24 June 1780.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 14. An act eleventh of his present majesty, *to prevent combinations to raise the price of coals in Dublin*, revived and continued to 24th June, 1780.

Colliers and Miners.

2 G. 3. c. 17. fe. 17 continued to 24 June 1790, &c.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 4. A clause in an act first of his present majesty, relative to colliers and miners, who absent themselves in breach of contract without licence or discharge, further continued unto 24th June 1790, and to the end of the then next session.

Convicts.

Recital,

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 1.* Whereas transportation of convicts to colonies and plantations in America, now in use by several statutes, is attended with various inconveniencies, particularly by depriving this kingdom of many subjects, whose labour might be useful to the community, and by proper care and correction might be reclaimed; and until some other more effectual provisions in place of transportation can be framed, such convicts (being males) might be employed with benefit to the publick in raising sand, soil, and gravel, or other service for benefit of navigation of the river and harbour eastward of Essex-bridge, or in any other service herein-
after

Convicts.

after directed, or being females might be kept to labour of a less severe kind within this kingdom; after the passing of this act, when any male at any session of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery, or quarter or general sessions for any county, city, town, or place, lawfully convicted of grand or petit larceny, or other crime, for which liable by law to transportation to any colonies or plantations in America, it shall be lawful for the court, before whom so convicted, or any court held for the same place, with like authority, if such court think fit, in place of such punishment by transportation to order and adjudge, that such person shall be punished by being kept to hard labour in raising sand, soil, and gravel from and cleansing the river Anna Liffey in the harbour of Dublin, or any other service for benefit of navigation of said river and harbour eastward of Essex-bridge, under management and direction of an overseer or overseers, appointed by justices for county of the city of Dublin, at quarter or other general sessions, for the same term of years, as transportation for said offence might by law have been adjudged; or such shorter term as such court think fit, provided in no case less than three or more than ten years.

Male convicts, liable to transportation, instead thereof kept to hard labour in river and harbour of Dublin.

under overseers at sessions,

for same or shorter term, not under 3 or above 10 years.

II. *sect. 2.* Where any male at any session of oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, quarter or other general session of peace for any county, city, town, or place, lawfully convicted of any robbery or felony, for which by law liable to suffer death without benefit of clergy, and his majesty shall extend the royal mercy to any such offender, upon condition of being kept to hard labour for ten years, or any shorter time specified, in custody of such overseers as aforesaid, and such intention of mercy notified in writing by secretary of chief governors to the judge or justice of oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, in any county, city, or place, before whom convicted or condemned, it shall be lawful for every such judge or justice to make an order for allowing forthwith to every such offender the benefit of a conditional pardon, in same manner, as if a conditional pardon under great seal, and shall adjudge that every such offender be kept to hard labour in custody of such overseers for the time specified in the notification.

Convicted of felony death, and the royal mercy notified, allowed conditional pardon as if under great seal, and kept to hard labour for time specified,

III. *sect. 3.* When any offender ordered to be kept to hard labour in manner aforesaid, or as herein-after, the clerk of assize, peace, or other clerk of court, by which such order made, shall give the sheriff or gaoler having custody a certificate under his hand containing account of the christian name fir-name, and age of such offender, his offence, the court before whom and term for which he shall be so ordered to hard labour; and the sheriff or gaoler shall, with all convenient speed after such order and certificate, convey such offender or cause to be conveyed to such place within this kingdom, and also deliver or cause him to be delivered, together with said certificate, to such overseers as aforesaid; and overseers, to whom so delivered, shall give a proper receipt under their hands; which shall be a sufficient discharge to the sheriff or gaoler.

Sheriff or gaoler on court clerk's certificate shall deliver offender to overseers on a receipt,

IV. *sect. 4.* All expences by sheriff or gaoler in conveyance of any such offender shall be paid by the county, city, town, or place, for which the court ordering such punishment by hard labour instead of transportation shall be held; and the sheriff or gaoler shall receive the money due from the treasurer by order of the justices at quarterly or other general session; who are required to make such order.

Expences paid by county treasurer on justices order.

V. *sect.*

Convicts.

Overseers have same power, and liable as gaoler for abuse, and keep to labour as prescribed by ballast office,

V. *sect. 5.* After delivery of any such offender into custody, to which adjudged, overseers, who shall have the custody, shall, during the term for which ordered to hard labour, have same power over such offender, as incident to office of a sheriff or gaoler; and in case of any abuse of custody, or other misbehaviour in discharge of office, shall be liable to same punishment as a gaoler; and also shall during such term keep such offender to hard labour, either in raising sand, soil, and gravel from and cleansing river Anna Liffey in harbour of Dublin, or in any other laborious service, for benefit of navigation of said river and harbour eastward of Essex-bridge, but at such places only, and subject to such directions, limitations, and restrictions, as ballast-office committee from time to time prescribe.

Not employed in ballasting ships, but in levelling banks, and discharging above high-water mark, or for the navigation.

VI. *sect. 6.* Provided such offenders, when ordered to hard labour in the river or harbour of Dublin, shall in no case be employed in delivering tonnage of ballast to masters and commanders of ships, but only in digging, raising, and taking up gravel, sand, and soil from the shelves and sandbanks of said river and harbour, and in discharging upon the shore above high water-mark, or in some other laborious service for benefit of the navigation.

Allotted only bread and wholesome coarse food, water or small beer,

if other supplied, penalty not above 40s.

VII. *sect. 7.* Every offender, ordered to hard labour in custody of overseers, shall during service be fed and sustained with bread and wholesome coarse inferior food, and water or small beer, and also sufficiently clothed; and shall not be permitted to have any other food, drink, or clothing, than such as so allotted; and if any person shall supply any such offender, during his service, with any drink, food, or clothing, other than as so directed or permitted, he or she shall, for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Refusing labour or misbehaving, whipped or punished as in house of correction.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If any offender during the term of such term of such service refuse to perform any labour authorized by this act, or guilty of any other misbehaviour or disorderly conduct, it shall be lawful for overseers having custody to order such moderate whipping or other punishment to be inflicted, as by law on persons committed to a house of correction for hard labour.

Restored to liberty to receive from overseer not under 40s. nor above 5l. with clothing as court appoints, on good behaviour recommended and secretary's letter the term shortened, and to receive as if serving the whole.

IX. *sect. 9.* Every offender kept to hard labour shall at end of service, and upon being restored to his liberty, receive from overseers, under whom he served, such sum not less than forty shillings, nor more than five pounds, together with such decent clothing, as the court into which such return made as after mentioned appoint; and if whilst confined shall by his industry and other good behaviour shew such signs of reformation, as shall induce said court to recommend him as an object of mercy, and it shall be thereupon signified by a letter from such secretary to the overseers, that his majesty thinks fit in consideration of such good behaviour to shorten the duration of such term, such offender shall be accordingly set at liberty at the time in such letter, and receive a sum from his overseer and clothing in same manner as if he had served the whole of the term.

For females, and weak or aged males,

X. *sect. 10.* Whereas in many cases it might be inconvenient to send convicts especially females, and males weak and aged, to work in clearing in said river: where any person at any session of oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, or quarter or other general session of peace for any county, city, town or place lawfully convicted of grand or petit larceny, or other crime for

Convicts.

for which he or she liable by law to transportation, it shall be lawful for the court in which convicted, or any court held for the same place, and with like authority, if such court think fit, in place of such punishment by transportation to order and adjudge, that such person shall be sent to some proper place of confinement within said county, city, town, or place appointed in manner after mentioned, there to be kept to hard labour for such term as such court shall appoint, not exceeding the term for which transportation for said offence might have been adjudged, provided the same shall in no case be less than three or more than ten years.

confined to hard labour in place appointed not under 3, or above ten years.

XI. *sect. 11.* Where any person lawfully convicted of robbery or other felony, for which he or she liable to suffer death without benefit of clergy, and his majesty shall extend the royal mercy to any such offender, upon condition of hard labour at the place of confinement to be appointed in manner after mentioned, and such intention of mercy notified in writing by the secretary to the judge or justice, before whom convicted or condemned, it shall be lawful for every such judge or justice of oyer and terminer, or general gaol delivery, to make an order for allowing forthwith to every such offender the benefit of a conditional pardon in same manner as if under great seal, and shall adjudge, that every such offender be kept to hard labour for the time specified in the notification.

Felons on Secretary's notification to the judge allowed conditional pardon as if under great seal, and ordered to hard labour for the time.

XII. *sect. 12.* When any offender ordered to hard labour in manner aforesaid, the clerk of assize, peace, or other clerk of the court, by which such order made, shall give sheriff or gaoler, having custody of offender, a certificate under his hand, containing account of the christian name, surname, and age of offender, his or her offence, the court before whom convicted, and term for which he or she ordered to hard labour; and the sheriff or gaoler shall with all convenient speed after such order, and receiving such certificate, convey or cause him or her to be conveyed, to the proper house of correction, and deliver or cause to be delivered together with said certificate into custody of the master or keeper: and persons, to whom so delivered, shall give a proper receipt under their hands, which shall be a sufficient discharge to the sheriff, gaoler, or other person so delivering; and all expences by any sheriff or gaoler in conveying such offender to house of correction shall be paid by the county, city, town or place for which the court ordering such punishment held, in same manner as before directed in respect to offenders ordered to hard labour in river Anna Liffey and harbour of Dublin.

Sheriff or gaoler on clerk's certificate shall deliver offenders to house of correction, on receipt,

expence paid as aforesaid.

XIII. *sect. 13.* The justices for every county, city, town, and place, shall at the first quarter or other general session of peace held next after passing this act take into consideration the state of their houses of correction, that proper places within the same or elsewhere within each county, city, town, and place, may be prepared for such offenders as ordered to hard labour therein by this act, and for purposes aforesaid; and for keeping such offenders to hard labour, employment, regulation, and government, shall give such directions and orders, as such justices think most fit and proper, as they are authorized to by the laws now in force in respect to houses of correction, or by any of them; and the keeper of the place of confinement shall, in case of abuse of custody or other misbehaviour in discharge of office, be liable to same punishment as a gaoler.

Houses of correction considered at next session of peace, proper places for offenders prepared, and regulating orders, keepers liable as gaolers.

Convicts.

Rescuing, or assisting
rescue, or escape,
or attempt, on con-
viction by indict-
ment the same por-
tion of labour or
correction,

XIV. *sect.* 14. If any person rescue any offender, by this act ordered to hard labour or house of correction, either in his conveyance or whilst in custody of persons appointed, or if any person aiding or assisting in such rescue, or if any person, not having actual custody of any such offender, shall be aiding and assisting in any escape, or shall by supplying arms or instruments of disguise or escape, or otherwise in any manner be aiding and assisting in attempt to make any such escape, though no such escape made; every such person convicted of such offence by indictment before any court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol-delivery, for the place where such offence committed, shall be by such court adjudged and ordered to the same portion of hard labour or correction, as the person rescued or escaped, or attempted to be aided in any escape, had to serve or suffer at the time of such rescue, escape, or attempt.

For first escape term
of service doubled,

XV. *sect.* 15. If any person ordered to hard labour under this act either in the river or harbour and bay of Dublin, or at any place of confinement appointed by this act, shall during the term break prison or escape from the place of his or her confinement, or from the persons having lawful custody of such offender, he or she shall on conviction for first escape be punished by doubling the term of service and hard labour, in which he or she was at the time of such escape, and for a second be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and suffer death accordingly.

Second felony death.

Trial where taken,

clerk's certificate
evidence o
conviction of former

XVI. *sect.* 16. And that such convictions may be had with as little trouble and expence as possible; every offender escaping shall be tried before justices of assize, oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery for the county, city, or place where apprehended and taken; and the clerk of assize and peace where such orders of confinement or hard labour made, and their successors, shall at request of prosecutor, or any other in his majesty's behalf, certify a transcript briefly and in few words containing effect of every indictment and conviction of such man or woman, and of the order for confinement or being sent to hard labour, to the justices where indicted for any such escape, not taking for the same above two shillings and six-pence; which certificate produced in court shall be a sufficient proof, that such persons have before been convicted and ordered to such place of confinement or hard labour respectively.

See 2s. 6d.

Clerk, sheriff, gaol-
ler, paid as usual on
transportation.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Provided such clerk of court and sheriff or gaoler shall be paid by treasurer of the county, city, town or place, like satisfaction as usually paid for order of transportation of any offender.

Offenders separated
from those of infe-
rior degree,

XVIII. *sect.* 18. Provided offenders sent to and confined in such places appointed kept separate from and not suffered to intermix with any persons confined for any offence under petit larceny, or other crime not making the persons having committed the same subject to transportation.

Returns by over-
seers,

of convicts on the
river, &c. the 1st of
every term in B. K.

XIX. *sect.* 19. The overseers of places of confinement appointed by this act shall from time to time make returns, specifying the names of all persons committed to their custody, the offences of which guilty, the court before which each convicted, the sentence, age, bodily state, and behaviour of every such convict while in custody, and also the names of all who have died under such custody, or escaped from such confinement, or released by order from such secretary as aforesaid; such returns from overseers of convicts employed in laborious service for navigation of said river, bay, and harbour,

Charity.

harbour, to be made the first of every term to king's bench, and from overseers of other places of confinement to justices of assize at each assize, and justices of peace at each quarter or other general sessions for the county, city, or place within which such place of confinement situate; and every such return shall be verified on oath of the person making the same before the court into which the return delivered:

of other places at
assizes or sessions,
on oath where re-
turn delivered.

XX. *sect. 20.* Any pecuniary penalties by this act, for recovery of which no mode prescribed, shall be recoverable before two or more justices in the county, city, town or place, in which offence committed, or county where such offenders resident, on proof of offence by oath of one or more credible witnesses, or confession of offender; and the penalty shall belong to informer or informers prosecuting; and in case of non-payment shall be levied by distress and sale of goods and chattles by warrant under hands and seals of such justices; the overplus after deducting penalty and expences of distress and sale rendered to owner; for want of sufficient distress offender sent by such justice to prison of such county, city, town, or place for such term not exceeding six months, as such justices think most proper.

Penalties recovered
before 2 justices
where offence com-
mitted, or where
resident,
on oath or confes-
sion,
to informers,
by distress and sale,
overplus to owner,
or imprisonment not
above 6 months.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Towards defraying expences necessarily incurred by this act grand juries of counties and counties of cities and towns, except county of city of Dublin, authorized at assizes and at Easter and Michaelmas terms in king's bench for county of Dublin, severally to present (as in other instances they are by the laws now in force empowered) on their respective counties five pounds for each convict sent from such county, for effectually punishing by hard labour as aforesaid such offenders as described in this act, and for their support, maintenance, clothing, and payment, and for finding proper materials, instruments, lighters and gabbards, and other conveniencies for them to work with, and for due and proper payment of the several overseers; and also for such further sum for payment of necessary and reasonable expences by sheriffs and gaolers in conveyance of offenders to said overseers not exceeding six-pence for each mile such offender conveyed.

Presentment 5l. each
convict sent,
at assizes, and Easter
and Michaelmas
terms for county of
Dublin in B. R.

and for expence of
conveying, not
above 6d. per mile.

XXII. *sect. 22.* Grand jury at general quarter-sessions for county of city of Dublin, authorized to present (as in other instances by the laws now in force empowered) such reasonable sums as together with said five pounds for every convict they shall think expedient and necessary for effectually punishing by hard labour such convicts as described in this act, and for their support, maintenance, clothing, and payment, and for finding proper materials, instruments, lighters; gabbards, and other conveniencies for them to work with, and the due and proper payment of the several overseers, and in general for carrying the purposes and intentions of this act into execution.

And for county of
city of Dublin at
quarter sessions
sums expedient.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* Grand juries of counties and counties of cities and towns, authorized at assizes and general gaol delivery, and at general quarter-sessions for county of city of Dublin, and at Easter and Michaelmas term, in king's bench for county of Dublin, severally to present (as in other instances by laws in force empowered) on their respective counties such reasonable sums as they think expedient and necessary for providing, maintaining, and regulating houses of correction, already or hereafter established in respective counties, and to which such convicts hereafter committed to hard labour.

Reasonable present-
ments for houses of
correction.

Convicts.

On prosecution for acting general issue, and special matter in evidence, treble costs to defendants,

tho' verdict for plaintiff no costs, unless approbation of judge certified,

Actions where fact committed, and within 6 months,

Continuance two years, &c.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* If any suit or action prosecuted against any for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such persons may plead general issue, and give this act or special matter in evidence at any trial thereupon, and that the same was done by authority of this act; and if a verdict for defendant, or plaintiff become non-suit or discontinue after issue joined, or if on demurrer or otherwise judgment against plaintiff, defendant shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy for the same as any defendants have by law in other cases; and though a verdict given to any plaintiff in such action or suit, such plaintiff shall not have costs against defendant, unless the judge before whom trial shall be, certify his approbation of the verdict.

XXV. *sect. 25.* All actions, suits and prosecutions for any thing done in pursuance of this act shall be laid and tried in the county or place, where the fact committed, and commenced within six months after and not otherwise.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* This act shall continue in force two years and to the end of the then session; or if said term of two years shall not determine during any session, then to the end of the then next ensuing session.

Cork.

3 G. 3. c. 5. *sec. 7.* recited.

G jury at every assizes for county of Cork, may present not above 50*l.* to clerks of crown and peace in lieu of fees of persons acquitted.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 22. sect. 14.* Whereas by an act third of his present majesty, *for discharging without fees persons acquitted, and for making a compensation*, grand juries of the county of Cork are impowered to present, not exceeding thirty pounds, in lieu of fees of persons indicted and acquitted; and said county is very extensive, and the trouble and expence of executing offices of clerk of crown and peace therein are much encreased: it shall be lawful for the grand jury at every assizes for said county to raise and present in the usual manner on said county at large any sums not exceeding in the whole fifty pounds, to be paid to the clerks of the crown and peace for said county in lieu and recompence of the fees payable unto them for such persons as shall be tried, acquitted, and discharged without fees at the assizes and quarter-sessions for said county, pursuant to said recited act, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recital 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 18.

valuation thereby annulled,

instead thereof 3 or more inhabitants of each parish appointed valuers by order of mayor, &c. assembled,

II. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 38. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty *for regulation of the city of Cork*, and doubts have arisen, whether the valuation under said act was legally made: the valuation and appointment of the valuers annulled and made void: and it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of Cork, duly assembled, or the majority, from time to time, by orders under their hands, or hands of the majority, to appoint three or more inhabitants of each of the parishes of said city, to wit, of Holy Trinity, otherwise called Christ-Church, saint Peter, saint Paul, saint Mary Shandon, saint Ann, saint Finn Barry, and saint Nicholas, to be valuers for making valuation in the room and stead of the valuation before mentioned; which valuation, when so made, shall stand in place of the valuation in said act, and be, enure to and for all and singular the several purposes provided for, declared, or intended by this, and the before mentioned act; and any three or more of said valuers, so appointed,

Cork.

appointed, shall have power, and are required to value and ascertain distinctly and separately the yearly value of each dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, and yard in each of respective parishes for which appointed valuers; and such three or more valuers shall at quarter-sessions for the county of said city take the following oath, or affirmation if a quaker, in stead of any former, viz.

I A. B. do swear, or if a quaker, do affirm, that I will to the best of my knowledge, skill, and judgment, execute the office of a valuator in the parish of in and for the parish of in the county of the city of Cork, without favour or affection, malice, or ill-will to any person or persons whatsoever.

Which the justices at said sessions are impowered to administer; and such three or more valuers shall have all such powers and authorities in and for their several parishes, and act and proceed in same manner to all intents, in and for their respective parishes, as any seven or more were impowered and required to act, do, and proceed by said act.

III. *sect. 2.* Provided said valuers shall not include in valuation any houses, premises, or buildings exempted from being charged by the act, thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty, for better and more certain valuation of houses in counties of cities and towns.

IV. *sect. 3.* The several valuations by three or more for their respective parishes shall be returned in the same manner, and to such person, and deposited in such office, and for such purposes, as by said act eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty required; and such copies thereof shall be made, delivered, and attested to such persons at such times, and for such purposes, as in said act; and copies of such valuations, attested by the town-clerk of Cork, shall in all courts, and upon all occasions, be deemed full and satisfactory evidence of such valuations; and such valuers shall be summoned to appear at quarter-sessions, to take aforesaid oath or affirmation, in manner and under the penalties, and with like method of recovery, as mentioned in said act, with full power to justices at quarter-sessions to excuse any of said valuers, and for said mayor, sheriffs, and common-council to appoint others in stead of such persons as the justices at quarter-sessions from time to time think fit to excuse, or the mayor or sheriffs, and common-council think fit to supersede or remove from said office, or who shall die, or remove from such parish, or become incapable of executing said office.

V. *sect. 4.* Said valuers shall deduct one-third from the full improved yearly value of the dwelling-houses, out-houses, cellars, stables, and linneys, by them to be valued, as a reasonable allowance for decay and repairs; and shall return in their valuations only the other two-thirds of the full improved yearly value as the valuation, which returns and valuations shall be final and conclusive.

VI. *sect. 5.* The bounds and limits after mentioned shall be taken and deemed the bounds and limits between the suburbs and liberties of the county of said city of Cork; on the north side of said city the red forge between the lanes leading to Dublin and Mallow, and in Blarney-lane, the east-end, and as far as the end of Sundays-well-lane, at the west-end of William Taylor's house, on the Road to Sundays-well, doctor Blair's dwelling-house,

to value separately yearly value of houses, &c. in each parish; their oath at quarter-session,

with like powers as by said act.

Not to include premises exempted by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 19.

Valuations returned and deposited as by 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 18. and copies delivered attested, full evidence of valuation;

valuers summoned to quarter-sessions to take oath, excused at quarter-sessions,

others appointed by mayors, &c. instead of those removed or incapable.

One-third of full yearly value deducted for decay and repairs; the 2-3ds only returned, and final.

Suburbs limited and distinguished from North and South Liberties.

house, including as part of said suburbs Sundays-well-lane ; and on the east-side of said city, the end of William Harrington's cellars, commonly called the Red Cellars, at a place commonly called Leitrim, and the stream of water at the foot of Fair-hill, thereby including Fair-lane, and Peacock's-lane, as part of said suburbs ; and all the lanes between Blarney-lane and Peacock's-lane, to the west-side of the cattle-market shall be deemed part of the north suburbs ; and on the south-side of said city, the west-end of the gardens of Stephen Dunroche esquire, on the Bandon-Road, and as far as the end of Loughtane, now the Lough on the road to Kinsale and the east end of the road leading down to Gillaby, and the south-end of Gallows-green, and the quarry called Coltsman's-quarry, on the top of the hill on the road leading to Passage and the house of industry, and the south infirmary, on the road leading to Black-rock, and the south-west end of Fufar's-walk ; and all houses, offices, stables, cellars, linneys and yards, situate or lying within any right line or right lines to be drawn between any of the aforesaid limits or points of extent, shall be deemed or taken as part or parcel of said city and suburbs, and not of the north or south liberties.

Treasurer in appointment of publick money shall applot and pay former presentments for which works done, and for salaries.

VII. *sect. 6.* Whereas from doubts with regard to validity of the valuations appointed under the eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, several sums presented have not been raised or paid, although several of the publick works, for which presented, have been executed by overseers : the treasurer of the county of said city of Cork shall, in the appointment of such publick money as shall be presented by grand-jury at the first or some other assizes after passing this act for the county of said city, applot and pay, together with such publick money, all such sums presented at former assizes, and for which the several works were done and performed, as have not yet been paid or raised, and also all such sums as have been presented for salaries of officers, and not yet paid or raised.

Waste or untenanted not charged.

VIII. *sect. 7.* Treasurer of county of said city in applotment by him at the end of every assizes for the county of said city shall not applot or charge with any part or proportion of the publick money presented at such assizes any dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, or yard, which shall then happen to be waste or untenanted.

Constables in 14 days after last of assizes to return on oath to treasurer exact account of waste or untenanted. penalty 5l. sued summarily,

IX. *sect. 8.* Constables of said city of Cork and suburbs shall in fourteen days from the last of each assizes return to said treasurer in writing upon oath (which oath said treasurer is empowered to administer) an exact account of such dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards, in their respective parishes, quarters, or districts, as then waste or untenanted, under a penalty of five pounds for neglecting to make such return ; the said penalty to be sued for by treasurer in a summary way before the mayor or any of the aldermen of the ward of the city, according to the summary jurisdiction established by act of parliament in said city ; and when recovered accounted for as part of the publick money by said treasurer in aid of the publick money presented to be raised by grand juries at the assizes for county of said city.

and accounted for in aid of presentments.

50l. presented for two high constables,

X. *sect. 9.* Grand jury at each assizes for county of said city shall have power, if they see cause, to present any sum not exceeding fifty pounds to be paid to the two high constables of said city, according to such services as they shall do for preservation of the publick peace of said city ; and five pounds

pounds for two turnkeys of the gaol of the county of said city; and not exceeding twenty guineas for the two coroners for their trouble in executing their office, and in lieu of fees, and instead of the money the grand jury by law are now impowered to present for the said coroners; and also shall have power to present two guineas for the attendance of a surgeon at each or any inquest held in and for county of said city; provided it appear by affidavit of one of the coroners, that the attendance of such surgeon was necessary.

XI. *sect. 10.* Mayor of said city empowered to provide two sufficient yards or market-places, one in the south suburbs, the other in the north, with proper scales, beams, and weights for selling hay and straw by weight; and that no hay or straw shall be sold in said city or suburbs except by weight, under penalty of five shillings on seller, recovered in summary way before the mayor or any of aldermen of said city, according to the summary jurisdiction established in said city, by the first persons who shall sue; and no straw shall be made up in a bundle of less weight than seven pounds, under a penalty of one English shilling on seller, to be paid to the first person who shall sue, and recovered in manner aforesaid; and if any person expose to sale in said city or suburbs hay or straw mixed with dirt, stones, or gravel, or made wet to increase the weight, such person shall forfeit such hay or straw, and incur besides the said penalty of five shillings, to be determined in the summary way aforesaid, and to go to the first person who shall sue.

XII. *sect. 11.* Mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city shall have a power from time to time by orders of council to regulate the conduct of such carmen and porters, as ply for hire in the same city and suburbs, in same manner as they are by the act of parliament impowered to regulate the conduct of coal-porters in said city.

XIII. *sect. 12.* Water from the roofs of all houses within said city and suburbs shall be conveyed unto or near the ground by pipes or trunks fixed on the walls of said houses at the expence of the landlords, where the tenant is yearly or at will, or where the lease in being is for a shorter continuance than seven years, and at expence of the tenant where the lease is for a longer continuance; and all signs and shew-boards shall be placed or fixed on the fronts of and close to the houses, shops, ware-houses, or buildings, whereunto they respectively belong in said city and suburbs; and no signs, shew-boards, posts, or signs shall project from the houses or buildings into any of the streets, lanes, or passages in said city or suburbs; and in case any such persons neglect or refuse to alter any of said annoyances for fourteen days after notice in writing from the mayor to alter or remove, such persons shall for every such refusal or neglect forfeit ten shillings, recovered before the mayor, or any of the aldermen of the ward according to the summary method before mentioned, such penalties to go to use of the workhouse of said city.

XIV. *sect. 13.* If any persons after first August next take or destroy any fish whatsoever (oysters excepted) in the harbour of Cork, inside of the points called Cow and Calf, by trawling, such persons shall on due proof before the mayor or any one or more of the justices of the county of said city, or for the county of Cork, contiguous to said harbour, forfeit ten pounds, together with the boat or vessel employed in such trawling or fishing, with all tackle, sails, and rigging, together with such fishing-trawls and geer made use of in such

5l. for 2 turnkeys;
20 guineas for 2 coroners in lieu of fees, &c.
2 guineas for attending surgeon on a coroner's affidavit of necessity.

A market in North and South suburb with scales, &c. for hay and straw, sold by weight only; penalty 5s.
no bundle of straw less than 7lb. penalty 1s.
mixed with dirt, &c. or wet to increase weight, forfeited, and 5s.

Carmen and porters regulated by council as coal porters.

Water from roofs by trunks fixed on walls, at landlord's expence, where tenant yearly or at will, or lease under 7 years; signs and shewboards on front close to buildings; not to project; penalty after 14 days written notice, 10s.
to the workhouse.

Trawling in Cork harbour, save oysters, 10l. with the vessel, tackle, &c. to House of Industry and prosecutor.

Cork.

such trawling ; one moiety of said ten pounds, and of the money by sale of such forfeited boat or vessel to go to use of the house of industry of said city, the other moiety to such persons as first sue.

Warrant to water-bailiff or special officer to seize for trawling, and detain till determined

and carry persons before mayor or a justice ;

on non-payment imprisoned 1 month.

Brick not burned within 2 miles of Exchange ; penalty 10l. by civil bill, to workhouse and prosecutor.

And the clamps destroyed.

Giving away pipe-water, or permitting it, penalty 20s. to workhouse and informer.

Penalty for branch-pipe without authority, 10l. by civil bill, to workhouse and informer.

XV. *sect. 14.* Mayor of Cork shall issue from time to time as occasion require, a warrant to the water-bailiff or his deputy, or any other special officers by him appointed for that purpose, requiring to seize, arrest, and attach, and take into custody any boat or vessel, that any of them find trawling for fish in said harbour of Cork (oysters only excepted) inside said points called Cow and Calf, and to carry said boat or vessel with her tackle, sails, and rigging, fishing-trawls and geer, to some convenient place within said harbour, there to be detained until the cause of seizure determined pursuant to the meaning hereof, and to carry the several persons, found trawling in such boat or vessel, before said mayor, or any one or more of justices of the county of said city, or county of Cork, contiguous to said harbour, to have said matters heard and determined, and according to the true intent and meaning hereof ; and the said mayor, or any of said justices, shall have power on conviction for such trawling to commit the person not paying his proportion of said penalty to gaol for the county of said city or county of Cork, according to their respective jurisdictions for payment of such penalty, such imprisonment not to exceed one month.

XV. *sect. 15.* No bricks shall be burnt, or any clamp of bricks set to be burned within two miles English statute measure, computed from the exchange of said city of Cork ; and in case any persons burn or cause to be burned any bricks, or set on fire any clamp of bricks, or any clay shaped or tampered for bricks, within two miles, persons so offending for every such offence shall forfeit ten pounds, recovered by civil bill at assizes for county of said city, by the first person that shall sue ; one moiety for use of the workhouse, the other to the person so suing.

XVII. *sect. 16.* Besides said penalty of ten pounds, the mayor, or any of justices of county of said city, shall have power, and are required on view, or information on oath, to issue warrant to extinguish, abate, or destroy any clamp or parcel of bricks, or of clay set on fire to be burned into or for bricks, within two miles English statute measure, computed as aforesaid.

XVIII. *sect. 17.* Whereas a considerable expence incurred in supplying the city of Cork and suburbs with water, if owner or possessor of any pipe or branch of any pipe in said city or liberties, rented or to be rented from the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of said city, or from the committee deputed or to be deputed by them, shall give away pipe-water, or permit or suffer any person to give or carry away pipe-water from such pipe, or branch of any pipe ; such person shall forfeit for every such offence twenty shillings, recovered in the summary way aforesaid before the mayor or any of aldermen of the ward, by the first person that shall sue, one moiety to the workhouse, the other to go to informer.

XIX. *sect. 18.* If any person put a branch-pipe into any of the mains or pipes laid for conveyance of water in any of the streets, lanes, or passages in said city or suburbs, or shall have a branch-pipe conveyed into or near any dwelling-house or out-house in said city or suburbs from the branch-pipe of any other person without the consent and authority of the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, or of such committee as aforesaid, in order that such person may be supplied with pipe-water without paying, every person shall for every such offence forfeit ten pounds, recovered by civil bill at the general assizes

Cork.

affizes for the county of said city, by the first person who shall sue: one moiety for use of the work-house, the other to the informer, or person first suing.

XX. *sect.* 19. If any building or enclosure of ground hath been made in said city of Cork, the suburbs or liberties, where pipes or mains have been laid, or aqueducts erected, or hereafter shall be laid or erected for supplying with water; it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, or said committee, or any one or more of said committee, with workmen from time to time, when such mains, pipes, or aqueducts out of order, to enter into and upon such buildings and enclosures, or any ground through which such mains, pipes, or aqueducts laid or erected, in order to repair the same, paying all such damages as the owner or owners suffer thereby, to be ascertained in a summary way by two persons, one appointed by the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, or said committee or majority of said committee, and the other by such owner or owners; and in case such two persons shall not agree, then such damages to be ascertained by a third person nominated as umpire by said two persons; and in case the owner or owners of such buildings, inclosures, or ground refuse permission for entering to repair, for every such refusal such owner or owners shall forfeit twenty shillings, recovered in the summary way aforesaid before the mayor or any of aldermen of the ward by the first person who shall sue; one moiety for use of the workhouse, the other to informer, or first person that shall sue.

Buildings or in-
losures may be entered
to repair pipes, &c.
paying damages;
ascertained by 2,
1 by the mayor, &c.
1 by owner,
or an umpire;
penalty refusing en-
trance 20s. as afore-
said.

XXI. *sect.* 20. Whereas the sums appropriated are not sufficient for support of foundling children in said city and suburbs: and by an act eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, *for relief of poor infants deserted*, the parishes in Cork are exempted from receiving children: and many have miserably perished in said city: the church-wardens in Cork and the suburbs may, if they think proper, take into their care and possession any infant children, deserted and exposed in their respective parishes, and provide proper nurses, clothing, and other necessaries; and the expences thereof shall be raised on inhabitants of the parishes respectively by parish rates in same manner, as repairs of parish-churches or other usual parish rates are raised; and church-wardens shall respectively take an account, when any such deserted or exposed infant child shall be taken by them in their parishes, and in two days at farthest return in writing to master of the workhouse of said city an account of the time and place of taking such deserted or exposed children; and turns the master of the workhouse shall keep a book, in which he shall enter returns entered, of said church-wardens in priority, as the same shall be made; and lay said book laid before assistants; before the governors or courts of assistants, whenever said governors or court shall meet; and whenever the funds of workhouse shall answer to take one or more of the said deserted or exposed children on the foundation to be provided for agreeable to the act, provided said governors or court shall take from respective parishes such and so many, as the funds of said workhouse will then allow of, and according to priority of such deserted or exposed children being taken on said parishes.

church-wardens may
take deserted infants,
and provide necessa-
ries,
at expence of inha-
bitants by parish
rates;
and in 2 days return
account to work-
house of time and
place;
returns entered,
laid before assistants;
when the funds an-
swer, taken by pri-
ority.

XXII. *sect.* 21. It shall be lawful for the mayor, and justices for the county of said city, recorder, or deputy, as any happen to preside at quarter-sessions or any adjournment, to impose a fine not exceeding five pounds on any grand juror, petty-juror, or witness legally summoned to attend, and shall refuse fined not above 5l.

Grand or petty ju-
rors and witnesses
not appearing on
summons, without
sufficient excuse,
refuse fined not above 5l.

process in nature of execution;

on husbands of *feme covert*;
fines to workhouse;
2s. 6d. to clerk of peace.
2s. 6d. to officer.
Oath by deputy-recorder.

Trustees by 5 G. 3. c. 24. sect. 12. for widening streets may purchase grounds, &c. not exceeding 30 feet backward;

market-jury may seize and detain every annoyance in streets;

till 5s. paid;
if not in 2 days,
appraised and sold,

to house of industry.

Penalties by distress and sale;
if notice committed not above 3 months.

General issue pleaded, &c.

refuse or neglect to appear pursuant, and for whom no sufficient excuse laid before the court; and to issue process from time to time in nature of execution to serjeants at mace, constables of county of said city, and bailiffs, or to any one or more, to levy said fine off goods and chattels of such grand-juror, petty-juror, or witness so fined, and of the husband of *feme-covert*; and said fine when levied shall be paid to governors of the workhouse of Cork for use of the workhouse, deducting two shillings and six-pence to clerk of peace, two shillings and sixpence to such serjeants at mace, constables, or bailiffs as shall execute said process.

XXIII. *sect. 22.* Provided deputy-recorder shall take all such oaths, as the recorder ought, only substituting words, deputy-recorder, in place of recorder; and the courts and persons authorized to administer oaths to recorder, shall have full power to administer to such deputy-recorder.

XXIV. *sect. 23.* That the several trustees appointed or to be appointed for widening or improving the several streets, ways, and passages, in said city and suburbs, pursuant to an act fifth of his present majesty, intituled, *an act for altering and amending statutes for better regulation of the city of Cork, for regulating trials by juries, and for establishing market-juries, and making wide and convenient ways, streets, and passages, and for preventing frauds by bakers and meal-keepers*, shall have power from time to time to purchase not only the several houses, grounds, and buildings for widening said streets, ways, and passages, but also any quantity of ground, together with the edifices thereon, not exceeding thirty feet backwards, of any of said streets, ways, or passages, so widened or improved, or intended to be widened or improved, it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, constables, or market-juries of said city, or any three or more of said jury, to seize any stand, table, basket, roots, fruit, blocks, timber, planks, benches, sticks, casks, anchor, or other obstruction, or annoyance, standing or lying in any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of said city, and to cause the same to be removed to the publick pound of said city, and there to detain the same until the owners pay to the mayor five shillings to redeem the same; and in case the same not claimed, and the penalty of five shillings, with expence of removing, paid within two days after seizure, it may be lawful for said mayor to cause the same to be appraised and sold, and the residue of the money arising therefrom, after paying penalty and charges, to be returned to the owners who shall demand the same; the said penalty of five shillings for every such offence to be paid by the mayor, when recovered, to the governors of the house of industry of said city for use of said house of industry.

XXV. *sect. 24.* All penalties not otherwise particularly provided for, shall be raised and levied by distress and sale of offender's goods: and in case no goods or chattels of persons so offending can at the time of conviction be found, it shall be lawful for said mayor, aldermen, or justices, before whom offender convicted, to commit to house of correction to hard labour for any time not exceeding three months.

XXVI. *sect. 25.* If any action or suit commenced, or replevin brought against by any person so taking any distress, making any sale, or doing any other thing authority of this act, or of any other act relating to said city, defendants or avowants, or others making conusance in such action, suit, or replevin, may either plead the general issue, or otherwise make avowry, conusance, or justification

fication generally that said distress, sale, trespass, or other thing whereof plaintiffs complain, was taken, made or done by authority of this act or such other act of parliament, and shall and may give this or such other act and the special matter in evidence at any trial; and that the said distress, or other matter or thing for which such action, suit or replevin brought, was taken or done in pursuance and authority of this act, or of such other act; and in case the plaintiffs in such action, suit, or replevin, discontinue, or be non-suited, or the defendants or avowants, or persons so making conscience or justifying shall obtain judgment on verdict, demurrer, or by default, such defendant, avowant, or person making conscience or justifying shall recover double costs of suit, and have such remedy for recovery, as any defendant may have by law for costs in any other cause; and if plaintiffs have proceeded by way of replevin shall also have judgment for recovery of distress taken.

double costs to defendants or avowants on non-suit, &c.

and if in replevin judgment for distress.

XXV. *sect. 26.* This act deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and other persons without specially pleading, and the same do pass as a publick act.

Cozt.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 29 sect. 1.* After first of January 1779, there shall be payable from time to time for all such corn, (oatmeal excepted) malt or flour, brought to Dublin along any canal or inland navigation, two-third parts of the premiums payable at such time for the other inland carriage of such corn, meal, malt, or flour, and no more; and for all oatmeal brought to Dublin along such canal or navigation, such premium as payable at such time for the other inland carriage of such oatmeal, any law heretofore notwithstanding.

For corn, &c. brought to Dublin by canals 2-3ds of premium payable on other carriage, for oatmeal such premium.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided in computing said premiums the number of miles to be paid for shall be no more, than the place from which such corn, meal, malt, or flour brought, shall appear to be distant from the castle of Dublin by the shortest road subsisting at the time of claiming such premium.

Miles paid for computed by the shortest road.

III. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 31 sect. 1.* An act thirteenth of his present majesty, for amending twenty-ninth of George the Second, for further encouragement of tillage, said act continued until twenty-fifth December 1781.

13 G. 3. c. 11, continued to 25 Dec. 1781.

IV. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 34. sect. 1.* Whereas granting a bounty upon carriage by water coastways from the northern and southern parts to Dublin will be a further encouragement to tillage and navigation; and tend to lessen expence of bounties on inland carriage: all persons, who after first day of August 1778 import any sound merchantable wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere, or barley, or any flour of wheat, malt made of bere or barley, or oatmeal, of growth and produce of this kingdom, by water coastways to Dublin, from any port or place southward of Dublin, not nearer thereto than Wicklow, nor farther than the Tuscar, or from any port or place to the northward, not nearer than Drogheda nor farther than Carrickfergus, and shall sell and discharge the same in the publick markets or places where corn, flour, malt or oatmeal usually sold in Dublin, shall up-

Importing coastway to Dublin from Wicklow to the Tuscar southward Drogheda and Carrickfergus northward, 4d. per cwt. of wheat, &c. 1s. per cwt. flour and malt,

on performing the several requisites after mentioned receive from collector of the port of Dublin, or officer appointed for paying the premium upon inland carriage of corn and flour to Dublin, four-pence per hundred weight for every hundred of such wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere, barley, or oatmeal imported or brought into Dublin as aforesaid, and twelve-pence per hundred for every hundred weight of such flour made of wheat, and malt made of bere or barley imported into Dublin as aforesaid.

From south of the
Tuscar and north
of Carrickfergus
5d. per cwt. of
wheat, &c. and 1s.
2d. per cwt. flour
and malt.

V. *sect. 2.* All persons, who after first August 1778 import or bring any such sound merchantable wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere, or barley, or flour of wheat, malt made of bere or barley, or oatmeal of growth and produce of this kingdom from any port or place southward of the Tuscar, or northward of Carrickfergus, by water coastways to Dublin, and shall sell and discharge the same in the publick markets or places where such wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere or barley, or flour of wheat, malt, or oatmeal are usually sold in Dublin, shall in like manner upon performing the requisites after mentioned receive from collector of the port of Dublin five pence per hundred weight for every hundred of such wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere or barley or oatmeal, and one shilling and two-pence per hundred weight for every hundred of such flour of wheat, and malt made of bere or barley.

Notice in writing
by master and owner
of quantity and
quality intended to
be shipped to col-
lector of the port,
who shall direct an
officer to attend,
and make return,

premium paid, pur-
suant to return,

affidavits by master
and owner,

of quantity and
quality shipped, re-
sidence, growth of
this kingdom and
that no bounty re-
ceived.

collector to give
certificate to the
master,

and transmit copies
to Dublin collector,

VI. *sect. 3.* The master of the ship, boat, or vessel in which such wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere or barley, or flour of wheat, malt made of bere or barley, or oatmeal, shall be brought to Dublin, and likewise the real owner, shall before the same shipped give notice thereof in writing to the collector or principal officer of the port or district where shipped, and specify in such notice the quantity and quality intended to be shipped; and such collector or principal officer shall thereupon direct one of the officers of such port or district to attend the shipping; and as soon as the same shall be shipped, such officer shall make a return in writing to such collector or principal officer of the quantity and quality so shipped, and in such return the name of the ship, boat, or vessel in which so shipped, and of the master thereof, shall be specified, and also the time of shipping, and the said return shall be signed by such officer making the same; and the quantity, for which the premiums shall be paid, shall not exceed the quantity set forth in such return; and the master of such ship, boat, or vessel shall after such wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere or barley, or flour of wheat, malt, or oatmeal, so shipped, make an affidavit before such collector, or before some neighbouring justice of peace (which oath they are respectively required to administer without fee or reward) of the quantity and quality so shipped, and likewise the owners of such articles shipped shall make like affidavits in manner aforesaid, mentioning their places of residence and the quantity and quality of the articles so shipped by them respectively, and that the same are of the growth of this kingdom, and that no part so shipped has ever received any bounty for carriage by land, or coastways; and such collector or principal officer shall thereupon deliver to such master a certificate under his hand and seal, in which shall be mentioned the quantity and quality so shipped, and also the name of the master and owner and owners of such cargo, and their place of residence; and such collector or principal officer shall by the next post transmit to collector of the port of Dublin true copies of all such returns,

Corn.

turns, affidavits and certificates, which copies he is required to file and keep safe.

VII. *sect. 4.* The master of every such ship, boat, or vessel, shall upon arrival in Dublin deliver to collector of the port such certificate, and also make an affidavit before such collector or officer (which such collector or officer is required to administer without fee or reward) in which shall be mentioned the quantity and quality of such wheat, beans, pease, oats, bere or barley, or flour of wheat, malt, or oatmeal so brought, the names of the owners and place whence.

The certificate given by master on arrival to Dublin collector, with an affidavit.

VIII. *sect. 5.* If any persons forge any such certificate, affidavit, or note, or produce to such collector or officer any such certificate, affidavit or note, knowing the same forged, or knowingly swear any thing false in any such affidavit, they shall upon conviction suffer such punishment as persons convicted of wilful perjury are by laws subject to.

Forging or producing forged affidavit, certificate, or note, or false swearing, punished as perjury.

IX. *sect. 6.* Like accounts shall be kept of the several payments made in pursuance of this act for all wheat, beans, peas, oats, bere or barley, or flour of wheat, malt or oatmeal imported coastways to Dublin, as are directed to be kept by the several acts relative to premiums upon land carriage of corn and flour brought to Dublin.

Like accounts of payments kept as for premiums on land-carriage.

X. *sect. 7.* Provided officer appointed for paying said premiums shall not pay any premium in pursuance of this act, unless a certificate be produced to him under hand and seal of the surveyor or land-waiter of the port of Dublin, specifying the quantity of corn, beans, peas, malt, flour, or oatmeal landed, that is sound and merchantable, with name of the ship and port from whence it came, nor unless the collector of said port of Dublin shall certify in like manner, that by the copies transmitted to him from collector or principal officer of the port, from whence said ship came, the several certificates, affidavits, and returns seem to him to have been made as required by this act.

No premium paid till certificate of Dublin surveyor or land-waiter, and of collector as to the returns transmitted made as required.

XI. *sect. 8.* None of the officers before mentioned shall take any fee or reward whatsoever for any thing they shall do in pursuance of the directions before given.

No fee to officers.

XII. *sect. 9.* This act shall continue in force until the first June 1782, and to end of the then next session.

Continuance to 1st June 1782.

Cyder.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 9.* After the 25th December 1777, no person shall sell or tap out by retail any cyder, but only such as licensed according to directions of this act, under such penalty as herein after expressed.

Cyder not retailed without licence.

II. *sect. 10.* After 25th December 1777 it shall be lawful for the chief commissioners of excise or any three, and the collectors of excise in their respective districts, from time to time to issue and grant such licences for selling and tapping out cyder by retail, and for every such licence one shilling and one penny, and no more, shall be paid or demanded as a fee; and if any person shall after 25th December 1777 sell or tap out cyder by retail without such licence every such person shall every time forfeit and pay five pounds.

Licence by excise commissioners and collectors, fee 1s. 1d. Penalty 5l.

III. *sect. 11.* For better ordering and collecting said duty of one penny per gallon upon all cyder sold or tapped out by retail, it shall be lawful for the gaugers

Cyder.

Excise officers may by day enter retailers houses and cellars, take account, and charge 1d. per gallon.

Retailers to shew stock.

Penalty 10l. and 10l. if surplus found.

gaugers and officers of excise, within their districts from time to time, after 25th December 1777, to enter in the day-time into the houses, out-houses, store-houses and cellars of every retailer of cyder, and take an account of all such cyder as found in the possession of such retailer, and to charge with said duty of one penny per gallon accordingly.

IV. *sect. 12.* After 25th December 1777, every retailer of cyder shall shew to gaugers or officers of excise on demand all stock of cyder then on hand; and in case any such retailer or his or their servant (in case such retailer shall not be present when the gauger or officer shall come to such retailer's house to take stock) shall refuse to make declaration, and shew all stock of cyder then on hand; every such retailer shall for every such offence forfeit ten pounds; and if such gauger or officer shall after declaration made as aforesaid find any cyder in possession or custody of such retailer over and above the quantity so shewn and declared, such retailer shall likewise forfeit ten pounds.

Debtors.

Debtors in schedules may before 1 May 1780, petition B.R. or C.B. as by 1 G. 3. c. 16. on performing like requisites, like relief, and punishment for false account, or concealing; estates and effects subject as therein,

Like powers in B.R. and C.B.

Prisoners above 20 miles from Dublin on any process or debts, on petition and requisites as in said act, like relief, and punishment for false account, or concealing,

and estates and effects subject as there

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. c. 14. sect. 1.* Whereas persons, whose names mentioned in schedules annexed, have been by misfortunes rendered unable to satisfy the whole of their debts, and it is reasonable to make provision for such of them, as do their utmost for their creditors: it shall be lawful for all persons, whose names mentioned in said schedules, before 1st May 1780, to exhibit petitions to king's bench or common pleas, setting forth the several matters directed to be set forth in petitions, in a schedule annexed to an act 1st of his present majesty, *for relief of insolvent debtors*; and shall, upon performing the several requisites in said act directed, be intitled to like benefit and relief, and subject to like punishment in cases of delivering a false and untrue account of estate and effects, or concealing, as by said act is directed with respect to the persons whose names mentioned in the schedule annexed to said act; and the respective estates and effects of persons, whose names mentioned in the schedules annexed, shall be subject to all the terms and provisions in said act with respect to estates and effects of persons in the schedules annexed to said act.

II. *sect. 2.* King's-bench and common pleas respectively invested with all the like powers with respect to the persons, estates, and effects of the debtors in the schedules annexed, as said courts were invested with by said act for relief of persons in the schedules thereunto annexed.

III. *sect. 3.* Such of said persons in the schedules, as are actual prisoners in any gaol or prison in this kingdom, on any process whatsoever, for, or by reason of any debts whatsoever, and which gaol or prison is above 20 miles distant from Dublin, on preferring petition, as in such cases directed by said act 1st of his present majesty, and upon performing the several requisites in said act, shall have and be intitled to like benefit and relief, and subject to like punishment in case of delivering a false and untrue account of estate and effects, or concealing, as by said act directed with respect to persons in schedules annexed to said act, and the estates and effects of persons in the schedules annexed shall be subject to all the terms and provisions in said act, with respect to estates and effects of persons in schedules to said act.

IV. *sect. 4.* Judges in any county, city, town, or place, after passing this act,

Debtors.

act, invested with all like powers, with respect to persons, estates, and effects of debtors in said schedules, as vested with by said act 1st of his present majesty. Judges of assize vested with like powers.

V. *sect. 5.* Provided none of the persons in the second schedule shall be intitled to take any benefit under this act, unless two-thirds of the real creditors in number and value of such persons respectively shall sign a certificate, signifying their consent to discharge of such persons respectively; the truth of which certificate must be proved upon oath to satisfaction of the court, to which such petitions preferred. None in 2d schedule intitled, unless certificate on oath by 2-3ds of real creditors, in number and value.

VI. *sect. 6.* Provided no person shall take any benefit by this act, who has made any fraudulent conveyance or assignment of his estate and goods, or any part, previous or subsequent to his failure, with intention to defraud his creditors, or any of them, or done or suffered any fraudulent act for purpose aforesaid, and the same made to appear to satisfaction of the court in which the petition depending, upon an examination either *viva voce*, or by affidavit, as such court direct. No conveyance or assignment to defraud creditors.

VII. *sect. 7.* And provided, nothing herein shall extend to the benefit of any person within the provisions of the bankruptcy law. Bankrupts excepted.

VIII. *sect. 8.* Provided nothing herein shall extend to benefit of any, who has been relieved by and taken benefit of any former act of insolvency. And former insolvents.

IX. *sect. 9.* Provided no person as guardian, trustee, executor or administrator indebted, shall be intitled to any benefit or relief from this act. And guardian, trustee, executor or administrator.

X. *sect. 10.* Provided all who have conveyed, embezzled, or converted to their own use, any monies, goods, wares, or merchandizes of persons who employed or intrusted them, shall be excluded from receiving any benefit or advantage. And embezzling employer's goods.

XI. *sect. 11.* Provided nothing herein shall in any manner extend to give benefit, ease, discharge, or relief, from any debt for rent, or arrears of rent, whether by a bond, note, or other instrument in writing, perfected to landlord for the same, or otherwise, which debt became due and payable out of any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, where he, she, or they owing such rent, or arrears, or any other deriving by, from, or under them, are in possession of all or any such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, out of which such rent was payable. And debt for rent.

XII. *sect. 12.* Provided all prisoners whose names in the schedules, and confined on any process for debt in any gaol or prison, and not committed to such gaol or prison on or before the 17th March 1778; such prisoners shall not be intitled to the benefit of this act, unless two-thirds of creditors in number and value sign a certificate, signifying consent, that such prisoners may have the benefit; the truth of which consent, as well as that such creditors signing are really and *bona fide* creditors of such prisoners, shall be verified by affidavit, or other manner, as the judges of king's-bench and of assize think proper. Prisoners for debt, not committed 17 March 1778, not intitled unless 2-3ds of creditors in number and value sign certificate, on affidavit before judges of B. R. or assize.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Provided nothing herein shall give any relief to any tythe-farmer or proctor on account of any debt incurred on account of the tythes he has farmed, or been proctor for. No tythe-farmer or proctor intitled on such account.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Provided this act shall not free the real or personal estate, which such persons, as obtain their liberty by virtue hereof, shall acquire, or become intitled to, after having taken benefit thereof, but the same shall be liable to the debts owing by them in as full and ample a manner, as if this act never made. Subsequent real or personal estates liable to debts.

XV. *sect.*

Debtors.

John Bourke's person freed from arrest on an assignment to 2 trustees.

XV. *sect. 15.* At the petition of several creditors of John Bourke, on behalf of themselves and the rest, from the time the demand of said John on his uncle Richard Bourke's estate, and the remainder of his said uncle's estate, to which he is intitled, and the Bond of Robert Franklin for five hundred pounds, and also the reversion of four hundred pounds *per Annum*, shall be assigned to Holt Waring and Richard Bolton, as trustees, the person of the said John Bourke shall thenceforth be freed, acquitted, and discharged of and from all arrests at the suit of any creditor or creditors of said John Bourke, for any money now due and owing by him, and if said John Bourke shall be arrested for or on account of any such debt or debts, said John Bourke shall be forthwith freed, released, and discharged.

Dispensation.

28 H. 8. c. 19. Dignity, canonry, or prebend in cathedral possessed 25 Dec. last, held as if a dispensation obtained.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25. sect. 1.* Whereas doubts have arisen whether a dignity, canonry, or prebend in a cathedral be compatible with any other benefice without first obtaining a dispensation; and many benefices are in fact so holden: all persons who were in actual possession of any dignity, canonry, or prebend in a cathedral church, together with any other benefice or benefices, on or before the 25th of December last, may hold, possess and enjoy the same, in like manner as if a dispensation had been regularly and in due time obtained for holding the same; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to affect acts or suits to avoid before 25 Dec.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided nothing herein shall extend to or affect any act, matter, or thing done, or suit commenced before said 25th December last, for voiding any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, canonry or prebend, on account of such incompatibility.

Distillers.

Not licensed until bond and sureties for duties in penalty 20l. per 100 gallons in stills.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 20.* Whereas injury hath arisen to the fair distiller as well as to revenue from frauds and failure of insufficient and dishonest persons: after 24th June 1778, no persons shall be intitled to obtain from commissioners of excise any licence to carry on distilling business, until such shall enter into a bond to his majesty, with two or more sufficient sureties approved of by the commissioners or any three or collectors of excise in their districts, in the penal sum of twenty pounds sterling, for every hundred gallons which the still or stills of such persons applying for licences contain, conditioned for the due payment of all duties such persons shall or may be liable to during the time such persons continue to carry on the business of a distiller under such licence, on account of such distillery.

Distillers not to brew small beer or ale for sale, charged for all malt liquors as pot-ale or wash, and the penalties for concealment.

II. *sect. 21.* Whereas it is of detriment to the brewing trade and revenue that distillers should be permitted to brew for sale: after 29th September 1778 no distiller permitted to brew small beer or ale for sale; and it shall be lawful for the gauger or officer of excise to gauge, take account of, and charge all malt liquors of any strength or denomination, in possession of any distiller, as pot-ale or wash for purpose of distilling; and said distiller shall be subject to such penalties, loss, and forfeitures, as by the law

Distillers.

laws heretofore for short declaration of or concealing wash or pot-ale from the gauge, fight, or view of the officer appointed to take account.

Dublin.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act this session, five thousand pounds was granted to commissioners for making passages through Dublin, to be expended in widening from his majesty's castle to the Parliament-house between the Castle-gate and George's-lane, and it may be more expedient to make a passage in a different line from that described in said act executed at less expence: no part of said five thousand pounds, except as after mentioned, shall be applied, until said commissioners have first valued (pursuant to powers in them vested) the houses and grounds necessary to be purchased to make such passage through the different lines, which may be proposed for the same.

Recital 17 & 18 G. 3, c. 1. sec. 17.

no part of 5000l. thereby granted shall be applied till commissioners value the purchases in different lines proposed.

II. *sect. 2.* As soon as such lines surveyed and valuation made separate accounts and estimates of the whole expence of such line shall be laid before said commissioners at a general meeting, of which twenty-one days previous notice at least shall be given in Dublin Gazette, exclusive of the day of publishing and day of meeting; and said commissioners or major part shall at such meeting determine through which of said lines such passage shall be made.

Separate estimates laid before them at meeting on 21 days notice in Gazette, then determined through which line.

III. *sect. 3.* Provided no such determination shall be conclusive, unless made by fifteen commissioners appointed by the former act.

Made by 15.

III. *sect. 4.* As soon as such determination made, said commissioners shall apply said five thousand pounds towards making such passage through such line so determined on.

And the 5000l. applied thereto.

V. *sect. 5.* Provided said commissioners may apply such part of the five thousand pounds, as may be necessary to defray the expence of making such surveys and valuation.

May apply for the survey and valuation.

VI. *sect. 6.* Provided it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any fifteen or more, to contract with any person or persons who undertake to lay open and make such passage in the line so agreed upon within a certain time mentioned in such contract; and in consideration thereof to convey, transfer, and assign to such persons contracting all such houses and lands, as shall be purchased or valued and vested in said commissioners for making such passage, and also such part of said five thousand pounds as shall remain unapplied as aforesaid.

15 may contract for such passage in the line within a certain time,

and convey.

VII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 43. sect. 1.* After 29th September 1778, each of the parishes within said city and suburbs shall for purposes of this act only, and no other, be considered as, and shall be, a distinct ward: and the lord-mayor and board of aldermen shall from time to time nominate and appoint some one of the aldermen to be alderman of said ward, and as such to have the special superintendence and care of, and to be the president or guardian of, the police of each of the said respective wards, during pleasure of the said lord mayor and board, without any diminution or infringement however of their or any of their general power, authority, and jurisdiction over the rest of said city; and every such alderman, president, or guardian of the police in each ward shall have full power to nominate some one person of

Each parish in Dublin a distinct ward for this act only, an alderman appointed during pleasure by the board president of each ward, the general power not thereby infringed,

Dublin.

president to appoint a resident common-council-man, deputy, with all powers.

Deputy first approved at board,

and swear to scot, real or personal.

To remain of common council and resident.

Representatives in wardmote chosen yearly at vestry, inhabitants paying scot and lot, not under 6, nor above 12, summoned as occasion by president or deputy, chairman, with a casting voice;

wardmote to make or alter rules;

appoint constables, watchmen, or patrols,

properly clothed and armed,

and remove at pleasure,

with power to arrest robbers, &c.

and to pursue into any other ward, and carry before a magistrate, and to enter, search for, and seize them, or on reasonable suspicion, in ale-houses &c. open from 10 till 6.

the common council of said city, and a resident in and inhabitant of said ward, to be and act in said ward as assistant or deputy to said president, during pleasure of such president; and such deputy shall in absence of his principal have all ministerial powers, privileges, and authorities of his principal within the bounds of each ward, for which so appointed deputy.

VIII. *sect. 2.* Provided no person shall be capable of being or acting as such deputy, until first approved of by lord-mayor and board of aldermen, or the majority, and until such deputy shall previously make oath before lord-mayor, that he is then possessed of and entitled unto a real or personal estate of the value of eight hundred pounds, over and above sufficient to satisfy and discharge all his just debts.

IX. *sect. 3.* Provided no person shall be capable of being or acting as such deputy, any longer than whilst he remains one of common council, and a resident in and inhabitant of the respective ward for which so appointed.

X. *sect. 4.* Inhabitants of every of the said wards shall every year, at a vestry for that purpose, choose a certain number of inhabitants of said ward, paying scot and lot, not less than six, nor more than twelve, to be representatives of said ward in a wardmote-court, and which wardmote-court said alderman or his deputy, and said inhabitants so chosen, shall have power to hold for the year then next ensuing; and said president or deputy shall, as occasion may require, summon and call together the said representatives to hold a wardmote-court or assembly, in which said president, or deputy, shall be chairman; and in all cases of equality of voices amongst the other members have a casting voice; and said wardmote-court shall have power from time to time to make such reasonable rules, orders, and regulations, with respect to police of said ward, and preservation of peace therein, as to them, or the majority seem fit, and to alter, amend, or repeal the same; and said wardmote-court shall have power to choose and appoint from time to time such a number of persons, as they judge requisite, to act as constables or inferior peace-officers in said ward, and also to be watchmen, guards, or patrols of respective wards, from sun-set to sun-rise, and to have the same properly clothed and armed suitable to the occasion, and to make such rules, orders and directions, as they from time to time think requisite, for more effectual preservation of peace in said ward, and to remove any of their said constables, peace-officers, watchmen, guards, or patrols, and appoint others at their will and pleasure; and said president, deputy, and constables, inferior peace-officers, watchmen, guards, and patrols, and each of them, shall have full power and authority to seize, arrest, and detain all robbers, thieves, rioters, drunken and disorderly persons, and other offenders against the peace, whom they find within the bounds of their wards, or shall pursue from thence into any other ward, and carry before the president of said ward, or his deputy, or before any other magistrate of said city, to be dealt with according to law; and for that purpose to enter into, search for, and seize such persons, or those whom they reasonably suspect so to be, in any houses within their wards, where ale, beer, porter, or spiritous liquors of any kind, sold by retail, and kept open for reception or entertainment of such as resort thereto, from ten at night to six next morning, whether said house be licensed or unlicensed.

XI. *sect. 5.* Whereas the number of unlicensed and disorderly houses selling ale, beer, strong and spiritous liquors, have greatly contributed to the robberies,

Dublin.

robberies, riots, and disorders committed, and the suffering houses selling liquors, whether licensed or not, to be kept open for reception or entertainment of such as resort thereto at late and unseasonable hours, tends greatly to disturb the peace and good order of said city and suburbs, as such houses are found to harbour idle and disorderly persons; the magistrate and alderman of each ward, or his deputy, with the guards and patrols, shall and may enter into and search all such houses, and for that purpose, if need be, to break open any door or doors, if not opened upon demand and request for that purpose, and apprehend all persons found therein, whom they have reasonable cause to suspect are robbers, thieves, or loose, idle, or disorderly persons, and shut up, or cause to be shut up, such houses, and arrest the keepers, that they may be prosecuted for keeping disorderly houses, or otherwise, as the case may warrant, at expence of the ward.

Power to enter and search such houses, licensed or not, and break doors if not opened on request, and apprehend on reasonable suspicion, and shut up such houses, and arrest and prosecute the keepers.
A publick act.

XII. *sect. 6.* This act shall be taken to be a publick one, and taken notice of as such by all judges and courts whatsoever.

XIII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 44.* At all times hereafter, when the chief baron of exchequer shall be absent from Dublin, it shall be lawful for the lord-mayor, to take the oath or oaths of office before the chief, or other justice of king's-bench, or common pleas, who are empowered and required to administer said oaths; and the lord-mayor so sworn shall be as effectually installed in his office, and take upon him the execution thereof, as if he had actually been sworn before the chief baron, any law or statute to contrary notwithstanding.

In chief baron's absence, lord mayor may be sworn before a justice of E. R. or C. B.

XIV. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 46. sect. 1.* Whereas it will tend to improvement of Dublin, and to opening a new and convenient passage to the circular road, if the archbishop empowered to grant a longer lease of ground after mentioned, after passing of this act, it shall be lawful for John, lord archbishop of Dublin to grant any concurrent or other lease or leases of that parcel of ground, not exceeding one acre and thirty perches, part of the farm of saint Sepulchre's, in county of Dublin, now in tenure and occupation of the right honourable John Scott, through which Harcourt-street is now laid out, and intended speedily to be opened, for any term not exceeding forty years from time of making, notwithstanding any lease or leases then in being; and for said archbishop and his successors, from time to time to renew for the like term of forty years: provided the rent reserved to said archbishop and his successors by such lease or leases be, as soon as the same shall take effect in possession, not less than a rateable proportion of the present rent payable out of the whole of said farm to said archbishop and his predecessors for twenty years last past, any law or statute to contrary notwithstanding.

The archbishop may notwithstanding leases in being, lease not above 40 years 1 acre and 30 perches of St. Sepulchre's farm;
renew for 40 years; rent reserved not less than rateable proportion of rent of the whole for 20 years last.

XV. *sect. 2.* Provided the immediate tenant first deriving under said archbishop shall, during two months from time of passing this act, have the sole and exclusive power of taking any lease by virtue of this act; and after the expiration of said two months the tenant next deriving under such immediate tenant for two months immediately following shall have the like sole and exclusive power of taking such concurrent lease, if the first tenant refuse or neglect to take within the two months given to him; and if at end of four months from passing of this act neither the first or second tenant have

Tenants to have for 2 months successively an exclusive power to take concurrent lease.

Dublin.

taken such concurrent lease, the third, fourth, and every other tenant shall have successively the like sole and exclusive power of taking such concurrent lease for two months next after expiration of the months, given to the person from whom he immediately derives.

Subject to like covenants of renewal to derivative tenants as leases now in being.

XVI. *sect. 3.* Every lease in pursuance of this act to the now immediate tenant of said archbishop, or any person deriving from him, or to any of their executors, administrators or assigns, shall be subject and liable to like covenant of renewal to his or their derivative tenants, their executors, administrators or assigns respectively, as the leases now in being are subject to.

Preamble.

On petitions to chancery by parishioners of St. Mary's, and by grand juries of county and city of Dublin, the respective boundaries ascertained by commission of perambulation.

XVII *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 47. sect. 1.* Whereas several disputes at law have arisen, by reason that the boundary* of the parish of saint Mary's in Dublin, on the north-east side is not fixed, and two trials had, whereupon it appeared that Palace-row was not included within said parish, but such trials are ineffectual for ascertaining the line in every part, whereby it is difficult, if not impracticable, to applot and levy parish cesses and taxes, and the like uncertainty, as to the boundary of the county of city and county of Dublin, whereby it is difficult to execute process against offenders; and the mode of proceeding for a commission of perambulation on account of the number of necessary parties would be tedious and expensive: it shall be lawful for the lord chancellor, as soon as conveniently may be after passing this act, on a petition by the minister, church-wardens and parishioners of said parish, or any twelve or more, praying to have the boundary on north-east ascertained, and a petition by grand-juries of the county of city and county of Dublin, or either of them, to have the boundaries between said counties within the places before mentioned ascertained, after notice in such publick manner as the chancellor shall direct of such petitions preferred, and after hearing what may be said touching the matter by persons who may think themselves affected thereby, or their council, or in case there shall not be any such opposition, to issue a commission of perambulation for ascertaining the mears and boundaries of said parish on the north-east, and also one or more commissions of perambulation, as the same may be necessary, for ascertaining the mears and boundaries between said counties, on which such orders and proceedings shall be had as in such cases usual and necessary, and after the mears and boundaries of said parish on the north-east, and between said counties in the places before mentioned, ascertained and settled by said commissions, and the proceedings had thereon, the same respectively shall be binding and conclusive for the future to all persons, now or hereafter concerned or interested: provided the street called Palace-row, and also the house in Granby-row now inhabited by William Deane, on which two trials by two several juries, hath been found not within said parish, shall not in virtue of any proceeding on said commission or otherwise be comprehended or taken to be within said parish of saint Mary's.

conclusive to all interested.

One third of expence by the parishioners as the minister's money at vestry by 1st November; 2-3ds and further sums presented by the respective grand-juries.

XVIII. *sect. 2.* One-third of the charges of this act, and expences, shall at a vestry on or before first November after passing the same be applotted and levied off the inhabitants of parish of said Mary's rateably and in proportion to minister's money, with like remedy for default in payment, as by law for enforcing payment of minister's money; and the remaining two-thirds shall at the term next after passing be presented, one moiety by grand-jury of the county of city of Dublin, the other moiety by grand-jury of the county, to be raised off the inhabitants of each county respectively as other grand-jury cesses; and all such sums as may afterwards be necessary for defraying the expences

Dublin.

expences attending said proceedings in chancery, and upon said commissions respecting the boundaries of said counties, shall be presented to be raised in like manner by the respective grand-juries.

XIX. *sect. 3.* Provided nothing herein shall impower said commissions to extend said parish in the other parts thereof beyond the bounds already set forth by law. Not to extend the parish in other parts.

Duties.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* whereas twelve thousand effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, are necessary to be maintained within this kingdom for its defence: three thousand and forty-six men, commission and non-commission officers included, raised in pursuance of an act 1769, continued for two years from the first of January 1778 to the thirty-first of December 1779 inclusive: so as that the forces on the establishment in this kingdom may amount to fifteen thousand and forty-six effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, so soon as the four thousand men, sent by your majesty out of this kingdom on account of the present exigency of affairs, shall be returned. Recital, 12000 men necessary; 3046 (officers included) raised by act 1769, continued 2 years to 31st Dec. 1779; forces on establishment to be 15046 on return of 4000 sent abroad.

II. *sect. 2.* To carry into execution your majesty's resolution, signified by lord viscount Townshend, late lord lieutenant, to keep within this kingdom twelve thousand effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, at all times, unless in cases of invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, and to defray the other necessary expences of government; from the 25th of December 1777 until the 25th of December 1779 inclusively, and no longer, there shall be granted, raised, collected, levied, and paid, the several rates, additional duties and impositions after mentioned; for every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale, above six shillings the barrel brewed within this kingdom by any common brewer, or in his vessels, or by any other who shall sell or tap out beer or ale publickly or privately, such gallon to contain two hundred and seventy-two cubical inches, and one fourth part of a cubical inch, two shillings, to be paid by the common brewer, or by such other respectively, who shall brew, sell or tap out, and so proportionably; and for every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale of six shillings or under, four-pence, and so proportionably for a greater or less quantity; for every gallon of *aquavita*, strong waters or spirits, made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, four-pence by the first maker or distiller; every pound weight of tobacco imported three pence half-penny; every yard of muslin imported six pence; every yard of all sorts of silks and stuffs made or manufactured in Persia, China, or the East-Indies, imported, one shilling and six-pence; every tun of wine imported four pounds, and so proportionably; every gallon of brandy, strong waters, and spirits perfectly made, and of spirits made and distilled of wine not above proof imported eight pence, and so proportionably; and for every gallon of foreign spirits (above the quality of single spirits) imported an additional duty shall be paid for such spirits, and charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for single spirits of same denomination, according to the comparative degree of strength which such spirits so imported shall bear to single spirits of same denomination; for every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts, imported three pence; a tax of one shilling per bar- To keep 12000, unless invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, and for other expences, additional duties to 25 Dec. 1779; on beer or ale 2s. 32 gallons, 272 inches and 1-4th each, and in proportion; small beer 4d. Aquavita, strong waters, spirits, 4d. per gallon, tobacco 3d h. per lb. muslin 6d per yard. East silks and stuffs 1s. and 6d. wine 4l a tun; brandy, &c. 8d. a gallon; foreign spirits above single in proportion to duties for single;

Duties.

herrings, except
British 1s. per barrel,
molasse, treacle,
20s. per cwt.
romals, cottons, ex-
cept British 6d. per
yard,
raw hides exported,
6d. except to Great
Britain,
paper imported, 1s.
per ream, save
British,
towel, save
British, yard wide or
under 6'.
6 to 8 quarters 1s.
11 to 12, 2s, a yard,
Fees as additional
aid,

Further additional
duties,
French wine, 4l 13s
4d. per ton,
port, 6l.
other wines, except
Spanish, 4l 11s
above all other du-
ties,
spirits, except of su-
gar colonies, 6d.
per gallon,
paper, except wri-
ting, &c. 1s. per
ream.
except British,

4 wheel carriages.
10s. 20s. if above
one,

hackney, stages, and
for sale excepted,

2 wheel chaises,
10s to 25 Dec.
1778,

to 25 Dec. 1779,

Further additional
to 25 Dec. 1779,

rel upon all herrings imported (except British herrings); an additional duty of twenty shillings sterling on every hundred weight of molasses; twenty shillings on every hundred of treacle; an additional duty of six-pence per yard for all foreign stuffs called romals, and all manufactures of cotton, or cotton and linen mixed, whether plain, painted, or stained, imported from any parts beyond seas (except the manufacture of Great Britain;) an additional duty of six-pence per hide for every raw and untanned hide exported (except to Great Britain;) one shilling every ream of writing or printing paper imported (except manufacture of Great Britain;) additional six-pence per yard, over and above present duties, on all damask towelling, or napkins made of flax or hemp imported from any other place than Great Britain, at or under a yard wide, and of one shilling per yard on all such goods from six to eight quarters wide, and two shillings per yard on all such goods from eleven to twelve quarters wide.

III. *sect. 3.* The six-pence per pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, upon issuing or payment of any sum out of the aids herein before particularly mentioned, shall be received for the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the time afore-said, and duly accounted for as a further additional aid for further support of government.

IV. *sect. 4.* The several further additional rates, duties, and impositions after mentioned, shall be granted, raised, levied and paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors from 25th December 1777 to the 25th of December 1779 inclusively, four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence per ton for all French wines; six pounds per ton all wines of the growth Portugal; four pounds eleven shillings per ton for all Rhenish, and all other wines (except Spanish) imported over and above all other duties now payable, and so proportionably; six-pence per gallon for all brandy, geneva, and other spirits imported from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 exclusively, (except spirits of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar colonies in America) over and above all other duties now payable; one shilling per ream upon paper, except writing, printing, brown, blue, and pressing paper, imported from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusive, except of the manufacture of Great-Britain; ten shillings for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which any person shall keep in possession, being in number not more than one, and twenty shillings exceeding that number (except hackney and stage; and carriages kept by coach-makers for sale;) ten shillings on all chaises with two wheels which any person shall keep in his or her possession, (except hackney and chaises by makers for sale) from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1778 inclusively, over and above all other duties now-payable; ten shillings for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which every person shall keep in possession, being in number not more than one, and twenty shillings exceeding that number (except hackney and stage, and carriages for sale) and ten shillings on all chaises with two wheels, (except hackney and chaises for sale) over and above all other duties, from 25th December 1778, to 25th of December 1779 inclusively.

V. *sect. 5.* The several further additional rates, duties, and impositions after mentioned shall be granted, raised, levied, and paid from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusively, four-pence per gallon for all Aquavitæ, strong waters, or spirits made or distilled within this king-
dom

Duties.

dom for sale, to be paid by first maker distiller; four-pence per gallon for strong waters or spirits distilled for sale, all rum or other spirits of growth and produce of his majesty's sugar-colonies in America, imported from 25th December 1777 to 25th of December 1779 inclusively; six-pence per gallon for all brandy, geneva, or other spirits imported from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusively (except spirits of the growth and produce of his majesty's sugar-colonies in America.)

VI. *sect.* 6. For better collecting said duty on carriages every person who after 25th December 1777 shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, or chaise with two wheels, shall within three calendar months after 25th December 1777, or after he or she shall have or keep any such, by writing under his or her hand certify to collector of excise in some one of the districts, where he or she shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, chariot, berlin, calash, and chaise with four wheels, and chaise with two wheels, which he or she shall have or keep, (except hackney or stage and carriages kept by coachmakers for sale, and hackney and chaises with two wheels, kept by makers for sale) with the name of place and parish of residence or abode at the time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by respective collectors; and also entered or registered in an alphabetical book kept for that purpose, and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector or his clerk, shall be delivered, if required, without any fee or reward, to the person delivering such certificate, and a number shall be entered on each certificate so registered; and said collectors shall under their hands on or before 25th December in every year give a true list of all coaches, chariots, berlins, calashes and chaises with four and chaises with two wheels, from time to time returned to them respectively in such certificates, with the names of persons and abode mentioned in such certificates, to the persons appointed by commissioners of excise, or any three to collect and receive said duties; and such persons appointed by said commissioners or any three to collect and receive said duties shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district where the certificate entered, in same manner as revenue from fire-hearths is now by law levied, collected and received; and shall respectively sign and deliver acquittances without fee or reward, and keep duplicates thereof in a book for that purpose, as acquittances are given and kept for duty of fire-hearths, and shall respectively return the book containing the duplicates to such persons, and at the same time, and to be disposed of in same manner, as books containing duplicates of acquittances for said duty on fire-hearths are returned; and the duties aforesaid shall be paid in the respective districts, wherein said carriages entered or registered and in no other.

VII. *sect.* 7. If any person shall have or keep any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four or chaise with two wheels, chargeable with said duties not certified as aforesaid, every such person shall for such neglect forfeit twenty pounds, to be sued for, recovered, and levied, and applied in manner and form and by such ways and methods, as prescribed for forfeitures and penalties by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the Second, for settling of the excise or new impost according to book of rates.

VIII. *sect.* 8. Provided every person (except as before) having in keeping or possession any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four or chaise with

Carriages and residence certified in 3 months to excise collector.

certificates kept and registered, copies without fee,

numbered,

yearly list to collectors of the duty,

levied as hearth-money,

acquittances without fee,

duplicates kept and returned;

payment where registered

Not-certifying, 20l. as by 14 & 15 C: 2. cap. 8.

Possessor charged as owner.

Duties.

with two wheels, belonging to another, shall be charged with said duty in same manner as the owner or proprietor is or ought to be charged or chargeable by this act.

Duties levied paid to collectors of district, separate accounts into treasury,

IX. *sect.* 9. The persons impowered to levy said duty shall pay the same to the said collectors of the several districts, where said duties collected and raised; and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay the same into treasury, as other money received by them for use of his majesty.

4 wheeled carriages certified, no charge of duty on 2 wheeled, nor cabriolet or garden chair,

X. *sect.* 10. Provided nothing in this act shall extend to charge any person, who shall keep and certify to said collectors of excise any coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, with the said additional duty of ten shillings upon chaises with two wheels, nor to charge any cabriolet or garden chair, or to oblige such person to make any entry of any such chaises with two wheels, cabriolet, or garden chair.

Said duties above all other by 14 & 15 C. 2 c. 8 & 9.

XI. *sect.* 11. All additional and further additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, levied, collected, and paid over and above all other duties payable by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the Second, *for settling the excise or new impost according to book of rates*, or by one other act of fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the Second, *for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tunnage and other sums according to a book of rates*.

Fees received accounted for,

XII. *sect.* 12. The six-pence per pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer of this kingdom, upon issuing or payment of any money out of the afore said duties hereby granted, and herein after particularly mentioned, shall be received for the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the time afore said, and duly accounted for by him or them.

Drawback on export by subjects in 24. strangets in 12 months, on certificate of requisites performed,

XIII. *sect.* 13. Provided if the said wines or other goods and merchandizes before mentioned, upon which said additional and further additional duties are charged upon importation, shall after payment or security given be again exported by any merchant, subject of this realm, or any other his majesty's dominions, within twenty-four, or by merchant strangers within twelve, calendar months after importation, and due proof first made by certificate from the proper officer of due entry and payment of said duties, or security being given, and that all other requisites have been performed by law required where the duties of excise are to be repaid, by the act *for settling the excise or new impost according to book of rates*, the said additional and further additional duties shall without any delay or reward, if paid, be repaid or allowed unto such merchant so exporting within one month after demand; or if not paid, the security shall be vacated or discharged, as to so much as so exported; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

in a month after demand,

Duties on coffee, &c. to hemp and flax manufacture, on hides to raising flax-feed.

XIV. *sect.* 14. The additional rates and duties hereby granted on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, and all monies arising thereby, shall be paid to the trustees for the hempen and flaxen manufactures, to be applied to encourage and support said manufactures, and the trade thereof in this kingdom; and said additional duties on raw and untanned hides, and all money arising thereby, shall be paid to said trustees, to be applied towards encouraging raising flax-feed in this kingdom.

XV. *sect.*

Duties.

XV. *sect.* 15. All duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the term aforesaid, at the same time, in like manner, and by such ways and means, methods, rules and directions, under such penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers, as are appointed for duties in said act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the Second, *for settling the excise or new impost according the book of rates*, or by any other law now in force relating to revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually as if particularly expressed and enacted again in the body of this act, with like remedy of appeal for the party grieved, as by said act or any other law now in being relating to duties of excise, is provided: Raised as by 14 & 15 C. 2 c. 5 or other excise laws;

XVI. *sect.* 16. After the 25th December 1777 a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officers of the several sums arising from the aforesaid several aids, duties, and taxes; and the commissioners of revenue shall return their weekly abstracts from the collectors to the accountant-general, and the accountant-general shall return a separate account of the aforesaid sums to vice-treasurers or deputies; and every collector or receiver do take a separate receipt for the same when paid into treasury; which receipt the vice-treasurers or deputies are required to give accordingly. with like appeal.
Separate accounts kept and returned; weekly abstracts, and separate receipts.

XVII. *sect.* 17. The several sums after mentioned be paid out of the aforesaid additional duties and aids to the persons and for purposes after mentioned; four thousand pounds to the speaker, to enable him to maintain the state and dignity of his office; two thousand pounds *per annum* for two years from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusively, to the trustees for flaxen and hempen manufactures, to encourage raising sufficient quantities of hemp and flax; and also further two thousand pounds *per annum* for two years from 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusively, to said trustees for encouragement of said manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and said several sums so granted to said trustees be discharged from payment of six-pence per pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer; five hundred pounds to Agmondisham Vesey, accomptant-general, for his expence and trouble in preparing and stating the publick accounts laid before the house of commons this session; three hundred pounds to Henry Gore, for his expence and trouble in preparing and making out the account of imports and exports for two years ended the 25th March 1777, pursuant to order of the house; five hundred pounds to Henry Alcock and Shapland Carew, clerks of the house of commons, for their attendance and service; three hundred pounds to Benjamin Higgins, one thousand pounds to Dixie Coddington, serjeant at arms; three hundred and fifty pounds to George Melvin and George Frederick Winstanley; one hundred and twelve pounds to Abraham Bradley, for printing the publick accounts; fifty pounds to Hulton Bradley, for delivering the votes to the members; one hundred pounds to James McCowan and Henry Holmes, door-keepers; two hundred pounds to the speaker, to be divided amongst the back-door-keepers and messengers (being thirteen in number) as he shall direct; fifty pounds to G. Fred. Winstanley, for extraordinary trouble during attendance on the committee of accounts; two hundred pounds to Mr. John Wetherall, assistant-examinator of customs, for extraordinary trouble in making up the several accounts by him laid before the house, and attending this session; three hundred pounds to William Horton, William Wetherall, H. and

Duties.

and Paul Le Bas, examiners of corn premiums, on account of the great increase of their trouble in examining and keeping accounts of said premiums, and for expence in payment of clerks in two years ending at Lady-day 1777; one hundred pounds to Mr. Henry Smyth, deputy-paymaster of the corn premiums, for his extraordinary trouble and expence in preparing the accounts for two years ending Midsummer 1777; one thousand two hundred pounds to Sir Roger Palmer, bart. in consideration of his extraordinary attendance, care, and expence in the office of paymaster of corn premiums; one hundred pounds to the reverend Anthony Sterling, for the trouble and expence of his late father in preparing copies, superintending the printing, and making an index to the proceedings of the session of 1775, being the seventeenth volume of the journals; three hundred pounds to the speaker, to be distributed as he shall think fit amongst the clerks; twelve thousand five hundred pounds to the Incorporated Society, towards supporting the protestant charter-schools; ten thousand pounds to Dublin Society, for improvement of husbandry and other useful arts, and to enable them to continue premiums; eight thousand pounds to governors of the foundling-hospital and workhouse, to discharge the debts contracted for use of that charity, and their necessary expences; two hundred and fifty pounds to George Melvin, one of the committee clerks; one hundred pounds to Benjamin Higgins, clerk-assistant; two thousand nine hundred and forty-six pounds to the governors of Saint Patrick's hospital; six thousand pounds to the board of first-fruits, for building new and rebuilding old churches in such parishes as no divine publick service has been performed in for twenty years past; two hundred pounds to Mr. James Magee for his services to the publick in the brewing trade; one thousand five hundred pounds to trustees of the circular road, to be expended towards compleating said road; one thousand seven hundred and five pounds to Daniel De Lacherois and Robert Kyle, for repairing the pier and improving the harbour of Donaghadee, to be accounted for to parliament; one thousand five hundred pounds to the Hibernian Marine Society; five hundred pounds to doctor Achmet, towards supporting the Dublin baths for use of the poor; three thousand pounds to the lord chancellor and chief judges for carrying on the building offices for publick records; four thousand pounds to the corporation for relief of the poor in city of Dublin, for two years from 25th December 1777 to the 25th December 1779 inclusive, in aid of the charitable contributions; one thousand two hundred and thirty-five pounds fifteen shillings to the chancellor and chief judges for finishing the four-court marthalsea; five hundred pounds to Roger Hall, Robert Ross, and Isaac Corry, towards compleating the wet dock and piers at Warren's-point in the bay of Carlingford, to be accounted for to parliament; one thousand five hundred pounds to the lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons and citizens of Dublin towards carrying on the ballast-office wall; five thousand pounds to the commissioners for making wide and convenient passages through Dublin, to be expended in widening that part of the approach from his majesty's castle to the parliament-house, between the Castle-gate and George's-lane, to be accounted for to parliament; one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pounds one shilling and six-pence to Mary Hay, widow and executrix of David Hay, assignee of the late Boulter Grierson, being the cost of printing and binding eighty-six sets of the Statutes at large in nine volumes, delivered to members of the house of commons; three hundred pounds to Richard Uniacke,

Hugh

Duties.

Hugh Swayne, and Jeremiah Merrick, Peter Hennis, and John Briscoe, or any three of them, towards perfecting the pier to the northwards of the harbour of Youghall, to be accounted for to parliament; one thousand pounds to the lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, towards building the New Gaol; three hundred pounds to George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, to publish their drawings of the roads of Ireland; three thousand and twenty-three pounds ten shillings to Abraham Bradley, the cost of seventy-nine sets of the journals in thirteen volumes, and the appendix and Index, delivered to seventy-nine members who had not before received them, and for printing and binding five hundred of the seventeenth volume of said journals pursuant to orders; one thousand pounds to trustees for improvement of Cork harbour, towards carrying on said work, to be accounted to parliament; one thousand five hundred pounds to governors of the Hibernian school; all which sums are to be paid by vice-treasurer or receivers-general without any further or other warrant.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* After 25th December 1777, the several sums granted by this or any other act now in force, and appropriated to encourage raising sufficient quantities of flax and hemp, and the hempen and flaxen manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, shall be applied to such purposes only, and no other; and a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officer of the application, and laid before parliament.

XIX. *sect. 19.* The tax of one shilling per barrel on all herrings imported be paid to the Dublin Society, to be applied to encouragement of the fisheries in the north-west parts of this kingdom.

XX. *sect. 20.* Provided in case any herrings, so imported, shall be exported within nine calendar months after, the duties on such importation shall be repaid to and drawn back by the exporter.

XXI. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 4. sect. 1.* As a further supply to support expences of government, after 25th December 1777 until 25th December 1779 inclusive, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid the several rates and additional duties after mentioned; one shilling per hundred weight upon all flour, meal, bread, and biscuit, except of the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, imported; two shillings per barrel upon all wheat, except produce of Great Britain, imported, unless the middle price of wheat at the port, where imported, exceed twenty-three shillings English per barrel at the time of such importation; the said price ascertained as by an act twenty-ninth of George the second, *for further encouragement of tillage.*

XXII. *sect. 2.* All additional duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid at same time, manner, ways, means, and methods, and under such penalties and forfeitures, and powers as appointed by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling of the excise or new impost according to the book of rates*, or by any other law now in force relating to revenue of excise, as fully and effectually as if particularly mentioned again in this present act, with like remedy of appeal to the party grieved, as by said act, or any other law now in being relating to duties of excise.

XXIII. *sect. 3.* Neither the six-pence per pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to nor deducted or received by vice-treasurers, receiver, or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer, for or on account of issuing

Money for hemp and flax manufacture applied to no other purpose, a separate account, laid before parliament.

The 1s. per barrel on herrings to Dublin Society for North-west fisheries. Drawback on export of herrings in nine months.

Additional duties to 25 Dec. 1779; 1s. per C. meal, flour, bread, biscuit, except British imported; wheat, except British, 2s. per barrel, unless middle price where imported above 22s. per barrel, as by 29 G. 2. c. 9.

Raised as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. or other excise law;

like appeal;

No fees:

Duties.

or payment of any money arising by or received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or any payment in pursuance of this act.

From 24 Aug. 1778,
to 25 Dec 1779,
duties on export to
plantations in Ame-
rica or West-Indies,
or settlement on
African coast ;

the articles and du-
ties charged on ex-
port ;

in lieu of all duties
and customs now
payable on export.

XXIV. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 41. sect. 1.* Whereas it is deemed rea-
sonable and for advancement of trade, that all goods and merchandize, the
manufacture of this kingdom, to be exported directly to the British plantations
in America, or West-Indies, or any settlements belonging to Great-Britain on
Coast of Africa, should stand chargeable with, and pay duties and taxes, to
as great an amount as goods and merchandize of the same denomination and
quality, exported from Great-Britain to such places now stand chargeable with,
whether the said charges be on importation of the materials, of which said
goods are made, or by duties on exportation of the same, or by inland excise,
not drawn back or compensated for by bounties : after 24th of August 1778,
and until 25th December 1779 inclusive, and no longer, there shall be raised,
levied, granted, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors,
upon exportation of the several articles following from this kingdom to any of
the places aforesaid, during the time aforesaid, the several rates, duties, and
impositions after mentioned ; for every ton of bar-iron two pounds ten shil-
lings, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity ; every ton of
split, rolled, plated, or tinned iron, and of manufactured iron wares, three
pounds three shillings and eleven pence, and so in proportion ; every hundred
weight of hides, calves skins, and kips skins, tanned or tawed, and not dressed
in oil ; and of sheep skins tanned for glovers, or basil, six shillings one penny,
and two-thirds ; every hundred weight of hides dressed in oil, one pound one
shilling and three pence two-thirds ; every hundred weight of sheep skins,
tawed, and not tanned or dressed in oil, five shillings and three pence half-
penny ; every hundred weight of sheep skins tanned for roans, and not
dressed in oil, seven shillings and nine-pence ten-twelfths ; every hundred
weight of sheep skins dressed in oil, eleven shillings and two-pence four
twelfths ; every hundred weight of calves skins, dressed in oil, one pound
eight shillings and one halfpenny ; every dozen of vellum, three shillings and
three-pence ; of parchment, one shilling and seven pence halfpenny ; upon
all kid's hair a duty after the rate of one shilling for every twenty shillings
value thereof, as valued on oath of exporter, and so in proportion for any
greater or lesser quantities exported as aforesaid ; the said several duties to be
in lieu and full satisfaction of all duties and customs now payable to his ma-
jesty upon exportation of said several articles respectively ; also for and upon
every hundred weight of soap an additional duty of one shilling and sixpence ;
upon every ton of Lapis Caliminaris, the produce of this kingdom, an addi-
tional duty of two shillings and two pence ; upon all lamb-skins, an additional
duty after the rate of one shilling and ten pence halfpenny for every hundred
and twenty skins ; every hundred weight of lamb-skins, tawed and not tanned
or dressed in oil, a further additional duty of four shillings and two-pence half-
penny ; every hundred weight tanned for glovers or basil a further additional
duty of five shillings and two-thirds of a penny ; every hundred dressed in
oil, a further additional duty of ten shillings and one penny, and one-third
of a penny ; upon all goat-skins tawed, an additional duty after the rate of
eleven shillings and eight pence for every one hundred and twenty skins ;
upon every pound weight of goat-skins tanned with sumack to resemble
Spanish leather, an additional duty of four pence and four-twelfths of a penny ;
all

Duties.

all pelts, an additional duty after the rate of two shillings and nine pence four-twelfths for every hundred pelts; and for and upon all pieces or parts of skins tawed or tanned, and not dressed in oil, a duty after the rate of two shillings for every twenty shillings value; upon all dressed in oil, after the rate of one shilling value thereof; upon every hundred weight of pieces or parts of skins dressed in oil, a further duty of six shillings and two-pence two-thirds; upon every pound weight of grey rabbit-fur or coney-hair, an additional duty of one penny and nine-twentieths; all black coney-skins, with or without silver hair, an additional duty after the rate of one shilling and six-pence eight-twentieths for every hundred and twenty skins.

XXV. *sect. 2.* For avoiding all doubts and controversies, by tanned hides or skins, or by tanned pieces of hides or skins, are meant only such as are tanned in woofe, made of the bark of trees or sumack, or whereof the principal ingredients shall be such bark or sumack; and by hides and skins, or pieces of hides and skins, dressed in oil, are meant such, as are made into leather in oil, or with any liquor or materials, whereof the chiefeft ingredients shall be oil; and by tawed hides or skins, or pieces, are meant such as are dressed or made into leather in allum and salt or meal, or other ingredients properly used by tawers of white leather.

Meaning of tanned hides or skins, with bark or sumack; of those dressed in oil; or tawed.

XXVI. *sect. 3.* Whereas the duties upon exportation of iron, iron-ware, hides, calf-skins, kip-skins, sheep-skins, vellum, parchment, and kids-hair, in lieu whereof the duties before mentioned are imposed, now constitute a part of hereditary revenue; so much of the produce of the several rates, duties, and impositions to be raised, levied, granted, collected, and paid by virtue of this act upon said last mentioned articles, as the duties now payable thereon would have amounted to, in case they had continued to be levied upon exportation of said articles, shall be placed to account of hereditary revenue, and a separate and distinct account kept by proper officers of such amount upon all aforesaid articles so exported.

So much of said duties on certain articles, as the duties now payable would have amounted to, if continued, placed to hereditary revenue, and distinct account kept.

XXVII. *sect. 4.* The several duties, rates, and impositions hereby granted, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid during the term aforesaid, at same time, manner, ways, means, and methods, rules and directions, penalties, forfeitures, and such powers, as appointed for the duties by an act 14th and 15th of Charles the Second, for settling of the excise or new impost according to book of rates, or by any other law now in force, relating to the revenue of excise, as fully and effectually to all intents, as if particularly mentioned in this act, with like remedy of appeal, as by said act of excise, or any other law or laws now in being relating to duties of excise, is provided.

Levied as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8, or other excise laws, with like appeal.

XXVIII. *sect. 5.* The six-pence per pound, and all other fees payable to vice-treasurers, pay-master or receiver-general, upon issuing or payment of any sums out of the aids before particularly mentioned, shall be received for use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, and duly accounted for as a further additional aid hereby granted for further support of government.

Fees accounted for as a further aid.

XXIX. *Stat 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 42. sect. 1.* Whereas it is deemed reasonable and for advancement of trade and encouragement of manufacture, that all goods and merchandize, product or manufacture of this kingdom, which may by law be exported directly to any British plantations in America, or West-Indies, or any settlements belonging to Great-Britain on coast of Africa, should stand chargeable with and pay duties to same amount and no more,

Duties.

more, and be exported thither upon same terms in respect of duties, as goods and merchandize of same denomination and quality, product or manufacture of Great-Britain, exported thence to any of said places, are now subject to, or stand chargeable with, except as is herein after excepted : and whereas no subsidy or duty is now payable in Great-Britain on any goods or merchandize, product or manufacture of Great-Britain, upon being exported to any of said places, except upon allum, lead, lead-ore, tin, leather tanned, copperas, coals, wool cards, white woollen cloths, Lapis Calaminaris, skins of all sorts, glew, cony-hair or wool, hares wool, hair of all sorts, horses, and litharge of lead ; after 24th August 1778, and until 25th December 1779 inclusive, the several customs, subsidies, and all other Duties whatsoever, payable to his majesty, his heirs and successors, by any law now in force upon exportation of any goods or merchandizes, product or manufacture of this kingdom, shall cease, determine, and be no longer due or payable for so much of said goods and merchandizes, as shall during said time be exported directly from this kingdom to any British plantations in America, or West-Indies, or any settlements belonging to Great-Britain on the coast of Africa, except the several goods and merchandize of same denomination and quality as those herein before mentioned, whereon the subsidy or duty payable in Great-Britain upon their export thence to any of said places is still payable, that is, allum, lead, lead-ore, tin, leather tanned, copperas, coals, wool-cards, white woollen cloth, Lapis Calaminaris, skins of all sorts, glew, cony-hair or wool, hares wool, hair of all sorts, horses, and litharge of lead, and also except ambergrease, ashes, bacon, beef, bones not manufactured, candles, butter, live cattle of all sorts, cheese, dye-stuff of all sorts, furs of all kinds, greaves, grease, guts, hogs-lard, hoops, hops, horns, or tips of horns not manufactured, kelp, linen rags and threads, linen yarn, oaker, ores of all sorts, pork, provisions of all sorts except fish, corn, meal, malt, flour and grain of all sorts, when the prices thereof exceed those, on or below which a bounty is payable on export by any law or laws now in force, rape cakes, threads or points of leather, soap, soapers-waste, staves, tallow, tongues, tin unwrought, weld, wax, and woad.

From 24 Aug. 1778, to 25 Dec. 1779, all duties on export of product or manufactures of this kingdom, shall cease for so much as exported directly to plantations or settlements on African coast, except whereon duty in Great-Britain on export to said places still payable ;

and also except as herein.

Product of this kingdom, save as excepted, exported thereto without duty ;

on due entry where exported,

and shipped by the officer, and exporter's oath of being Irish,

and bond to land there, danger and capture excepted ;

re-delivered on certificate in 18 months

XXX. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for any persons during time afore said to export to any of said places all such goods and merchandize, product or manufacture of this kingdom, as may now be lawfully exported thereto, without paying any subsidy or other duty whatsoever, other than for the goods or merchandize herein before particularly enumerated and excepted ; so as due entry first made at the custom-house of the port where exported, in same manner, and expressing quantities and qualities of the respective goods, as used and practised in respect of any goods exported before this act, and so as the same be shipped by the proper officer, and so as exporter first make oath before customer, comptroller, or collector of such port (which oath he is required to administer) that said goods are of Irish manufacture or product, and also give sufficient security by bond, in penalty of value of the goods, (which security any such officer is impowered to take) in the name, and to use of his majesty, his heirs and successors conditioned that said goods shall be landed in one of British plantations in America, or West-Indies, or one of the settlements belonging to Great-Britain on coast of Africa, danger of seas and capture by an enemy only excepted, and upon certificate brought to such officer within eighteen months under hand of the proper officer

Duties.

officer of customs at the port where landed in the British plantations or West-Indies, or settlement on Coast of Africa, or of two known merchants, then being at such port, or of governor or person presiding at such settlement, importing that such goods or merchandizes were there landed, and testifying the landing, or upon proof upon oath, (administered as aforesaid) by one credible witness, that such goods were there landed, or perished at sea, or taken by the enemy, (the examination and proof thereof being left to collector or other officer) the said bond shall be delivered to exporter or his order to be cancelled without fee or reward; and on failure of any of said requisites the said goods liable to payment of said duties, as if this act not made.

of landing by officer,
2 merchants, or go-
vernor, or proof on
oath,

otherwise liable to
duties.

XXXI. *sect. 3.* Whereas several allowances are given in Great-Britain upon exportation to any of said places of British manufactures, particularly of silk or silk mixed, in nature of a drawback of or compensation for the high duties payable there on importation of raw and thrown silk: and high duties are likewise payable in this kingdom upon importation of raw and thrown silk, and it seems just and reasonable, allowances of the same nature should be given upon exportation from hence to any of said places of any manufacture of silk, or silk mixed with other material than wool or cotton, bearing such proportion to allowances in Great-Britain upon like articles as duties upon importation of raw and thrown silk here bear to duties in Great-Britain, upon importation of raw and thrown silk; the several allowances or sums hereafter expressed, shall be paid to any persons, who between 24th August 1778 and 25th December 1779, really and truly export to any places aforesaid by way of merchandize any commodities manufacture of this kingdom after particularly specified, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, (that is) for all ribbands and stuffs made in Ireland of silk only, exported as aforesaid, one shilling and seven pence for every pound weight Avoirdupois; for all silks and ribbands of silk mixed with gold or silver two shillings and three halfpence for every pound weight Avoirdupois; for all silk stockings, silk gloves, silk fringes, silk laces, stitching or sewing silk, eight pence for every pound weight Avoirdupois; for all stuffs of silk mixed with any other material than wool or cotton sixpence farthing for every pound weight Avoirdupois; for all wrought or manufactured gold or silver plate made in Ireland and exported as aforesaid sixpence for every ounce Troy weight; which several allowances for each species of silk manufacture, or of silk mixed and wrought, or manufactured gold or silver thread, shall be paid and answered by the collector or officer of the port from whence exported, upon demand without taking fee or reward, on oath made by exporter before such collector or officer (which oath he is required to administer) that said goods are of Irish manufacture, and exported, or intended to be, to some of British plantations in America, or West-Indies, or settlements belonging to Great-Britain on coast of Africa, and not re-landed, or intended to be, in any part of Ireland; and on exporter likewise giving sufficient security and bond to the collector or officer (which security any such officer is empowered to take) in the name, and to use of his majesty, his heirs and successors by bond, in penalty of the value of the goods, conditioned that said goods shall not be re-landed, but landed in some of the British plantations in America or West-Indies, or settlements on coast of Africa, danger of seas and capture by an enemy only excepted; and upon a like certificate as before mentioned being delivered to the collector, upon such proof made before collector

In proportion to
drawback in Great-
Britain for the high
duties on raw and
thrown silk;
an allowance to ex-
porters of Irish ma-
nufacture;

the manufactures;
of Irish silks or mix-
ed, &c.

allowance paid by
collector on export-
er's oath of being
Irish, intended to be
exported to said
places, and not re-
landed;

and bond to the
value;

re-delivered to ex-
porter on like certi-
ficate and proof.

Duties.

collector or officer as before provided, every such bond shall be delivered to exporter or order to be cancelled without fee or reward.

Allowance on silks
paid out of duties
not appropriated ;

on plate out of du-
ties for the inland
navigation,

Package after entry
may be opened and
examined,

if right entered,
repacked at officer's
charge, allowed to
him ;

if wrong entered,
seized,
forfeited with the
value ;

as by 14 & 15 C. 2.
c. 8. or other acts.

No allowance, if
only mixed with
gold or silver at the
edges ;
nor unless 2-3ds of
the-threads of the
warp all silk ;
or so mixed as to be
apparent to officer ;
value of the silk
double the allow-
ance ;

proof on exporter
or owner.

Forfeiture on re-
landing or unship-
ping, unless distress.

British (except
woollen and glass)
or foreign certificate
goods imported
from Great Britain,
exported after duties

XXXII. *sect. 4.* Said allowances upon silk manufacture, and of silk mixed, shall be paid by the collector or officer out of any monies in his hands at the time arising out of any of the customs, excise, or additional duties not appropriated ; and the money so paid shall be accepted of in his account as so much paid to his majesty, and he shall be discharged thereof accordingly ; and said allowance upon wrought or manufactured gold or silver plate shall be paid out of the monies arising from the duties for use of the corporation for promoting and carrying on inland navigation, and shall be accounted for and charged as paid for and on account of said corporation.

XXXIII. *sect. 5.* It shall be lawful for any searcher or proper officer of customs, after entry of any of said goods, and before or after shipping, to open and strictly examine every bale, truss, chest, or other package, to see if the goods are right entered ; and if on such examination the goods found to be right entered, the officer shall at his charge cause the same to be re-packed to satisfaction of exporter ; which charge shall be allowed to said officer by the commissioners of revenue, if they think it reasonable ; but in case said officer shall find said goods, or any part, entered under a wrong denomination, or otherwise wrongfully, whereby his majesty would have been defrauded in the allowance on exportation, contrary to true intent and meaning hereof, all such goods so wrong entered shall be seized, and the same as likewise the value forfeited, and prosecuted, sued for, levied, and applied, as prescribed for recovery of penalties by fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the second, *for settling of the excise, or new impost, according to the book of rates ;* or by any other act or acts now in force.

XXXIV. *sect. 6.* Provided said allowances shall not be demanded or made for any of said manufactures of silk mixed with gold and silver, where only so mixed at the edges or ends of the pieces ; nor for any manufactures of silk mixed with other materials, unless two-thirds at least of the ends or threads of the warp (by which is meant the length of the piece) be either all silk, or mixed or twisted with silk in the warp, so as that such silk be obvious and apparent to view of the officer of customs, or unless the silk therein used shall be double the value at least of the allowance intended to be obtained upon exportation ; and if any dispute arise concerning any of said manufactures, whether made in Ireland, or touching quality of the goods, the *onus probandi* shall lie on exporter, claimer, or owner, and not on the officer.

XXXV. *sect. 7.* If any of said stuffs or manufactures shipped to be exported, and for which an allowance is hereby made, and shall have been paid, shall be re-landed or unshipped in any part of Ireland, unless in case of distress to save the goods from perishing, in which case they shall be reshipped, or the allowance repaid, the said goods over and above penalty of the bond, and also of treble the value of said goods, shall be forfeited, and they together with said penalties shall be sued for, recovered, and applied in manner before mentioned for recovery of the forfeiture afore-mentioned.

XXXVI. *sect. 8.* If any goods or commodities of growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain, legally imported thence (wool and woollen manufacture in all its branches, and glass excepted) or if any foreign certificate goods legally imported from Great Britain shall, after payment of duties, charged and payable upon importation thereof, be again exported to

any

Dublin.

any British plantations in America or West Indies, or settlements belonging to Great Britain on coast of Africa, by any merchant subject of this realm, or any other part of his majesty's dominions, within twenty-four calendar months, or by any merchant stranger within twelve, after importation thereof, and if due proof be made by certificate from the proper officer of due entry and payment of said duties, and that all other requisites have been performed, by law required in cases where the moiety of the subsidy inwards is to be repaid by an act fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the second, *for settling subsidy of poundage, and granting tonnage, upon merchandizes imported and exported according to a book of rates*, and where the duties of import excise are to be repaid by the act fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the second, *for the settling of the excise, or new impost, according to the book of rates*; then the whole of the subsidy inwards, and the whole of the duties of import excise, and all other duties paid upon importation, shall without delay or reward be repaid and allowed to such merchant so exporting to any of said places during the time aforesaid, within one month after demand; and if any dispute arise concerning any of said goods or merchandize, whether they be of growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain, the *onus probandi* shall be on exporter or person claiming drawback.

XXXVI. *sect. 9.* Proper officers shall keep a separate and distinct account of the drawbacks and allowances by this act, and also of the duties that would have been payable on exportation of such articles, in case the several duties now payable thereon, and which are hereby enacted to cease and determine, had continued, in order that compensation may be made to hereditary revenue for any loss, it may sustain by means of the drawbacks proposed to be given, or allowances made, or duties taken off by this act, upon any exports to British plantations in America or West-Indies, or settlements on coast of Africa.

Fish.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 30.* After first September 1778, during this act, no duty whatsoever shall be paid for any fish cured in this kingdom upon exportation thereof.

II. *sect. 31.* After 24th June 1779, during this act, no drawback of any duties allowed upon exportation of fish imported.

III. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 18. sect. 1.* Whereas a valuable whale-fishery has lately been discovered southward of forty-four degrees north, and the commons in parliament on 26th March 1776 did come to several resolutions, viz. that the extension of the whale-fishery was highly deserving encouragement; that the most effectual means would be by bounties upon ships employed to southward of the limits, in which the whale-fishery at present encouraged, granted for a number of years certain, and payable in proportion to their tonnage; that an address should be presented to grant a bounty of forty shillings per ton; that your commons would make good the same: after first of August next, in lieu and stead of bounties granted by his majesty, the bounties after mentioned shall be paid and allowed under the several rules and restrictions expressed; every British or Irish ship or vessel, that shall within the time limited by this act proceed from any

paid, to said places by subjects in 24. strangers in 12 months, on officer's certificate and all requisites by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. & 9. drawback of the whole subsidy inwards, and the whole import excise and other duties;

Distinct accounts kept of drawbacks and of duties ceased, to compensate hereditary revenue.

No duty on fish cured here exported.

No drawback on export of fish imported.

Recital.
Bounties in lieu of those granted.
British or Irish ships from Irish port on any

Fish.

whale fishery to south of 44 degrees N. the captain and 3-4ths British, first visited by revenue officer,

tonnage admeasured and certified,

certificate of number of men, provisions, harpooners, &c.

the names inserted,

and oath of owners and master to proceed forthwith so manned and accoutred to southward of 44 degrees N. to take whales, &c. and no other design and import to such a place in Ireland,

and bond with 2 sureties equal to treble the bounty,

bond in force three years,

3 commissioners may licence to proceed on voyage.

Ships 200 tons to have 40 lines of 120 fathoms, 40 harpoons, 4 boats, 6 men each, 6 months provisions,

larger ships an increase,

an apprentice for 3 years every 50 ton.

Officers immediately on return to view ship and lading,

any port of Ireland on the whale-fishery to any seas wherein the whale-fishery usually carried on south of latitude forty-four degrees north, manned and navigated by crews whereof the captain or master and three-fourths at least of the mariners British subjects, shall before she proceed on such voyage or be intitled to benefit of this act be visited by proper officer or officers of revenues belonging to such port, who shall examine into such ship or vessel, and take account of the tonnage by admeasurement, and certify such visitation, examination, and admeasurement, to chief commissioners of revenues; and if it appear by certificate of such officers, that she hath on board such a number of men, provisions, boats, fishing-lines, and instruments to be used in such fishing, as after mentioned, strongly built, and otherwise a proper ship for such voyage and fishery, and hath on board among her crew a sufficient number of harpooners, steersmen, line-managers, before employed in such voyages (the names of such persons in such certificate); and if it further appear by oath of one or more owners, and of the master or chief officer of such ship, at the foot of such certificate, and made before collector or comptroller of such port (who are required to administer) that it is really and truly their firm purpose and determined resolution, that such ship shall, as soon as licence granted, forthwith proceed, so manned, furnished, and accoutred, on a voyage to the southward of forty-four degrees north in such seas as in such oath expressed, and there in the then approaching season to use the utmost endeavour of themselves and ship's company to take whales, or other creatures living in the sea, and on no other design or view of profit in such voyage, and to import the whale-fins, oil, and blubber into this kingdom (naming the port to which it is their intention to return); and if the master after such certificate and oath do also become bound with two sufficient sureties unto his majesty, in penalty of such sum as equal to treble the bounty intended by this act, (which bond said collector, with approbation of comptroller is required to take, and is to be in force for three years against the master and sureties) for faithful dealing of said master and ship's company, in regard to said ship and voyage, it shall be lawful for any three or more of chief commissioners of revenue, on receiving such certificates and oaths, and being certified by collector and comptroller of such port, that sufficient security hath been given as aforesaid, to give and grant, and they are required to give and grant, to master and owners of such ships full licence and authority to proceed on such voyage.

IV. *sect. 2.* To prevent disputes whether a ship properly qualified and fitted out; every ship of the burthen of two hundred tons designed for this fishery shall have on board forty fishing-lines of one hundred and twenty fathom each, forty harpoon irons, four boats with six men including a harpooner, a steersman, and a line-manager to each boat, making in the whole twenty four men, besides the master and surgeon, with six months provisions at least for such number; and every ship of larger burthen an increase of six men, one boat, ten such lines, and ten harpoon irons more for every fifty tons above said two hundred tons, together with provisions in proportion; and every ship so employed in said fishery shall have on board an apprentice indentured three years at least, for every fifty tons burthen, which shall be accounted as one of the number of men required on board such ship.

V. *sect. 3.* On return to the port to which the master and mate declared on oath their intention to return, the proper officers of revenue shall immediately

Fish.

ly. repair on board, and view the condition of ship and lading, and certify the and certify, same with their observations, as also the real tonnage; and take account or with tonnage, and schedule of names of master, mate, and persons aboard, distinguishing har- persons names in pooners and persons more immediately employed in fishery, and certify the schedule; same; and the master and mate shall make oath before collector and comp- oath by master and troller on the back of or annexed to the licence granted as aforesaid, (which mate upon or annex- they are then to deliver up) that they did in pursuance thereof, mentioning ed to licence; the day of departure, proceed on a voyage directly to the places aforesaid, and have not since been on any other, or pursued any other design or view of profit; and did there (mentioning time of their stay on those seas) use the utmost endeavour of themselves and ship's company to take whales and other creatures living in those seas, and all the whale-fins, oyl and blubber imported, if any in such ship, was really and *bona fide* caught and taken in said seas by the crew of such ship only, or with assistance of the crew of some other Bri- the whole transmit- tish or Irish ship, licensed for that voyage, pursuant to this act; all which ted to commissioners; schedule, certificate, licence and oath shall be transmitted by collector and bounty paid to master or owners by Dublin comptroller of such port to chief commissioners of revenues in Dublin, and collector by admea- such commissioners fully satisfied of faithful dealings of the master, and per- surement certified; sons employed with respect to such voyage and fishery, shall on demand cause payment to the master or owners, or assigns, by collector of Dublin, the bounty or premium following, according to admeasurement of such ship, duly certified, for every such ship on said fishery, from 1st August next, to from 1st Aug. next to 1st Aug. 1784, forty shillings *per* ton, and from 1st August 1784 to 1st 40s. *per* ton. August 1790, thirty shillings *per* ton. to 1 Aug. 1790, 30s.

VI. *sect.* 4. Provided no persons allowed the bounty for any ship, which shall proceed upon said whale fishery from any port of this kingdom, after 1st August next, unless such ship shall sail, when surveyed and cleared, directly on her intended fishery, on or before 1st October following, and continue with her crew in said seas diligently endeavouring to catch whales or other creatures living in those seas, and shall not depart thence before 1st of March following, unless laden with blubber and fins of one whale caught by the crew, or with assistance of the crew of such other licensed ship before that time, or forced by unavoidable accident or necessity to depart sooner from those seas; which shall be verified on oaths of master and mate upon her re- To sail by 1 Oct. and continue there till 1 Mar. turn before the collector and comptroller of customs, at the port where she unless laden with blubber and fins of one whale caught, or forced to depart sooner; shall arrive, who shall transmit the same, with the schedule, licence, and other verified on oaths transmitted with do- documents required, to chief commissioners of revenues. cuments.

VII. *sect.* 5. Commissioners of revenues shall at beginning of every session lay before both houses an account in writing of number of ships employed in Like bounty for ships Commissioners to certify both houses at beginning every ses- whale fishery, with respective names and burthens, from whence fitted out, sion; number of ships, &c. and at what port discharged, and what quantity of oyl or whale-fins each imported.

VIII. *sect.* 6. Owners of ships under two hundred tons, employed in said fishery, and provided with sailors, boats, lines, and harpoons, in same pro- under 200 tons by admeasurement. portion to the number of tons as is provided for ships of two hundred tons and upwards, and who have otherwise conformed in all respects to directions prescribed to owners of ships of two hundred tons, intitled to said bounty ac- cording to admeasurement of such ships.

IX. *sect.* 7. Provided no ship employed in said fishery, although above if above 400. no four hundred tons, intitled to a larger bounty than a ship of four hundred larger bounty. tons would be.

Fish.

Not obliged to fit
out otherwise than
as of 400 tons.

X. *sect.* 8. Provided nothing herein shall oblige the owner of any ship above four hundred tons, in order to intitle to said bounty, to fit out, equip, and mann any such ship, otherwise than as a ship of four hundred tons only, as by this act required to be fitted out, equipped, and manned.

XI. *sect.* 9. Owners of any ship employed or designed to be employed in said fishery, to insure the bounty which such owners would be intitled to, upon return of such ship to the port to which the master and mate have declared upon oath their intention to return, and on performance of all other matters, directed and appointed by this act for obtaining said bounty.

None (not qualified)
to keep or use net,
engine, &c. (angling
excepted) save ma-
kers or sellers, and
river owners ;

Owners of river or
fishery and those ap-
pointed may seize
and keep the same ;

where fishing with-
out consent under
hand ;

houses, &c. of those
prohibited searched
by day on warrant ;

engines, &c. seized,
kept, or destroyed.

To take or destroy
without licence any
fish in pond, pool,
canal, or stew,
wherein no property,
on 1 witness before
a justice on oath ;
penalty not under 5l.
nor above 10l.

to informer or other
as owner chuses,
by distress and sale,
or imprisoned not
above 6 nor under
3 months.

Fishing by night with
lights, engines, &c.
(save rods and lines)

not above 5l. nor un-
der 2l.

XII. *Stat.* 17 & 18 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 19. *sect.* 1. After 24th June 1778, no persons whatsoever not qualified, except as herein mentioned, shall have, keep, or use any net, leape, pische, gaff, spear, or lyfter, or other engine, boat or curragh, (angling rods with lines and hooks excepted) other than makers or sellers thereof, and owners of rivers, or parts of rivers, for the time being ; and it shall be lawful for any owner of any river or fishery, or of part, and every person by owners appointed, to seize, detain, and keep to their own use every such cott, boat, curragh or float, nett, leape, pische, gaff, spear, or lyfter, and other engine for catching fish, except as before, which they shall find used or laid, or in custody or possession of any persons whatsoever not qualified as herein mentioned, fishing in any river, or inland fishery, lake, or inland water whatsoever, without the consent of owners under their hand, and for any persons whatsoever, authorized by warrant under hand and seal of any justice of peace of the same county, or county of city or town, in day-time to search houses, out-houses, or other places of any person hereby prohibited to have, keep, or use the same, as shall be suspected to have or keep in possession or custody any boat or curragh, net, leape, pische, gaff, spear, or lyfter, or other engine, except as before, and the same and every or any of them to seize, detain, and keep, to their own use, or otherwise to cut in pieces and destroy as things by this law prohibited to be kept by persons of their condition.

XIII. *sect.* 2. If any persons after 24th June 1778, kill, take, or destroy, any carp, tench, bream, roach, perch, eel, pike, trout, cray-fish, or any other fish, in or out of any pond, pool, canal, or stew, wherein kept, and wherein they have no property, without consent or licence of owners, and thereof convicted on oath of one credible witness before one justice of the county or jurisdiction where the fact committed, shall forfeit for every such offence not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds, at discretion of such justice ; which forfeiture shall go to informer, prosecutor, or other persons, as the owner of such pond or stew shall choose, levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such person offending by warrant of such justice ; and for want of such distress offender committed to county gaol without bail or mainprize not exceeding six nor less than three calendar months, as his committal by such justices shall specify.

XIV. *sect.* 3. Any person whatsoever, convicted on oath of one credible witness before any justice of peace of the county or jurisdiction where offence committed, of fishing by night with lights, or boats, curraghs, cotts, or floats, with spears, nets, snares, gins, or any engine whatsoever, (except rods and lines) shall forfeit not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds, at discretion of such justice, to be levied off goods and chattels of offender,

Fish.

offender, by warrant of said justices, which forfeiture shall be paid to informer to informer ; or prosecutor : in case no distress found, such offender committed to county on no distress, gaol without bail or mainprize, not exceeding six nor less than three calendar like imprisonment months, as his committal by such justice shall specify.

XV. *sect. 4.* No person whatsoever shall throw or empty any waste, dye- No noxious substance stuffs, lime, flax, hemp, or other kind of noxious or poisonous substance into thrown into river ; any river ; and if any so offend, they shall forfeit every offence five pounds, penalty 5l. levied off goods and chattels of offender, recovered as the other penalties by this act, one moiety to the poor of the parish wherein offence committed, the to the poor and 1st other to the first real informer ; and in case no distress sufficient to answer can real informer ; be found, offender committed to the county gaol without bail or mainprize or imprisoned not not exceeding three calendar months, as his committal by such justices as ad- above 3 months. judge said penalty shall specify.

XVI. *sect. 5.* No person whatsoever shall kill, take, or destroy any trout Trout not taken, ex- by dams or fish-houses, commonly called fish-ponds, nets or other engines, cept angling, from 1 Oct. to Jan. (angling excepted) from 1st October to 1st of January ; and every person so offending shall forfeit five pounds each offence ; half to poor of the parish penalty 5l. wherein offence committed, the other to informer ; recovered or levied in to poor and informer, manner before mentioned ; and in case no distress sufficient to answer found, or imprisoned not offender committed to county gaol without bail or mainprize, not exceeding above 3 months. three calendar months, as his committal by such justice, as shall adjudge said penalty, shall specify.

XVII. *sect. 6.* In the river Bandon proprietors of fisheries, their heirs or Salmon taken in the assigns, shall have liberty from 20th March to 20th October to take with Bandon from 20 Mar, to 20 Oct. with nets, or any other legal manner, all such salmon fish, without incurring any nets or legal manner, penalty by any former act. without penalties.

XVIII. *sect. 7.* Whereas the fisheries of Loughneagh, Lougherne, and of other loughs, and of the several rivers flowing thereto and therefrom, are in- None to fish with jured by large draught-nets with ground-ropes and sinkers, from 25th August nets from 12 Aug. to 25th December, by persons pretending to fish for pollens : it shall not be till 1 Jan. in Lough- lawful for any persons on any pretence whatsoever to fish with draught or neagh, Lougherne, and other loughs, other nets in said loughs or rivers, or any of them, or any bays thereof, from the rivers and bays ; 12th August until 1st January ; and if any herein offend, and convicted by nets and implement* oath of one or more credible witnesses before any justice, shall forfeit the nets forfeited, and 5l. and other implements used, and also five pounds for every such offence, if no distress, impi- which said justice is empowered to levy by warrant ; and for want of distress sonment not above shall commit each of the offenders to prison, not exceeding six months. 6 months.

XIX. *sect. 8.* Whereas great quantities of salmon fry are obstructed from Mill-dams or ob- returning to the sea, and destroyed at the tails of mill-streams by dams and structions, to destroy obstructions across the streams under the water-wheels of said mills : if any salmon-fry discover- ed ; such dams or obstructions are discovered, or any implement or instrument used at said places to obstruct or destroy the salmon-fry, the proprietor, miller, or miller forfeits 5l. principal acting person of such mill, where such dams or obstructions made, or implements found, shall, on proof thereof by one or more credible wit- nesses, before any justice, forfeit five pounds, recovered as other penalties in this act.

XX. *sect. 9.* If any constable or officer, to whom justices are by this act Officers not execu- directed to issue warrants, refuse or delay to execute, the justices are im- ting warrants fined powered to fine for every such offence not exceeding five pounds, levied by not above 5l. levied by a special constable, distrest and sale of offender's goods ; and for want of sufficient distress to com- mit

or imprisoned not above 3 months.

Sea-fish nets and all fishing-lines cured with tar and oil, not barked or tanned, or forfeited.

Proof on owner of made and cured before, or before brought to the west. Barking trees for tanning nets or other purpose. 5l. to informer, or imprisoned not above 6 months;

prosecution in 3 months.

Appeal to next quarter sessions, on recognizance and 2 sureties 10l. each;

if affirmed, legal fees, and costs and reasonable charges.

Fishermen and apprentices with lawful nets and engines not restrained.

General issue, and special matter in evidence; and treble costs to defendants.

Continuance from 24 June 1778, seven years, &c,

Free liberty to fish for, take, buy, or cure all white fish at all times and seasons.

mit to prison not exceeding three months, the said fine to be levied by a special constable, bailiff, or peace-officer appointed by the justice for that purpose.

XXI. *sect. 10.* All nets for taking herrings, salmon, or any sea-fish, and all fishing-lines cured after passing of this act, shall be cured with tar and oil, and not barked or tanned, under penalty of forfeiture of all such nets to informer, upon conviction before a justice of peace.

XXII. *sect. 11.* All nets found tanned, and not tar and oil-cured, the proof shall lie on owner, that they were made prior to passing this act, or made and cured before brought to the west or north-west coast; in failure of such proof all such nets forfeited as aforesaid.

XXIII. *sect. 12.* In case any fisherman, net-maker, or other persons found barking any tree for tanning nets, or any other purpose, clandestinely, or without proper authority, such offender shall for every offence forfeit five pounds, recoverable before a justice upon oath of one credible witness, wholly to use of informer, and in default of payment be committed by a justice's warrant to county gaol, not exceeding six months, unless said forfeiture paid sooner: provided no person shall be convicted of any offence against this statute, unless the prosecution commenced within three calendar months after such offence alledged to be committed.

XXIV. *sect. 13.* Provided it shall be lawful for any, convicted before such justice of any offence against this statute, to appeal to next general quarter-sessions for the county or jurisdiction where offence committed; such person entering into recognizance before such justices with two sufficient securities in ten pounds each, that the person so convicted shall appear at such quarter-sessions, and abide by judgment of the court; and in case such judgment affirmed at said quarter-sessions, such two sureties, or one of them, shall pay over and above forfeiture adjudged the usual and legal fees unto such officers of the court, as intitled, and moreover unto prosecutor such costs and reasonable charges as the court think fit, to make amends for the trouble and expence in attending such appeal.

XXV. *sect. 14.* Provided this act shall not abridge any fisherman, or his apprentices lawfully authorized, to fish in navigable rivers or waters with lawful nets and engines, but every of them may, according to laws and orders made and to be made for good order, rule, and government of such navigable rivers and waters, use the trade of fishing, as they lawfully might before this act.

XXVI. *sect. 15.* Provided if any persons whatsoever sued or prosecuted for any thing in pursuance of this act, it shall be lawful to plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if verdict for defendant, or plaintiffs nonsuit or suffer any discontinuance, defendants shall have treble costs, for which like remedy, as in other cases where costs to defendants.

XXVII. *sect. 16.* This act shall continue in force from 24th June 1778, seven years, and until end of then next session, and no longer.

XXVIII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* Whereas the extending and improving the fisheries is of great importance, as it not only adds to the national wealth, but may prove a fruitful nursery of able seamen to the fleet of Great Britain: it shall be lawful for the inhabitants of this kingdom at all times

Fish.

times and seasons, when they think proper, freely to fish for, take, buy from fishermen, and cure any herrings, cod, and ling, or other sort of white fish, in all and every part of the seas, channels, creeks, and bays, wheresoever such fish found, or may be taken on the coasts; and that no person shall under any pretence whatsoever presume to obstruct or hinder any persons from fishing in places aforesaid.

XXIX. *sect. 2.* Provided no person by this act shall have liberty to fish or take herrings in day-time, or at any other time, or any other manner than is directed by the acts for encouragement of fisheries of this kingdom.

XXX. *sect. 3.* Whereas many difficulties attend obtaining the bounty on exportation of fish caught on the coasts: upon sufficient proof made before collector, or chief officer of the port, that such fish entered for exportation, was caught on the coasts of this kingdom, or within thirty-five leagues, and upon the master or person having charge of the vessel, in which such fish is to be exported, making oath, that to best of his knowledge or belief said fish is not intended to be relanded, and that he will not permit or suffer said fish or any part to be relanded, unless in case of real distress to save the goods from perishing, and also upon the owner or proprietor of said fish becoming bound with two sufficient sureties in penalty equal to treble value of the bounties he shall be intitled to, conditioned not to reland the fish, intended to be exported, in any port, haven, creek, or other places in Ireland, unless in case of distress immediately made known to some one or more of officers of the port nearest the place where such vessel stranded, which bond the collector of the port is required to take, and the said bond is declared good and valid in law for the sum contained, then, and upon performance of these requisites, the owner, or person shipping off such fish, shall in three months after exportation receive the bounties payable thereon from collector of the port from whence exported, any thing in any other law or statute to contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

XXXI. *sect. 4.* If any master or person having charge of a vessel in which any fish exported, and a bounty claimed, shall reland, or permit or suffer any part to be relanded, unless in actual distress, shall forfeit treble value of such fish relanded; and every seaman, or person who assist in relanding, shall forfeit ten pounds; said penalties sued for and recovered by the same ways and means as penalties by act fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the second, commonly called the act of excise.

XXXII. *sect. 5.* No owner of any fish intitled to bounties upon exportation; unless first landed in, and afterwards exported from, some port in this kingdom.

XXXIII. *sect. 6.* A penalty of twenty pounds shall be paid by all persons, who shoot or wet any nets for taking herrings in the day-time, or be in any wise aiding or assisting in the same; such penalty shall be recovered, upon complaint before any justice of county next to the place where offence committed, or where such offender shall reside or be found, and shall be levied off goods and chattels of offender, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, for use of the person, who shall sue: and in case such offender on demand refuse to pay such penalty to such justice, or the person whom he shall by warrant empower to levy, and no goods or chattels found sufficient to answer, it shall be lawful for such justice to cause said offender to be apprehended and committed.

Except herrings, as by the acts for encouragement of fisheries.

On proof that fish for export was caught on the coasts, or in 35 leagues, and master's oath of no intent to reland, unless in distress immediately made known, and owner's bond with 2 sureties in treble bounty, the bounties paid by collector.

Relanding, unless in actual distress, treble value; assisting therein 10l. as by excise act 14 & 15 C. 2.

No bounties on export, unless first landed in some port here.

20l. penalty to shoot or wet nets for herrings by day, or assisting;

Fish.

On just cause of suspicion vessels boarded, and offenders apprehended;

peace and revenue officers to assist to prevent taking herrings by day between 1st August and 1st September from 4 till sunset, and from 1st October and 1st August from sunrise to sunset.

Disputes between owner or master and hands as to wages or earnings not above 5*l.* and for absents from service, determined by justices for the county, as if between masters and servants.

Revenue officers may as usual enter vessels by night or day, continue search for, and seize unentered goods.

Bounties on export of cured herrings and mackarell in 72 gallon barrels, by 3 G. 3. c. 24. s. 5. paid in proportion for casks of less size.

Before entry the name of vessel and port painted on transom and quarters, boats, and buoys,

committed to common gaol of the county where such justice resides, without bail or mainprize for six months, or until he have paid such penalty.

XXXIV. *sect. 7.* As persons are encouraged to said offences from opportunities of escaping by water from the authority of such justice, it shall be lawful for persons, impowered to execute warrant of such justice, to board any vessel, in which they may have just cause to suspect such offender harboured or concealed, and to apprehend such offender wheresoever found, so as he may suffer punishment aforesaid; and all magistrates and peace-officers, and also officers of revenue, are required to be aiding and assisting by all lawful means to effectual carrying into execution the clauses aforesaid, for preventing the pernicious practice of fishing for or taking herrings in day-time between first of August and first of September, from four o'clock in the morning till sunset, and between first October and first August from sun-rise to sun-set.

XXXV. *sect. 8.* Any disputes or differences between persons engaged on board any vessels employed in the fisheries, and owner or master thereof, touching any demands such persons may have against such owners or masters on account of wages or shares of earnings of such vessels, where such demand does not exceed five pounds, and also all such complaints of such owners or masters against any persons or hands engaged on board said vessels on account of absents or withdrawing from duty and service on board, shall be determined by any justices for the county, where such disputes arise; who are impowered to give like relief, and by like remedies and means, and to inflict like penalties and punishments, as impowered to do in all cases of disputes between masters and servants, or artificers and employers, by all or any of the laws in being.

XXXVI. *sect. 9.* Provided nothing herein shall restrain any officers of revenue from time to time deputed by chief commissioners of excise, or major part, from entering into any ship, barge, or vessel whatsoever, as well by night as day, coming into any port, harbour, haven, creek, or other places, and to continue there on board until fully unladen and discharged, or again reloaded in pursuance of the powers in this act, but that it shall be lawful for such officers to enter into any such ship, barge, or vessel, to see, survey, and make search for, any goods or commodities either put on board, or taken out, or carried away, or intended to be carried away, without due entry first had and made, or payment of the duties, and to seize, attach, and carry away the same in same manner, to all intents and purposes, as may be done by any law or acts of parliament in force.

XXXVII. *sect. 10.* Whereas by the act third of his present majesty, for encouragement of fisheries, a bounty is given of two shillings for every barrel thirty-two gallons, wherein good, sound, and well-cured white herrings packed, upon exportation thereof; as also of two shillings and six-pence on every barrel of same contents, wherein good, sound, and well-cured mackarell packed, upon exportation; said bounties shall be paid in proportion upon all such herrings and mackarell respectively, as exported in casks of a lesser size than thirty two gallons upon exportation thereof.

XXXVIII. *sect. 11.* That vessels employed in fisheries may be more readily known, and the masters and crews more easily brought to punishment for offences against this or other acts made for encouragement of fisheries; before any person permitted to enter a vessel in any custom-house for said fisheries, the owner or his agent shall cause the name of said vessel, and port to which she

Fish.

the belongs, to be painted in large characters with white lead and oil on the transom and quarters, as also upon all boats and buoys belonging; and the collector shall cause a number to be added to such name, which shall be inserted in the entry, and painted in like manner on said vessel, and on the boats and buoys belonging, which names and number shall not be obliterated, but kept fair and legible during the time said vessel shall remain at said fishery; and in case said names and number not kept fair and legible, the master or chief officer of said vessel shall forfeit five pounds sterling, to be recovered and applied as other penalties in this act. and numbered; kept legible during fishery; penalty 5l.

XXXIX. *sect. 12.* At the time any vessel is entered for said fisheries, the collector or comptroller shall deliver to the master or chief officer a blank journal-book signed by collector or comptroller, and ruled under distinct heads, in which said master or chief officer shall enter an account of proceedings of said vessel, soundings upon the coast and fishing-banks, quantity of fish taken by said vessel, and quantity bought, and the times when respectively; and shall make oath, that every proceeding in said journal-book (unless immediately entered) was copied from the rough journal, and transcribed from thence into said book within eight days from the time such proceeding happened. Blank journals signed by collector or comptroller delivered at entry to master, ruled under heads account of proceedings entered there, and quantities of fish, and times when, and, unless immediate, oath of transcript from rough journal in 8 days.

XL. *sect. 13.* Every vessel at the time of being entered for the fisheries shall have on board two half barrels, each containing sixteen gallons; with which shall be measured the herrings taken and bought by her; and the entry in the journal of the quantity of herrings taken and bought shall be by the number of barrels or half-barrels, and not by tale or count. 2 half-barrels on board at entry, 16 gallons each; herrings taken and bought measured thereby.

XLI. *sect. 14.* Whereas a great number of small boats proceed to fisheries on the coasts, and from the irregular manner in which they shoot nets, the fishery is injured, and nets of other fishermen damaged, and offenders cannot be discovered: no boat shall proceed to said fisheries, unless the name of the skipper is painted in large characters with white lead and oil on the stern, oars, and buoys; which boat, with name of the skipper, shall be registered with some one of justices of peace living in the barony wherein said skipper resides: and in case any such boat shall shoot any net or take any fish without having skipper's name painted, and being registered, the skipper shall forfeit forty shillings, recovered and applied as the other penalties; and any justice, with whom such boats so registered, shall return an account of the same to collector of the district, in which such justice resides, within one month after such boats registered. Skipper's name painted large on stern, oars, and buoys of boats on fisheries on the coasts, registered with a justice, shooting net, or taking fish, otherwise, 40s. account of boats registered returned in a month,

XLII. *sect. 15.* Whereas the harbours of Donegall have been injured by the irregular manner, wherein vessels throw out ballast; no vessel shall throw out, or discharge ballast on any part of said coast south-west of the isle of Arran, except at such places (all above low-water mark) as appointed from time to time by surveyor of the district of Killibeggs; nor on any part north-east, except places (all above low-water mark) as appointed by tide-surveyor of Ballyrain: the master or chief officer of any fishing-vessel, or skipper of fishing-boat, convicted of having thrown out or discharged any ballast, contrary to directions of this act, shall forfeit five pounds sterling every such offence, recovered and applied as the other penalties. No ballast discharged south-west of Arran, save as directed by Killibeggs surveyor, or north-east by Ballyrain tide-surveyor, above low-water mark; penalty 5l. on master or skipper.

XLIII. *sect. 16.* Any person, who shall drudge for or take any oysters in any part of the lough of Carlingford between the bar and castle of Narrow-water, after the first saturday in March, until first monday in November, shall Oyster drudging in Carlingford lough after 1st saturday in March till 1st mon-

Fish.

day in Nov. nets &c. shall forfeit the drudge-net or other machine, with which the same shall be
forfeited, and 40s. drudged for or taken, as also forty shillings; recovered and applied as the
other forfeitures and penalties.

Forfeitures, save XLIV. *sect. 17.* The several penalties and forfeitures by this act, except
otherwise appointed, where otherwise appointed, shall be recovered before any justice of peace of
recovered before a the county where offence committed, or wherein the parties reside, and levied
justice where offence, by distress and sale of goods and chattels, by warrant under hand and seal
or where resident, of such justice before whom offence proved, by confession, or on oath of one
by distress and sale credible witness; which when recovered shall go to use of persons who sue
on warrant, within twelve calendar months next after offence.
proof by 1 witness
or confession,
to prosecutor in 12
months.

3 G. 3. c. 24, and
5 G. 3. c. 7. and
7 G. 3. c. 20, f. 10.
continued to 1 Jan.
1790 &c.

XLV. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 5.* An act third of his present
majesty, *for encouragement of fisheries of this kingdom*, and also an act fifth of
his present majesty, and also a clause in an act seventh of his present majesty,
*for continuing, reviving, and amending several temporary statutes, and other pur-
poses*, whereby the said two before recited acts of the third and fifth of his
present majesty are amended, shall continue in force until first of January
1790, and to the end of the then next session.

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 41,
continued to 24 June
1790 &c.

XLVI. *sect. 6.* The several clauses relative to trawling in the bay of Dub-
lin, and to preservation of game, contained in an act the thirteenth and four-
teenth of his present majesty, continued to 24th June 1790, and to the end
of the then next session.

Flax.

Recital 3 G. 3. c. 12. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act 3d of his present
f. 3. majesty *for continuing encouragement to flaxen and hempen manufactures*,
whoever should cause to be imported any good and sound hemp or flax-seed
from any port in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Germany, or
on the Baltic, or within the Sound, or from Hamburgh or Altena, or any
English plantations in America, within twenty-one years from the end of
the then session, and to the end of the next succeeding session, should receive
& 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 7. for every hogshead as a premium five shillings sterling: and by an act last
session a bounty of five shillings should be paid for every hogshead of the
growth of United Provinces, or Austrian Netherlands, and imported from
thence, to the persons who should so cause the same to be so imported, and
that such bounty should continue until the first of May 1778, subject to
several regulations and restrictions provided, and it is expedient further to con-
tinue said bounty for a limited time: a bounty of five shillings shall be paid for
every hogshead of good and sound hemp-seed or flax-seed of growth of the
United Provinces or Austrian Netherlands, and imported from thence, to
the Persons who shall so cause the same to be so imported; and such bounty
shall continue to be paid from the first May next until first May 1780;
subject however to the several clauses, regulations, and restrictions in said
act concerning the bounties therein given and provided.

5. per hogshead
bounty on seed im-
ported from United
Provinces or Nether-
lands,
continued to 1 May
1780,
as by 3 G. 3. c. 12.

Forgery.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 2.* An act 3d George the second, for more effectual preventing and further punishment of forgery, perjury, and subornation of perjury, and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes, or other securities for money, made perpetual. 3 G. 2. c. 4. perpetual.

II. *sect. 3.* A clause in an act seventeenth George the second, for amendment of the law in relation to forgery, and salvage of goods stranded; which clause relating to forgery, was by subsequent acts continued, and by twenty-ninth George the second twenty-one years from 25th of March 1757, continued unto 25th March 1790, and from thence to the end of the then next session. 17 G. 2. c. 11. f. 1; continued to 25 March 1790 &c.

Game.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 6. The several clauses relative to trawling in the bay of Dublin, and to preservation of game, contained in an act the thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty, continued to 24th June, 1790, and to the end of the then next session. 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 41, continued to June 1790 &c.

Gaols.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 28. sect. 1.* Justices of peace, within their several jurisdictions in quarter-sessions assembled, may order the walls and ceilings of the several cells and wards both of debtors and felons, and also of any other rooms used by prisoners in their gaols and prisons, to be scraped and white-washed once in the year at least, and as often as to them seem meet, and to be regularly washed and kept clean, and constantly supplied with fresh air by hand ventilators or otherwise, to order two rooms in each gaol or prison, one for men, the other for women, to be set apart for sick prisoners, directing them to be removed into such rooms as soon as seized with any disorder, and kept separate from those in health, to order a warm and cold bath, or commodious bathing-tubs, to be provided in each gaol or prison, and direct the prisoners to be washed in such baths or tubs, according to the condition in which they shall be at the time, before suffered to go out of such gaols or prisons upon any occasion whatever; to order the requisitions of this act to be painted in large and legible characters upon a board, and hung up in some conspicuous place of each of said gaols and prisons, and to appoint an experienced surgeon or apothecary, at a stated salary not exceeding ten pounds *per annum*, to attend each gaol or prison respectively, who shall be directed to report to said justices by whom appointed, at each quarter-sessions, a state of health of prisoners under his care or superintendance. Cells, wards, and rooms ordered at quarter-sessions to be scraped and white-washed once a year at least, kept clean, constant fresh air, 2 rooms for sick, men and women separate, removed when disordered, warm and cold baths or tubs for each gaol, to wash prisoners before going out, this act hung up in gaols, attendant surgeon or apothecary, salary not above 10l. to report each quarter-session.

II. *sect. 2.* Said justices in quarter-sessions authorized to direct the several courts of justice within their jurisdictions to be properly ventilated, to order cloaths to be provided for prisoners when they see occasion, to prevent prisoners from being kept under ground whenever they can do it conveniently, and to make such other orders from time to time for restoring or preserving health of prisoners as they think necessary. Courts of justice ventilated, prisoners clothed when occasion, not under ground when convenient, other orders from time to time.

Gaols.

Presentments to carry this into execution;

if gaolers neglect or disobey, proceeded against summarily at assizes or sessions, fined, or committed.

III. *sect. 3.* Grand juries of every county, or county of a city, or town, shall have power and are required from time to time to present such sums as necessary to be raised in such county in the usual manner, to pay expences of carrying this act into execution: and if any gaoler or keeper of any prison shall neglect or disobey orders of such justices in pursuance of this act, he may be proceeded against in a summary way by complaint to judges of assize, or justices in quarter sessions; and if found guilty shall pay such fine, as the judges or justices impose, and be committed in case of non-payment.

15 & 16 G. 3. c. 21. f. 19, not effectual;

persons whether prisoners or otherwise, forcibly breaking gaol to rescue prisoner, tho' not for capital offence, felony without clergy.

15 & 16 G. 3. c. 21. extended to all cities and counties of cities, and with these clauses continued to 24 June 1780 &c.

IV. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 7.* Whereas by an act fifteenth and sixteenth years of his present majesty, *to prevent and punish tumultuous risings, and for other purposes*, persons who break open any gaol or prison, with an intention to rescue or enlarge him, her, or themselves, or any other prisoner, shall suffer death, and said clause has been found not fully to answer the purposes intended: every person or persons who by force or violence break any gaol or prison, with an intention to rescue and enlarge any prisoner or prisoners therein confined on account of any offence, though not capital, all persons who commit such offence, whether he, she, or they shall be prisoners or otherwise, and shall be found guilty thereof, shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

V. *sect. 8.* The several clauses and provisions in said act contained shall extend to all cities and counties of cities, and the said recited act, together with the said two clauses, continued in force unto the 24th June 1780, and to the end of the then next session.

Glebes.

2 Anne c. 10, continued 21 years &c.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 1. An act second of queen Anne, *for the exchange of glebes*, and continued by several subsequent acts and by twenty-ninth George the second, continued in force for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of then next session of parliament.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

to pay 20s. a year to 25 March 1780,

and 20s. each beast,

raised as alehouse licences by 33 G. 2. c. 10. f. 93.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 6. sect. 1.* After 25th March 1778 until 25th March 1780, there shall be paid by every hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other trading person going from town to town, or to other mens' houses, fairs, marts, or markets, and travelling either on foot, or with horse, horses, or otherwise, (except as after-mentioned) and carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes (except as after mentioned) a duty of twenty shillings by the year; and every person so travelling with any horse, ass, mule, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, shall pay twenty shillings by the year, to the 25th March 1780, for each beast he or she shall so travel with, over and above the said first duty of twenty shillings by the year; which rates and duties shall be collected by such persons, manner, ways and means, as the duties for licences to keep ale-houses by an act thirty-third of George the second, *for regulating the collection of revenue*, as fully as if the provisions in said act, were particularly enacted again in this act.

II. *sect.*

Hawblers and Pedlars.

II. *sect. 2.* Every pedlar, hawker, petty-chapman, and other trading person so travelling, shall before the 25th March 1778, and so likewise in every year, cause to be delivered to the collector of excise of the district, where he or she shall reside or dwell, a note in writing under hand, or under the hand of some person authorized, how and in what manner he or she intends to travel and trade, whether on foot, or with one or more horses, asses, mules, or other beasts bearing or drawing burthen; and thereupon a licence or licences shall be granted by such collector for so travelling and trading, for which he or she shall thereupon cause to be paid for each licence the yearly duty before directed for the same.

Note of manner of travelling delivered yearly to collector ;
licence thereon, and duty paid.

III. *sect. 3.* If any such person, after 25th March 1778, be found trading as aforesaid without, or contrary, to, or not warranted by such licence, such person shall for each offence forfeit five pounds; one moiety to informer, the other to Incorporated Society for English Protestant schools in Ireland; and if any person so trading, upon demand by any revenue officer, justice of peace, mayor, constable, or other officer of the peace of any county, city, town-corporate, or borough, where he or she so trade, shall refuse to produce and shew immediately his or her licences for so trading, the person so refusing shall forfeit twenty shillings to the informer, and for non-payment suffer as a common vagrant, and be committed to house of correction.

Trading contrary to informer and society ;
refusing to produce licence 20s. to informer, or committed.

IV. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for said collectors of the districts, and they are required upon the terms and receipt aforesaid, to grant one or more licences under their hands to every hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or any other trading persons, for him or herself, with one or more horses, asses, mules, or beasts, which they shall travel with, as the case shall require, according to the terms and directions of this act; and to insert in such licences the ages, places of abode, and a particular description of the persons to whom granted, and to number each, and keep particular entries of such descriptions and licences; for each of which licences shall be taken by such collectors for their own use one shilling and no more, except such hawker, pedlar, or petty-chapman travel with horse, ass, mule, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, and in that case two shillings and no more, over and above duties aforesaid; and said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts of the duties, and pay the money into treasury, as other money received for his majesty.

Collectors to grant licences, with the age, abode, and description ;
numbered, entered ;
Fee 1s. with beast 2s.
separate accounts ;
payment to treasury.

V. *sect. 5.* Said collectors accountable to his majesty for the duties, and subject to like penalties and forfeitures for not rendering a true account, and paying in manner before mentioned, as they are liable unto for not rendering a true account of any money received for his majesty.

Collectors accountable as for other money.

VI. *sect. 6.* The monies arising from said duties shall from time to time be brought into exchequer, and without any fee or deduction be paid by vice-treasurer or receiver-general to the Incorporated Society for English Protestant schools, or their treasurer, for use of said Society.

Paid to society without deduction.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any person cause to be forged or counterfeited any licence for purposes aforesaid, or travel with such, knowing the same forged or counterfeited, such person shall forfeit fifty pounds, one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall prosecute; recovered by debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at the four-courts in Dublin, in which no es-
soign, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed ;

Forged licence 50l. to King and prosecutor ;

and:

Hawkers and Pedlars.

- and other penalties. and shall be subject to such other pains and penalties as may be inflicted on persons for forgery.
- General issue; VIII. *sect.* 8. Any person sued, molested, or troubled for putting in execution any powers in this act, or doing any thing pursuant thereto, may plead general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if plaintiff nonsuited, or judgment against him upon demurrer or otherwise, or a verdict for defendant, or a dismissal upon a civil bill, such defendant shall have treble costs; recovered as by law costs to defendants in other cases.
- treble costs to defendant. IX. *sect.* 9. If any constable refuse or neglect upon due notice, or his own view, to be aiding and assisting in execution of this act, being thereunto required, being thereof convicted by oath of one or more credible witnesses before any justice for the county or place where such offence committed, shall forfeit for every such offence forty shillings; levied by distress and sale of the goods, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice; one moiety to said society, the other to the informer who shall prosecute, rendering the overplus to the owner distrained.
- Constable's neglect, 40s. to society and prosecutor. X. *sect.* 10. It shall be lawful for any persons whatsoever to seize and detain any such hawker, pedlar, petty-chapman, or other trading person, and also the goods found trading with, until they produce a licence, if they have any; and if found trading without licence contrary to this act, it shall be lawful for such persons seizing taking to their assistance such persons as they think fit, to carry the person so seized, as also said goods, before some one of justices for the county or place, or collector of revenue for the district where offence committed; which justices and collectors are strictly required, either upon confession, or due proof of a witness upon oath, (which they are respectively empowered to administer) that the person so brought had so traded, unless such licence produced by such offender before said justice or collector, by warrant under hand and seal to cause five pounds to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of offender's goods, wares, or merchandizes, rendering the overplus to owner, after deducting reasonable charges for taking said distress; and out of said sale to pay penalty and forfeiture aforesaid.
- Any one may seize till licence produced; bring with goods before a justice or collector; penalty 5 l. by distress and sale. XI. *sect.* 11. Provided this act shall not prohibit any person from selling any act of parliament, form of prayer, proclamation, Gazette, almanack, or other printed paper, fish, fruit, or victuals, nor the real workers or makers of any goods or wares within this kingdom, or their wives or apprentices, from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, and selling any of said goods or wares of their making in any publick fairs, markets, or elsewhere, nor any tinker, cooper, glazier, plumber, harness-mender, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, household-goods, or harness whatsoever, from going about such business only, or carrying with them proper materials for mending the same, and no other thing for sale.
- Exempted printed papers, fish, fruit, victuals, real makers, tinkers, &c. XII. *sect.* 12. This act shall not subject any persons who carry raw and unmanufactured wool, frizes, or worsted or woollen stockings, from one part of the kingdom to another, or expose the same to sale in any fair, market, or other place, to any duties or penalties before mentioned, so as such persons shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other wares, goods, or merchandizes.
- And raw wool, frizes, worsted or woollen stockings. XIII. *sect.* 13. This act shall not restrain any persons from selling, or exposing to sale in any place whatsoever any flax, tow, hemp, flaxen, hempen yarn, ticken, plain, striped, chequered, painted or stained linens, buckrams
- And flax, &c. yarn, linens, &c. or

Hawkers and Pedlars.

or canvas, so as such persons shall not at same time carry or expose any other goods, wares, or merchandizes.

XIV. *sect. 14.* This act shall not subject any persons, who carry any pots or griddles of cast iron or metal from one part of the kingdom to another, or expose to sale in any fair, market, or other place, to any greater duty than twenty shillings by the year in the whole, although such persons trade or travel with one or more horses, or beasts bearing burthen; so as such persons shall not at same time carry or expose any other goods, wares, or merchandizes.

Iron or metal pots or griddles 20s. a year only, tho' with horses.

XV. *sect. 15.* Provided it shall be lawful for commissioners of revenue, or any three or more, to order to be paid out of monies raised by this act to said collectors, their clerks, or any other person, such sums as they reasonably deserve for their service, or have expended in execution of or in relation to this act.

Three commissioners to direct reasonable rewards.

XV. *sect. 16.* Provided this act shall not extend to give any power for licensing any hawker; pedlar, or petty-chapman, to sell, or expose any wares or merchandizes in any city, borough, town-corporate, or market-town, any other wise than he or she might have done before this act.

No licence save as heretofore.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Whereas dealers, hawkers and pedlars, to evade duty on licences, do not openly travel from town to town, or to other men's houses, but privately convey and carry their goods, and sell or expose the same in shops, rooms, or warehouses, or other places hired for that purpose in cities, towns, and places where they are not usually resident, and divers other persons privately carry and convey their goods to publick streets and places in cities, towns-corporate, and other places where they reside, but not adjoining or near to their dwelling houses or apartments, and sell and expose upon booths, stalls, or standings, without licence; and several under denomination of leather-cutters or sellers, hawk about and expose in cities and towns-corporate, fairs, marts, markets, and other places, large and small parcels of leather in booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise; and also divers, under denomination of cryers of old cast cloaths, hawk about the streets of cities, towns, and other places, old cast cloaths, and expose several of such kinds of goods on stands or stalls, or otherwise, without licence: after 25th March 1778 until 25th March 1780, all the persons aforesaid shall pay such duty, and take out such licences as aforesaid; and any persons whatsoever found trading, selling, or exposing any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatsoever (except as herein excepted) in any shop, room, warehouse, or other place in any city, borough, town-corporate, market-town, village, or other places wherein they have not been resident one calendar month previous, and to sell or expose such goods therein without licence, such persons respectively, and also all persons found trading, selling, or exposing any goods whatsoever (except as aforesaid) upon booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise, in any publick street or places in any city, borough, town-corporate, market-town, village, or other place not adjacent or adjoining their dwelling-house, shop, warehouses, or other apartments, and also all persons under denomination of leather-cutters, who hawk about from town to town, and sell or expose in cities and towns-corporate, fairs, marts, markets, or other places, large or small parcels of leather, in or upon booths, stalls, standings, or otherwise; and all persons under denomination of cryers of old cast cloaths, who hawk about streets, lanes, or alleys of cities and towns-corporate, and other places,

Private conveying in hired places, or on booths or stalls without licence, leather-cutters and sellers, cast cloath cryers, within the act.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

to purchase or sell old cast cloaths of any kind, or sell or expose any such goods on stands, stalls or otherwise, without licence, all such persons deemed and taken hawkers, pedlars or petty-chapmen, within meaning of this act, to all intents, and subject and liable to all penalties and forfeitures upon hawkers, pedlars, petty-chapmen and others trading without licence.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* And whereas it hath been found that several hawkers, pedlars, and petty-chapmen have respectively employed one or more other person or persons, servant or servants, with him, her, or them, to carry about boxes, bundles or parcels of goods, wares and merchandizes, on their backs, arms or otherwise, separate and distinct from that or those carried about by him, her or themselves, and have sold and exposed to sale in booths, stands, and stalls, or otherwise, as well the said goods, wares, and merchandizes, so carried by such other persons or persons, servant or servants, as those carried by him, her, or themselves, under the sanction of one foot licence taken out by such person or persons so being or appearing to be the principal owner or proprietor thereof, without separate or distinct licence or licences for such other person or persons, servant or servants : and it hath been also found, that by means and under the sanction of one licence many persons principal and separate dealers, who have no connection with such person or persons having one licence only as aforesaid, also fraudulently pass under the denomination of his, her, or their servant or servants, and trade without licence, to the great injury of the fair trader and dealer with licence, and the great diminution of the said tax on hawkers and pedlars : and whereas it is reasonable that a horse licence shall be paid for and taken for every horse, mule, ass, or beast of burthen that shall be made use of, or driven by every hawk, pedlar, and petty-chapmen : after 25th March 1778 until 25th March 1780, every hawk, pedlar and petty-chapman, for every person that shall be employed or carry, whether servant or other, in his or her company, or otherwise, any boxes, bundles or parcels on their backs, arms, or otherwise, separate or distinct for selling and trading with the same, shall take out and pay for as aforesaid a separate and distinct foot-licence for every such person ; and every hawk, pedlar, and petty-chapman, for every horse, ass, mule, or beast of burthen he or she shall make use of or drive, whether in his or her own company or otherwise, shall take out and pay for a separate and distinct horse licence ; and such separate and distinct person, whether servant or other employed, or carrying such boxes, bundles, or parcels and such hawk, pedlar, or petty-chapman, that shall not take out a horse licence for every horse or beast of burthen, he or she shall make use of or drive as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to all penalties and forfeitures upon hawkers and others trading without licence ; it being the true intent and meaning, that for one foot licence no more goods or merchandizes shall by this act be hawked about for sale, than one person can well and reasonably bear, carry or travel with, and for one horse licence no more goods or merchandizes shall be carried about than one horse, ass, mule, or beast of burthen, can well or reasonably bear carry or travel with ; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Separate foot and
horse licence for e-
very person employ-
ed,

and for every beast.

Highways.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* After passing this act, an act 3 G. 3. c. 36. & 15
 third of his present majesty, for making more convenient the approaches to the & 16 G. 3. c. 28.
 city of Dublin, and also another act fifteenth and sixteenth of his present ma- repealed.
 jesty, intituled *an act to explain and amend*, and every clause in each of them except as to purcha-
 (except such as relate to purchasing and making agreements for lands, tene- sing lands &c.
 ments, houses, and building-grounds, and to powers to enter into contracts and and power to con-
 agreements with trustees named, and to make sales and conveyances as in tract with trustees,
 said acts set forth, and the powers to trustees to issue precepts to sheriffs to and sell and convey,
 summon juries for purposes in said acts, and every matter relative to con- and trustees sum-
 firming acts of such juries, and powers given to said trustees to name and moning juries,
 appoint treasurers, superintendants and collectors, and which relate to the and appointment of
 power of such treasurers, superintendants, and collectors, as in said acts) shall cers,
 be repealed and made null and void.

II. *sect. 2.* After passing this act the members of both houses of parliament, Trustees appointed
 lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, the rectors and vicars of parishes in Dub- for a circular road
 lin, the justices of the peace for the county of Dublin and city, having an estate round Dublin, and
 of freehold in lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the clear yearly value of to Kilmainham ses-
 two hundred pounds at least, within either of said counties, all for the time sions house, 60 feet
 being, and the trustees named in said act of third of his present majesty, or wide,
 elected since shall be nominated, constituted and appointed, trustees for ma-
 king and keeping in repair said roads and foot-paths; and also a road from
 said circular road to the session-house of Kilmainham, sixty feet wide at least,
 and for putting in execution the several powers and authorities mentioned and
 contained in this act.

III. *sect. 3.* Said trustees, and such other persons as hereafter appointed Said trustees and
 trustees in pursuance of this act, or any seven or more, shall have full power such as after appoin-
 and authority to make and keep in repair during the term hereafter menti- ted, or any 7, im-
 oned a circular road round the city of Dublin, sixty feet wide in the clear powered to make
 at least, beginning at the river Anna Liffey, near the Marine Nursery, and from and repair,
 thence to the New Bridge lately built on the south of Kilmainham, and from the road delineated,
 thence across said river, at or near Island-bridge, and to be continued on the
 out-side of his majesty's park the Phoenix to the northward of Prussia-street
 and the fields of Henry Meredyth esquire, near the road from Dublin to
 Finglafs, and from thence to the northward of Eccles-street, and to the ri-
 ver Anna Liffey eastward of the delft manufactory lately kept by Thomas
 Ashburne, and also the said road to the sessions-house of Kilmainham.

IV. *sect. 4.* Provided no part of the circular road already made pursuant No part made, and
 to said acts or either, and for which annual rents by way of compensation for which a compen-
 have been already ascertained or paid either by agreement of parties or by sation by agreement
 verdict of a jury pursuant to said acts or either, shall be altered or changed or verdict, altered.
 but shall remain and be part of said road.

V. *sect. 5.* Said trustees or any seven or more shall have full and ample Power to remove
 power and authority to pull down and remove all houses, walls, and other buildings,
 buildings, and to lay into the said road such parts of lands and grounds, through and lay into the road
 which said roads or foot-paths shall pass, as they or any seven or more think grounds,
 necessary, first making reasonable satisfaction to every person, who shall on reasonable satis-
 or may sustain any damage thereby, in such manner as hereafter menti- faction first made.
 oned.

Highways.

To make distinct mortgages, works, and funds.

VI. *sect. 6.* Provided it shall be lawful for said trustees to make distinct and separate mortgages of the tolls of the southern and northern line, and also to carry on the same as different works, and by and out of distinct and separate funds, if they think proper.

7 trustees may erect turnpikes and toll-houses, and take toll before permission to pass, coaches and 6, &c. 1s. 6d. above two, 1s. by two, 6d. chairs 3d. drays under 9 inch wheels, 5s. 5d. 4 wheeled waggons, &c. 2 or more horses, 5d. with 6 inch wheels and flat nails, to roll 10 inches on each side, space between tracks from 4 feet 10 in. to 5 feet, 2 wheeled 3d. 4 wheeled under 6 inches, 10s. 2 wheeled 5s. cars, 3 inch wheel, 2d. 4 inch, 1d. half. under 3, 1s. horses, &c. 1d. oxen, 1s. 8d. per score, calves, &c. 10d. toll vested in trustees for uses in the act.

VII. *sect. 7.* Said trustees or any seven or more, or such as they authorize and appoint, may erect one or more gates or turnpikes in upon or across any parts of said roads, and also toll-houses, and there demand, receive, and take the tolls and duties following, for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, by six horses or beasts of burthen or more, one shilling and six-pence; by a less number than six, and more than two, one shilling; by two horses, sixpence; for every carriage, commonly called a chaise or chair, with one horse, mare or gelding, three-pence; every brewer's dray with wheels narrower than nine inches, five shillings and five-pence; for every waggon, wain, cart or carriage with four wheels, the breadth not less than six inches at the sole, and streaks set on with flat or rose-headed nails, and the fore axle-tree so much shorter than the hind, that such carriage shall roll at least ten inches of the road in breadth on each side, and the wheels at such a distance from each other, that the space between the middle of one track made by the wheels on the road, and middle of the other, shall be from four feet ten inches, to five feet, drawn by three or more horses, five-pence; with two wheels, the breadth not less than six inches at least, and the streaks set on with flat or rose-headed nails, drawn by one or two horses, three-pence; with four wheels narrower than six inches, ten shillings; with two wheels narrower than six inches, having one or more horses, five shillings; every car having but one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, the breadth of wheels three inches at the sole, and streaks set on with flat or rose-headed nails, two-pence; the breadth of wheels being four inches at the sole and the streaks with flat or rose-headed nails, one-penny-half-penny; with wheels narrower than three inches, one shilling; for every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, not drawing, one penny; for every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, one shilling and eight-pence by score, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number; for every drove of calves, hogs, sheep or lambs, ten pence by score, and so in proportion; which respective sums shall be demanded and taken in name of a toll or duty, and the money so raised shall be vested in said trustees and every part thereof shall be paid, applied, and disposed of, and assigned to and for the several uses, intents and purposes, and such manner, as after mentioned and directed.

On refusal levied by distress and sale in 5 days,

VIII. *sect. 8.* Said trustees impowered by themselves, or any by them or seven or more under their hands and seals authorized, to levy the toll or duty upon any who after demand neglect or refuse to pay by distress of any horses, cattle or goods, upon which such toll or duty imposed, or upon any other goods or chattels of such persons who ought to pay, and may detain and keep until such toll or duty, with reasonable charges of distraining and keeping, shall be paid; and it shall be lawful for such persons so distraining after five days after distress to sell the goods distrained by publick auction returning overplus (if any be) upon demand to owner after such toll, duty, and reasonable charges deducted.

Paid but once a day on producing ticket,

IX. *sect. 9.* Provided no person shall be liable to pay toll more than once, who shall pass, repass, or return through all or any of such turnpikes the same day,

Highways.

day, computed from twelve at night to twelve in the succeeding night, with the same coach, or other carriage, horse, or other cattle, and shall produce a ticket that the toll was paid at any of the said turnpikes which the receivers or collectors are required to give gratis upon receipt of toll; and if any person having paid toll and having such note or ticket shall give, offer, or dispose of the same to any other, or alter the same, to avoid payment of any of said tolls; every such person, and the persons receiving and making use thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay ten shillings.

X. *sect. 10.* Out of the money arising from turnpikes, or borrowed on credit of this act, said trustees or any seven shall first pay and discharge the expence of procuring this act and making said roads and foot-paths and paying for purchase of grounds and houses, and making compensation for damages, as by this act directed, and of erecting such turnpikes or toll-houses; and after such charges and expences fully satisfied, the profits arising and tolls collected shall be applied for and towards the repair of said roads and foot-paths, and to payment of interest of any money borrowed on credit of said roads, and payment of officers salaries, and to the erecting any bridge or bridges, (except over the Anna Liffey, eastward of Essex-bridge) or other works necessary for convenience and support of such roads and foot-paths, and for paying rewards as hereafter mentioned for conviction of any guilty of robbing or maiming any person on said roads or foot-paths, or in paying off any debt contracted by said trustees, or in establishing a ferry-boat for carriages over the Anna Liffey, opposite or near to the Marine Nursery, or for planting trees along said roads, as said trustees or any seven think fit.

XI. *sect. 11.* Whereas the right of establishing of ferries over the Anna Liffey from the Old-bridge to Rings-end belongs to the lord-mayor, sheriffs and commons and citizens, and the ferries and right of establishing ferries from Essex-bridge to Rings-end is now granted and demised to John Jones of Dublin esquire for a term of years, of which about twenty unexpired, and said lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, and John Jones, have respectively consented and agreed to demise to said trustees a passage or right of ferriage, opposite or near to the Marine Nursery for such terms, and subject to such rents, as after mentioned; said John Jones, his executors, administrators and assigns, shall at request in writing of said trustees, any seven or more, under their hands and seals, execute or grant a lease of a ferry and right of establishing a ferry over said river, opposite or near to said Marine Nursery for such term of years as he or they shall then have in the ferries over the said river.

XII. *sect. 12.* The lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons and citizens of Dublin shall upon like request in writing to be delivered to town-clerk seal a like lease or grant to said trustees for such term as said trustees by such writing shall require, not exceeding seventy years, and to commence from expiration of the lease of ferries now in being, and made to said John Jones; upon each of which leases shall be respectively reserved such annual rents payable respectively to said John Jones, his executors, administrators and assigns, and said lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons and citizens during said respective terms,

giving or altering a ticket to avoid tolls on each,

Trustees first to pay charges for the act, and for purchase and compensation, then to the roads and paths, interest of sums borrowed, salaries,

and bridges (except over Liffey eastward) and necessary works, rewards on convicting robbers, &c. debts, a ferry over Liffey, or planting.

Right to trustees of ferriage over Liffey near Marine Nursery,

on written request of trustees a lease executed by John Jones for his term.

And by lord mayor, &c. for further term not above 70 years, rents reserved as by jury awarded, summoned, &c. as herein, and by 3 G. 3, c. 36.

Highways.

as shall be adjudged and awarded by a jury, summoned, impanelled, and sworn in same manner, and under like penalties, and with same right of challenging to parties, as is directed by this act, and said act third of his present majesty, respecting juries for valuing grounds through which said road is to pass.

Rents charged on ferriage,

from 1st Jan. after opened.

Counterparts of Leases by trustees.

On 2 months neglect, same right to establish ferry as if leases executed.

15 trustees after leases or request, may establish ferry.

7 trustees may contract for ground, &c. for toll-houses, with yards not above 100 feet square,

by purchase or rent, and compensation as by 3 G. 3. c. 36,

power given to convey as by said act,

and to trustees to impanel juries on refusal to agree,

examine on oath, fine jurors, and judge compensation, as by 3 G. 3. c. 36.

XIII. *sect. 13.* The rents so reserved shall be charged upon and made payable out of the tolls of the ferry, to be established at or near said marine nursery, and the first annual payment shall be made payable on the first of January next after said ferry opened for passengers.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Said trustees, any seven or more, shall seal and deliver counterparts of said leases to said John Jones, and lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin respectively.

XV. *sect. 15.* If said John Jones, or lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons, or citizens, neglect or decline to execute leases as aforesaid for two months next after such request, from thenceforth said trustees shall have the same right to establish a ferry, as if such leases actually executed, paying such rent out of the tolls of the ferry to said John Jones, and lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, during such time as said ferry shall subsist, as awarded by a jury in manner aforesaid.

XVI. *sect. 16.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, any fifteen or more, after execution of such leases, or in two months after such request, to establish a ferry and ferry-boats for carriages, horses, mules, and other cattle, and passengers.

XVII. *sect. 17.* Said trustees, or any seven, impowered from time to time, to treat, contract, and agree with owners, proprietors, occupiers, and persons interested in any lands, tenements, houses, buildings, grounds, or hereditaments, through which any part of such roads are hereafter to be made, or for any ground wanted for building toll-houses, with sufficient yards thereunto, not exceeding one hundred feet square to each, for purchase thereof, or by way of annual rent for the same, or otherwise, as said trustees or any seven think fit, and to pay for the same, and for any loss or damages, in such manner as by said act third of his present majesty particularly directed and appointed: and also it shall be lawful for all bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, and all feoffees in trust, executors, administrators, guardians, committees, and other trustees whatsoever, for and on behalf of any infants, females covert, lunatics, idiots, *cestui que* trusts, and for all persons whomsoever, seized or possessed of, or interested in, or in any wise intitled to, any such lands, tenements, houses, buildings, grounds, or hereditaments, to treat with said trustees or any seven for the purchase, and to convey the same to such trustees, in such manner and form as by said act third of his present majesty directed and appointed; and such trustees, or any seven, in case of neglect or refusal of such owners, proprietors, occupiers, or persons interested, to treat or agree for purchase, as in said act third of his present majesty set forth, shall have full power and authority to summon and impanel juries, and examine upon oath, and impose such fines on jurors for default, and to judge compensation by verdict of such jury, to such owners, proprietors, occupiers, or persons interested, by way of annual income, or otherwise, as said trustees direct, and to charge the same upon the tolls, and in such manner, regulations, powers, and authorities, as by said act third of his present majesty, particularly set forth.

XVIII.

Highways.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* After such annuity or annual rent assessed by such jury by way of compensation to such owners, proprietors, occupiers, or persons intitled to, or interested in such grounds, houses, buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, it shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven, to sign, seal, and execute to such owner, proprietor, occupier, or person intitled by such verdict to such compensation, a deed or writing under hands and seals, charging said tolls of said road with such annuity or annual rent, and shall cause the same to be delivered or tendered to such owner, proprietor, occupier, or person interested, or to his or their own agent or agents, or to be left at his or their known usual place of abode, dwelling, or residence.

After compensation assessed 7 trustees may execute deed charging the rent on tolls, and tender to party or agent or at usual abode.

XIX. *sect. 19.* After tender or delivery of such deed all such houses, buildings, and tenements, lands, hereditaments, and premises specified in said verdict, shall be the sole and absolute property of said trustees; and it shall be lawful for said trustees, any seven or more, by themselves, workmen, or agents, to pull down all such houses, buildings, and tenements, and to lay the ground whereon erected, and also such other grounds, lands, or hereditaments as aforesaid, or such part thereof, as they think fit, into said road; and to do every such act, matter, and thing, with relation to such lands, tenements, houses, building-grounds, or hereditaments, and to wall in, ditch, drain, and fence out the same, in such manner as said trustees or any seven think fit for carrying this act into execution; and said ground so secured and inclosed shall thenceforth become and be a common highway to all intents whatsoever, and be repaired and kept in repair in such manner, as herein before and after authorized and directed.

And premises in verdict the sole property of trustees,

to pull down, and lay into the road,

secure and inclose;

the ground a common highway.

XX. *sect. 20.* Said annuities or annual rent, so agreed for or assessed, shall be paid from to time, as become due, by half-yearly payments, by treasurers of said road, the first payment to begin within six calendar months next after such ground taken by said trustees; and such persons shall during this act have same estate and interest in such annual rents, as they would have had in said ground, in case this act never made; and in default of payment thereof within thirty days after become due (being demanded of treasurers for time being) it shall be lawful for the persons intitled to said annual rents, or any of them, to commence or prosecute one or more actions at law on the case, or in debt, against the treasurer or treasurers on account of said annuity or annual rent, and shall upon such actions recover the money then due, together with full costs of suit, and have such remedy for the same, as allowed by law in other cases; which money and costs when paid shall be allowed to such treasurer in his account with said trustees.

Rents paid half-yearly by treasurers,

same interest in rents as in ground,

on non-payment 30 days, being demanded, recovered with full costs against treasurer, in case or debt.

XXI. *sect. 21.* If any persons whatsoever, owning, renting, or occupying any land near unto any turnpike in pursuance of this or said former acts, shall for gain, reward, or otherwise, wittingly or willingly permit any person whatsoever to pass through any gate, passage, or way with any coach, berlin, calash, chaise, or chair, waggon, wain, cart, car, or carriage, or riding, or driving any horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, or any sort of cattle, and be thereof convicted upon oath before said trustees, any seven or more, or any one justice for county or county of city of Dublin, shall

Convicted of permitting passage near turnpikes on oath before 7 trustees or justice,

Highways.

Penalty 10s.

shall forfeit and pay to trustees authorized to put this act into execution ten shillings, to levy by distress and sale of offender's goods, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, or of said trustees, or any five or more, rendering overplus to owner if any, the charges of taking and disposing being first deducted.

Side-gates erected,

XXII. *sect. 22.* It shall be lawful for said trustees or any seven to erect one or more gates, or turnpikes, and toll-houses on the side of said roads, or across any way or lane leading out, and there to receive and take such toll, so as the same do not extend to any of the great roads now leading into the city of Dublin, nor to create a double charge, in case of passing through any other of the turnpikes erected by this act between the city of Dublin and any of the adjacent counties.

not extended to the
great roads into Dub-
lin,
nor a double charge.

Collectors to account
monthly on oath by
treasurer,

XXIII. *sect. 23.* Every collector of tolls shall on first Tuesday of every month, or oftner, if required, give in a true and perfect account in writing upon respective oaths of all money, received by them, for or on account of the tolls, which oath treasurers of said roads are empowered to administer; and if any swear falsely in making such affidavit, they shall upon conviction suffer all pains and penalties of a person convicted of committing wilful and corrupt perjury.

punished for perjury.

Salaries allowed at
general board,

XXIV. *sect. 24.* Said trustees or any seven, at any general board in pursuance of this act, shall order and allow to treasurer, collectors, receivers, or to any overseer of said roads or foot-paths any compensation, by way of annual salary, or otherwise, that they or any seven in discretion think fit, not exceeding forty pounds sterling to such treasurer by the year; twenty pounds by year for each collector or receiver; and eighteen pence in the pound for every sum expended by any overseer in making or repairing such roads and foot-paths.

treasurer not above
40l. yearly,
collectors 20l. each,
overseers 18d. per l.

Payments (not above
50l. one time) or-
dered for conviction
of robbing or maim-
ing.

XXV. *sect. 25.* Said trustees or any seven shall have power from time to time to order any sums, not exceeding at any one time fifty pounds sterling, for apprehending and prosecuting to conviction any person or persons guilty of robbing or maiming any on said roads, and shall order such sums to be paid by treasurer out of tolls.

No grant for making
or repairing unless
affidavit by 2 literate
before a justice, or
at board, of the ne-
cessity,

XXVI. *sect. 26.* No money granted at any board for making or repairing, unless it appear by affidavit of two credible persons, who can read and write, before some justice for the county, or county of city of Dublin, or before said trustees at said board, (which oath said justices and trustees are empowered to administer) that such a sum is necessary to make or repair so many perches of said roads or foot-paths at so much by the perch, and that a smaller sum will not be sufficient to repair or make the same; and no money shall be paid by treasurer to any overseer, unless such overseer deliver to such treasurer an affidavit, sworn before a board, (which oath such trustees are empowered to administer) that said sum hath been faithfully and honestly expended in making or repairing so many perches of said roads or foot-paths, and for his wages, at not more than eighteen pence for each pound so expended in making or repairing said roads or foot-paths, and that he did attend said work diligently and carefully, and shall also produce an exact account of men, horses, and carts or cars employed each day at said work, and shall swear to truth of said account.

no payment to over-
seer without affidavit
before a board,
and exact account
on oath.

XXVII.

Highway.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* Said trustees, or any seven, shall meet at such days and places within the city or county of city, or any other place convenient to said road, as by them, or any seven, from time to time appointed, and adjourn their meetings to such times and places as aforesaid, as they or any seven think proper; and if there shall not appear at any meeting a sufficient number, to act and to adjourn, the treasurer by notice in Gazette, or other publick news-paper, at least twenty days before next meeting, shall appoint said trustees to meet where the meeting was last appointed, or at some other convenient place near said roads; and said trustees at every meeting shall defray their own expences.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* Upon death of any said trustees, or resigning or refusing to act, it shall be lawful for said trustees or any seven at general board to elect another in room, which person shall be to all intents vested with all powers and authorities for carrying this act into execution.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven, or overseer or other person by them or any seven appointed at any general board, and for all persons employed by such overseer, to dig for, raise, gather, take, and carry away any gravel, sand, stones, or other materials wanted for making, repairing, or preserving said roads and foot-paths, out of any grounds of any persons not a garden, orchard, yard, planted walk or walks, or avenue to a house, where such materials are or may be found, and from time to time to carry away such and so much as necessary for making or repairing such roads and foot-paths or any other works carried on by said trustees, or any seven, paying nevertheless such damages to owner or occupier of such ground as shall be reasonable; and in case said trustees, or the persons appointed by them to raise such materials, disagree about the quantum of such composition, such damages shall be ascertained by three substantial house-holders of the neighbourhood adjoining to the place, where such materials are to be raised, one named by each of the parties, and the third by the next or any neighbouring justice, who shall be sworn by such justice to be appraisers of such damages to the best of their skill; which damages so ascertained shall be paid by treasurer immediately upon producing a writing, signed by said appraisers, ascertaining such damages; and if any person obstruct or prevent said trustees, overseers, or persons appointed in digging for, raising, or carrying away such materials, such person shall upon conviction by oath of one credible witness, before any one justice for county, or county of city of Dublin, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, levied, with the charges attending, by distress and sale of goods of offender by warrant of any one justice of county, or county of city.

XXX. *sect. 30.* Every person who shall lay any dirt, dung, straw, rubbish, ashes, or scowering of any ditches or drains, or other filth, or any stones or timber within forty feet of centre of said roads, or burn any bricks or weeds, or build any lime kiln or smith's forge within two hundred yards of said roads, or pull down or injure any part of any bridge, toll-house, foot-path, gate, turnpike-post, mile-stone, finger-post, or any other thing belonging to said roads or foot-paths, or put up any sign-post or May-bush, dig any ditch, pit, hole, or drain, build any wall, or leave any car or cart in the night from sun-set to sun-rise within thirty feet of centre of said roads, or the carcase of any horse, mule, ass, or beast,

Seven trustees to meet and adjourn; if not a number, treasurer to advertise, 20 days at least; bear their own expences.

Vacancy supplied at general board.

Overseers may dig and take materials in any grounds, not gardens. &c.

paying damage; ascertained by 3 neighbours, one chosen by each party, the third by a justice, sworn to appraise; payment thereon; obstructing penalty not above 5l.

Nuisances penalty not above 20s.

Highways.

beast, or skin any dead beast within one hundred yards of the centre ; or shall lead or drive any car or cart with timber, boards, or iron lashed cross-ways, or scrape the gravel off any part of said road or foot-paths, shall upon conviction by oath of one credible witness before any one justice of county, or county of city of Dublin, or upon view of every such justice, for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, to be levied by distress and sale of goods, by warrant of any one justice of said county, or county of city, and also such timber, boards, or iron to the person who shall seize the same ; and said trustees, or any seven may order any house, or part of a house, lime-kiln, smiths forge, wall, or ditch, hereafter built or made contrary to intent of this act, to be pulled down ; and any person may take and carry away all such dung, dirt, straw, ashes, rubbish, and scowering of ditches or drains, or other filth, stones or timber so laid, and apply the same to his own use, without being sued or prosecuted.

abated,

timber, &c. and
rubbish taken.

No buildings on the
roads, save toll-
houses, nor within
25 feet ;

nor within 80 feet,
unless 17 feet walls,
of stone, &c. fashed
and slated ;
not paved without
licence ;
buildings abated ;
no publican to hold
place.

Riding or driving on
foot-path,
penalty not above
20s. by distress and
sale of the horse,
&c.
all penalties to pro-
secutor and house
of industry.

Justices for the
county and city im-
powered ;
offender unable to
pay penalty sent to
hard labour not a-
bove 3 months.

XXXI. *sect. 31.* No part of land purchased by this act for any part of said roads, or any part of the lands through which said roads shall pass, shall be made use of for erecting any building whatsoever, other than such toll-houses as are or may be erected by order of said trustees ; and no building whatsoever, except such toll-house, shall be erected within twenty-five feet of said road on either side, and no building whatsoever, except houses whose walls shall be seventeen feet high at least, and built with stones or bricks and lime, mortar, and well fashed and slated, shall be erected within eighty feet of said road on either side : and no part of said road shall be paved without a licence first obtained under hands and seals of said trustees, or any seven ; and if any such buildings, hereafter erected contrary to true intent and meaning of this act, it shall be lawful for said trustees, or any seven, to order to be pulled down ; and no person keeping an inn, ale-house, or house of publick entertainment, or who shall sell ale, wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, shall be capable of taking, holding, or enjoying any place of trust or profit under this act.

XXXII. *sect. 32.* If any person ride or drive any horse, beast or cattle, on the foot-path, such person upon conviction by oath of any one credible witness before any one justice of county, or county of city, or upon the view of such justice, for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, levied by distress and sale of the horse, beast, or cattle so ridden or driven on such foot-path ; and one moiety of all forfeitures and pecuniary penalties inflicted by this act shall go to prosecutor, with full costs, the other to governors of the house of industry for county of Dublin.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* Justices of peace for county and county of city of Dublin empowered to put this act into execution, so far as relates to them, and to administer the several oaths before directed within their jurisdictions ; and if any person, convicted of any offence by this act, not able to pay penalty, it shall be lawful for the justice and justices, before whom convicted, to send such person to the workhouse, house of industry, or of correction of the county or county of city, to remain at hard labour for such time as said justices think proper, not exceeding three months.

XXXIV. *sect.*

Highways.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* Every person guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, ^{Perjury, forging} false affirming, or forging or counterfeiting the name of any justice or ^{names, punished.} trustee, treasurer, collector, or overseer of said roads, and thereof convicted by due course of law, shall incur the pains and penalties by law enacted against wilful and corrupt perjury.

XXXV. *sect. 35.* No gate, turnpike, or toll-house, shall be erected, ^{No turnpike on I d.} or tolls paid, upon any part of the road made by late lord Fitzwilliam, ^{Fitzwilliam's road} between Rings-end bridge and the road from Dublin to Donnybrooke, ^{without consent.} without consent of the present lord Fitzwilliam.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any fifteen, ^{15 trustees may} to establish a ferry-boat or ferry-boats for carriages over the Anna Liffey, ^{establish ferryboats,} opposite to or near the marine nursery, and to make such convenient ways ^{with defences by} and passages, and defences to such boats, as said trustees or any fifteen ^{consent of pilot-} think necessary; (provided no such works or defences shall be carried ^{committee,} within the present walls of said river without consent of the pilot com- ^{and take toll;} mittee of city of Dublin, or majority of them) and to empower any person or persons to demand, receive, and take the following tolls and duties, before permitted to pass over said ferry; for every horse, mare, geld-ferriage; ing, or other cattle, two pence; every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, or chaise, one shilling; every two-wheel chaise or chair, six pence halfpenny; every sedan chair, three pence; every four-wheeled cart with six inch wheels, four pence; every two wheeled cart with six inch wheels, two pence; every car, two pence; and for every person, one penny; which sums shall be raised by and vested in said trustees, and paid, ap- ^{vested in trustees,} plied, disposed of, and assigned to and for the establishing such ferry- ^{and applied,} boats, and for making such convenient ways, passages and defences, for the purposes and under regulations before mentioned.

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* Said trustees, or any seven, may borrow money ^{7 trustees may bor-} on credit of the tolls, and apply the same in defraying the expences of ^{row on tolls and as-} this act, and carrying the same into full execution, and assign over said ^{sign as security,} tolls, or any part, by writing under hands and seals, for any time or ^{with interest.} term during this act, as a security for any money advanced or lent to them on credit thereof, payable to such persons who shall so lend, with such rate of interest, not exceeding the legal interest, by the hundred, as said trustees, or any seven, by writing under hands and seals, promise or agree to pay; which interest shall be paid half-yearly by treasurer of said road, according to agreement of said trustees, or any seven.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* The several tolls and duties hereby granted shall ^{Tolls continued 41} take place and have continuance from first of May 1778, for and during ^{years to 1st May} the term of forty-one years. ¹⁷⁷⁸

XXXIX. *sect. 39.* Provided no trustees for putting this act into execu- ^{No place or profit} tion shall have or accept of any place or profit arising out of or by rea- ^{to trustees.} son of the toll or duty by this act laid or granted; but such persons shall be incapable from the time of accepting and continuing to enjoy such place or profit of acting as a trustee.

XL. *sect. 40.* If any suit commenced for any thing done in pursuance ^{Suits for acting in} of this act, the action shall be commenced within six calendar months next ^{6 months;} after fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in county of ^{laid in Dublin,} city of Dublin, and not elsewhere, and defendants may plead general is- ^{general issue, &c.} sue, and give this act and special matter in evidence on any trial there- upon, and that the same was done in pursuance of this act; and if it ap-

Highways.

Treble costs to defendants.

pear to have been done, or that such action or suit brought after time so limited, or in any other county or place than in county of city of Dublin, the jury shall find for defendants; and upon such verdict, or if the plaintiff nonsuited, or discontinue after defendants have appeared, or if on demurrer judgment against plaintiff, defendants may recover treble costs, and have like remedy, as any defendants have in any other cases by law.

A publick act.

XII. *sect. 41.* This act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading.

Recital 13 & 14 G. 3, c. 32, and doubts thereon, presentment to repair bridges tho' no plan annexed to affidavit, and for roads, tho' for less perches or sum than sworn to in affidavit.

XLII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 22. sect. 1.* After 1st June 1778, it shall be lawful for Grand Juries of counties, and counties of cities and towns, by presentment to grant such sums as they think necessary for repairing any bridge in such counties, although no plan of the work to be done be annexed to the affidavit, upon which such presentment grounded; and also to grant such sums as they think necessary, for making or repairing any road in such counties, on any barony or half-barony in which such roads situated, although the presentment be for a smaller number of perches or a smaller sum than is sworn to in the affidavit, upon which such presentment is grounded; and for the judge of assize to confirm such presentment.

Sale of carcase or hide in principal streets, from Dublin to Belfast forfeited, and 40s. on warrant of justice.

XLIII. *sect. 2.* Every person, who shall expose to sale after 1st September 1778 the carcase or hide of any beast or any part in the principal streets of any town, through which travellers usually pass from Dublin to Belfast, shall upon conviction by oath of one credible witness before any one justice of the county where such offence committed, or upon view of any such justice, for every such offence forfeit not exceeding forty shillings, levied by distress and sale of goods by warrant of such justice, and also such carcase or hide, or part of a carcase.

Presentment for drains thro' bogs, not above 1s. per perch, and 1s. per pound overseers,

XLIV. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for grand jury of any county by presentment to raise such sums, as they think necessary, upon any barony or half-barony for making, widening, and deepening drains on each side of any publick road in such barony or half-barony, which has been or shall be made through a bog, and for carrying off the water that may injure such road: provided such sum shall not exceed twelve-pence for each perch of such drain, and for wages to overseer appointed for such work, not exceeding one shilling for each pound expended.

Affidavit by 2 literate before 2 justices of being reasonable and necessary,

XLV. *sect. 4.* Provided no sum shall be so presented, unless it appear by affidavit by two credible persons, who can read and write, before any two justices for such county, that the sum required is a reasonable charge, and the work necessary, and cannot be effectually executed for a smaller to the best of their judgement; and no sum of money shall be paid by treasurer of any county on account of any such presentment, until it appear to grand jury and judge of assize by affidavit of one of the overseers, who can read and write, sworn before one of the judges of assize, that the sum so accounted for hath been faithfully and honestly expended in execution of the work, for which granted by such presentment, to best of his skill and judgment.

and by one overseer before a judge that faithfully expended.

Highways.

XLVI. *sect.* 5. Whereas the publick roads receive great damage by overseers neglecting to oblige landholders to keep ditches on each side scoured, the words following, viz. (and that the ditches which are on each side of the said road are effectually scoured, and a free passage made for the water) shall be added to the affidavit, which such overseer is obliged by law to make, before he receives the money presented for repair of such road.

Overseers to add to affidavits that the ditches are effectually scoured and free passage for water.

XLVII. *sect.* 6. Whereas by an act thirty-third George the second, chapter eight; if it appear to any judge by two witnesses upon oath, within one year after any query or a presentment for highway or bridge discharged, that said court was deceived or imposed upon by any affidavit for discharging such query, and the road or bridge not made or built pursuant to the presentment, the judge may notwithstanding such query discharged issue process against overseers, as if said query never answered: and whereas the time allowed for issuing such process is not found sufficient, the time allowed for issuing process upon such query may be enlarged or extended to two years instead of one year.

Recital 33 G. 2. c. 8. sec. 14.

time for process on discharged query enlarged to 2 years,

XLVIII. *sect.* 7. Any justice, who shall have a freehold estate of one hundred pounds per annum in any barony or baronies in county of Down, shall be empowered on view to abate all nuisances, to remove all encroachments, on any of the roads in such barony or baronies in said counties, wherein he shall have such freehold, and have the same power and authority to proceed to abatement of such nuisances or encroachments, as the laws now give to any justice on complaint to him of any nuisance; and the several church-wardens of every parish in county of Down shall be overseers of the roads to prevent encroachments and nuisances on the same, and have same powers and authorities within their parishes, that the overseers or sub-constables appointed by grand jury of any other county have by the act aforesaid; and no money shall be presented or raised off any barony or parish in said county for payment of any such overseer for trouble in executing such office.

Justice of 100l. a year freehold in Down may on view remove nuisances.

church-wardens in Down overseers to prevent nuisances,

no presentment for such trouble.

XLIX. *sect.* 8. Juries of Antrim, Donegall, Down, Kerry, Kildare, King's-County, Limerick, Wicklow, and city and county of Londonderry, at each assizes shall have full power and authority to enter into any contract or agreement by the year with any persons for keeping any part or proportion of the publick roads of said county, heretofore made or repaired by presentments, in sufficient order and repair for any time not exceeding four years; which shall be signed by parties, with whom the grand juries make the same, and shall be delivered over to clerk of the crown, to be kept with records of said counties; and grand juries of said counties shall have full power and authority to present any sum to be levied and raised off the inhabitants of the respective baronies or half-baronies to be paid to the persons, with whom they make such contract or agreement, provided the same shall not exceed two-pence half-penny by the perch of road so to be kept in repair, and so for a greater or lesser proportion of road.

Grand juries of certain counties may at assizes contract by the year for keeping roads in repair not above 4 years, signed by parties, delivered to crown clerk, kept with records, barony presentment not above 2d. half per perch for contractors,

L. *sect.* 9. Provided no part of the money so presented shall be paid by treasurer of said county, until such contractors make affidavit before the judge of assize, that such proportion of road is at that time in sufficient

Not paid till contractor's affidavits before the judge of being in sufficient

Highways.

order, and allowed by g. jury and judge. ent order and repair, and until such affidavit allowed and passed by the then grand jury and judge of assize.

Presentment not above 100l. for each 100000 acres in the county for a map, kept by treasurer among records, LII. *sect. 10.* Whereas grand juries are allowed to present not exceeding in the whole one hundred pounds for an accurate survey and map of their county, and said sum is not proportioned to the various sizes of counties: it shall be lawful for grand jury of each county at any assizes to present on county at large any sums not exceeding in the whole one hundred pounds for each one hundred thousand acres in such county, according to county books, or the usual computation thereof, and so in proportion for any less quantity, for obtaining an accurate survey and map thereof; such map when finished to be deposited and kept by treasurer of such county among the records; and said presentment may be made without affidavit or estimate. without any affidavit or estimate of the probable expence thereof being previously laid before them.

On security, approved by grand jury, by surveyor to complete and deliver map in time specified, treasurer to pay not above 2 3-ds before survey finished LII. *sect. 11.* Provided no money shall be paid on account of any such presentment, until said survey finished, and map delivered to the treasurer and approved of by the grand jury, unless sufficient security given to the treasurer, and approved of by the grand jury, by the surveyors for completing said survey, and delivering said map on the terms and within the time specified in such security; in which case it shall be lawful for the grand jury from time to time to direct treasurer to pay any sum not exceeding two-third parts of the money presented to such surveyors to enable them to proceed in making such survey, before such survey actually finished.

No reward demanded or taken for swearing any affidavit, penalty 5l. by civil bill. LIII. *sect. 12.* If any justice of peace or other person demand or take any money or reward for swearing any affidavit directed to be made by the act for amending the publick roads, or by this act; every such justice or person offending shall forfeit five pounds to prosecutor or informer, to be recovered by any person who shall sue by civil bill.

County and city of Dublin excepted, save as to presentment for maps. LIV. *sect. 13.* Provided nothing herein shall extend to the county or county of city of Dublin, except so far as relates to empower grand juries to grant presentments for making maps or surveys of counties.

13 & 14 G. 3. c. 26. not extended to the turnpike roads recited or to the trustees appointed, their proceedings, &c. LV. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* Whereas the several regulations by several laws for repairing the turnpike-roads, from Dublin to Dunleer, from Dunleer to Dundalk, from Dundalk to Newry and Banbridge, and from Dublin to Kinnegad and Mullingar, are fully sufficient to enforce a due execution of the said laws respectively; and the several regulations in said recited act are unnecessary to be extended to said roads, or the trustees of the same, and would, if extended, be attended with great inconvenience, not being conformable in many instances to the regulations by said several laws: nothing in said recited act contained shall extend to said recited roads, or any of them, or the trustees appointed for the same, or to their proceedings, treasurers, clerks, overseers, or servants, or any of them, nor to any treasurer of a county, or clerk of the peace, for or in respect of the same.

3 G. 2. c. 19. and 7 G. 2. c. 22. and 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 37. LVI. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 37. sect. 1.* The several acts and every authority, power, penalty and clause contained, shall be of full force and effect, and executed from the end of this session, for and during the

Highways.

the further term of one year, and until the end of the next ensuing session, continued 1 year, &c. as to roads from Navan to Nobber and Kells. excepting such parts of said acts which relate to the roads leading from Navan to Nobber, and from Navan to Kells, in county of Meath.

LVII. *sect. 2.* The tolls and duties granted by said acts, or any of them, shall be applied to repairs of said roads (except as before excepted) and the usual expences of collecting said tolls, and to no other use or purpose, until the trustees therein named shall certify under their hands, that said roads shall have been compleatly and sufficiently repaired; and thenceforth, and not sooner, the said tolls and duties shall be applied to all the uses and purposes provided for, and intended by, the said several acts or any of them. Tolls applied only to repairs of the roads and usual expences till trustees certify completed, then to purposes provided.

LVIII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 39. sect. 1.* Whereas an act passed thirteenth of George the second, Recital 13 G 2 c. 10. for repairing the road from the town of Nenagh: for better surveying, ordering, amending, and keeping in repair the said road, the honourable Robert Rochfort, sir William Parsons, John Lloyd, Peter Holmes, Thomas Coghlan, reverend Thomas Dawson, Henry Prittie, John Bayley, Daniel Toler, Francis Sadler, William Vaughan, John Greene, Wentworth Parsons, John Head, Daniel Rogers, George Pepper, Samuel Judge, Charles Minchin, Samuel Abbot, James Otway, reverend archdeacon Synge, Richard Gason, Theobald Pepper, captain John Robinson, Charles Atkinson, major George Clarges, William Newstead, Andrew Armstrong of Callen, Lawrence Parsons, — Mullock, esquire, counsellor at law, Gustavus Handcock, reverend Anthony Malone, Edmond Malone of Ballynahown, George Clibborn, James Clibborn, John Loftus Cuppaidge, Richard Pennefather, Thomas Woods, Benjamin Woods, reverend Abraham Downes, reverend Abraham Downes, junior, Jeremiah Hanks, John Wilkinson, Robert Jackson, major Upton, Thomas Bernard, junior, Anderson Saunders, Richard Faulkner, Michael Menitt, George Stoney, William Smith, William Woodward, William Woodward, junior, John Toler, Thomas Otway, Cooke Otway, John Bayley, junior, George Harden, Henry Duggan, Denis Kelly, John Kelly, reverend Thomas Falkiner, Robert Dillon, John Green, major Edmond Malone, John Head, Morgan O Mara, Henry O'Brien, George Heney, Jonathan Willington, Thomas Stoney, George Synge, Cæsar Otway, Stafford O'Brien, Thomas Pepper, William Pennefather, Simon Pepper, Richard Beggs, Thomas Falkiner of Lisbrien, Edward Ledger, Joseph Rogers, Paul Minnitt, Josiah Minnitt, John Willington, George Jackson, Mansell Andrews, Henry Palmer, Ralph Smyth, reverend John Smyth, and the survivors and survivor of them, nominated and appointed trustees of said road; and they or any five or more, or such persons as they appoint, may erect gates, turnpikes, upon any part of said highway, and also toll-houses, and there take the tolls and duties following; for every coach, berlin, chariot, chaise, or chair drawn by six horses, geldings, mares, or mules, two shillings and three pence; drawn by any lesser number and more than two, one shilling and six pence; drawn by two nine pence; for every waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage with four wheels drawing beams or gross timber, fifteen shillings; and for every waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage, drawing beams or other gross timber, one shilling and

Highways.

and six pence ; for every wain, cart, or other carriage with two wheels, drawn by two or more horses, mares, geldings, mules, or oxen, seven shillings and six pence ; for every cart or other carriage drawn with two horses, geldings, mares, or mules, six pence ; for every carriage commonly called a chair or chaise, or capriole, with one horse, mare, mule, or gelding, six pence ; for every car or other carriage drawn but by one horse, mare, mule, or gelding, three half-pence, except cars laden with turf, and for each of them three farthings ; and for any horse or other cattle laden with turf not drawing three farthings ; for every horse, mare, or gelding, mule or ass, laden or unladen, not drawing three half-pence ; for every drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, two shillings and six pence *per* score, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number ; for every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, goats, or lambs, seven pence halfpenny *per* score, and so in proportion ; which sums shall be demanded and taken in name of toll or duty, and the money raised shall be vested in said trustees, and the same and every part paid, applied, disposed, and assigned to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, in such manner as after mentioned ; and said trustees or any five or more empowered by themselves or any persons by them or any five under their hands and seals authorized to levy the toll or duty upon any persons, who after demand neglect or refuse to pay, by distress of any horses or other cattle or goods upon which such toll or duty imposed, or upon any of the goods and chattels of such persons who ought to pay, and may detain and keep until such toll or duty with reasonable charges of distraining and keeping paid ; and it may be lawful for persons so distraining, after five days after distress taken, to sell the goods, returning the overplus (if any) upon demand, to owner.

LIX. *sect. 2.* Out of the first money arising out of the profits of the turnpikes said trustees or any five shall first pay and discharge the expences of procuring this act, and of erecting such turnpikes, and building and repairing such toll-houses, and buying or renting ground to erect or build the same upon, and thenceforth the whole of the profits arising from the tolls shall be applied for and towards the repair, and shortening of said road.

LX. *sect. 3.* Provided no part of the money arising from said tolls shall be applied to any other purpose, except to the repair of said road, and that the trustees shall be accountable for such surplus, as shall remain after said road effectually repaired ; and if said road can be kept in good and effectual repair for a less sum, than that which shall be annually produced by the tolls, so often as there shall be any surplus, said commissioners or any fifteen or more, shall in such proportion, as they think fit, by order under hands and seals reduce the tolls imposed and payable by this act.

LXI. *sect. 4.* Provided if any complaint made to any of the judges of assize for county of Tipperary, King's-county, or county of Westmeath, that any part of said road is out of repair, such judge, to whom such complaint made, shall examine into the matter of such complaint upon oath in a summary way, and if he find any part of said road out of repair, he shall by order in writing direct the whole of said tolls, or so much as necessary, to be applied to putting said road into such repair as before mentioned.

Highways.

LXII. *sect. 5.* Treasurer of tolls of said road shall on first day of every assizes return to clerk of crown of each county, where a gate erected, a particular account signed by him, and verified by affidavit at the foot, sworn before one of the judges of assize for said county or counties respectively, specifying the sum received at each turnpike on said road, the sums paid by him, to whom, for what, and when, the balance (if any) remaining in his hands; and the clerk of crown shall lay the same before the grand jury at said assizes to be inspected by them, and afterwards file the same in his office.

LXIII. *sect. 6.* If such treasurer neglect to return such account at the time herein mentioned, he shall be incapable of holding or exercising such office; and the judge of assize is authorized upon due proof of such omission or neglect to fine said treasurer not exceeding fifty pounds; and in default of payment to imprison said treasurer not exceeding six months; such fines to be applied in the same manner and for same purposes as the tolls for use of said road.

LXIV. *sect. 7.* Provided if a reasonable excuse upon oath for such omission laid before such judge and allowed by him, such treasurer shall not be subject to such disqualification or fine.

LXV. *sect. 8.* Any person taking the oaths, or making the affidavits, guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, shall upon conviction incur and suffer like pains and penalties, to which any other person convicted of perjury is liable by laws and statutes of this kingdom.

LXVI. *sect. 9.* The sums, paid to creditors in pursuance of this act, shall be deemed a full satisfaction for their debts.

LXVII. *sect. 10.* Whereas the said highway from Nenagh to Birr may be considerably shortened, said road shall be carried in a new and more direct line, according to the survey heretofore made, to commence from John Costello's forge on the lands of Grange in county Tipperary, and to end at the house of James Piper on said lands of Grange; which new line contains in the whole one hundred and sixty perches and an half; and said trustees or any five are empowered to apply a sufficient sum for making said new line and inclosing the same, and to make such recompence and satisfaction out of the tolls or duties, by such a sum as shall not exceed in the whole fifty pounds sterling.

LXVIII. *sect. 11.* If any persons owning, renting, or occupying any land near any turnpike, permit to pass through any gate, passage, or way, with any coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, or capriole, waggon, wain, cart, car, or other carriage, or riding, driving, or drawing any horse, ass, mule, or other cattle, to avoid toll, and convicted upon oath of one or more credible witnesses, before said trustees or any five, or one or more justices for the county wherein offence committed (which oath such trustees and justices are required to administer, and to hear and determine upon in a summary way) every such person, and also the persons who pass through any ground to avoid said toll or duty, shall forfeit to the trustees twenty shillings, to be levied by distress and sale, by warrant under hand and seal of said justices, or trustees or any five, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner, the charges in taking and disposing first deducted; which penalty shall be expended by said trustees in repair of said road.

LXIX.

Highways.

LXIX. *sect. 12.* It shall be lawful for said trustees or any five to erect gates or turnpikes on the side of the highway across any way or lane leading out of said road, and toll-houses, and receive such toll, so as the same do not extend to a double charge in case of passing through any other of the turnpikes from Nenagh through Birr and Fribane to Curraneboy-bridge.

LXX. *sect. 13.* Said trustees, or any five, at first or any succeeding meetings, by writing under hands and seals, shall elect one fit person receiver or treasurer, and one other to be clerk or register, and overseer, or surveyor, for writing and keeping the minutes belonging to said road, and viewing repairs and condition of the road, and shall from time to time remove either of them, as they see occasion, and appoint new ones in case of death, resignation, or such removal; and shall out of the money pay or allow to said receiver or treasurer, clerk, register, or overseer, in consideration of trouble in execution of their offices, such sums as to said trustees or any five seem good; so as such allowance or payment to receiver or treasurer, clerk, register, and overseer, do not annually exceed ten pounds.

LXXI. *sect. 14.* Provided the persons nominated to such offices, or either of them, shall not act, until each respectively first enter into security by bond and warrant with two sufficient sureties in penalty of five hundred pounds, payable to the trustees, conditioned that such officers shall truly and faithfully account for and pay all money, they shall respectively from time to time receive out of or for the tolls and duties, to the trustees, as often as they shall be required, and for faithful discharge of said offices; and every such bond and warrant, as soon as executed, shall be lodged in hands of the principal creditor of said road, present at the meeting of said trustees at which such bond and warrant executed; and if no creditor present, that then said bond and warrant shall be lodged in hands of the chairman of the board or meeting, at which such bonds perfected.

LXXII. *sect. 15.* It shall be lawful for such persons, as said trustees or any five appoint or employ, to repair said road, or any part, or for any persons with whom said trustees contract, to dig, raise, and gather any gravel, furze, sand, stones, or other materials, out of any waste or common of any parish, town, village, or hamlet, in or near which any foundrous or ruinous places of said highway or road lie; and for want of Materials there to dig, gather, raise take and carry away the same out of the waste or common of any neighbouring parish, town, village, or hamlet, without paying any thing for the same; and where not sufficient of said materials in any common or waste adjoining it, it shall be lawful for them, by order of said trustees, or any five in writing, to dig, raise, and gather the same in the several grounds of any persons, not being a garden, orchard, yard, meadow, planted walk or walks, or avenue to a house, where any such materials are or may be found, and from time to time to carry away such and so much as shall be wanting for amending and repairing said road or any part, paying such rates for such materials to owner or occupier of the ground, as said trustees or any five judge reasonable; and in case of any difference between such owner and occupier and said trustees, touching the materials or damage, such damage shall be assessed by two substantial house-holders of the county in which
such

Highways.

such ground doth lie ; one named by each of said parties, sworn by any justice of such county, to make a true estimate of such damages to best of their skill and knowledge, (which oath such justice is required to administer) and if any persons obstruct or prevent the digging for, raising, or carrying away such materials, such persons upon conviction by oath of one or more credible witnesses before any one justice of the county where offence committed, (which oath said justice is required to administer) shall for every such offence forfeit to the trustees a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be levied by distress and sale, by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, rendering the overplus (if any) to owner, the charges in taking and disposing being first deducted ; which penalty shall be expended by said trustees in repair of said road.

LXXIII. *sect. 16.* No persons obliged to pay any of the tolls more than once in the same day within either of the divisions of said road ; but every person having paid the toll or duty at any one of the gates on that division between Curranaboy-bridge in Westmeath and Firbane, on producing a note or ticket thereof, (which receivers of said tolls are required to give without fee or reward) shall be permitted to pass free through all the several gates on said division at any time during the day, on which he shall have paid said toll ; and so in like manner having once paid said toll at any one of the gates on said other division between Firbane and Birr and town of Nenagh, shall on producing such ticket or note be admitted at any time during the same day to pass through all the other gates on said last mentioned division ; but it is the true intention and meaning of this act, that every person shall pay twice on the same day, in case he shall travel over more of said road, than is contained in one division of the same.

LXXIV. *sect. 17.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any five, by any agreement, lease, or demises in writing under hands and seals to demise or lease, let or set, all or any part of the tolls and duties by publick and open cant to the best and fairest bidder, for any time not exceeding two years, to commence on first May or first November which shall first happen after such demise or lease, thirty days previous notice being first given of said trustees intentions, and of the time and place appointed for the doing thereof, which notice shall be subscribed by the clerk or register of said trustees, and publickly posted at the several gates on such road ; and all the rent and yearly income of said tolls shall be paid and applied in same manner as the tolls hereby payable are directed and appointed : and all leases and agreements by said trustees, without such previous notice, or for any longer term than two years, or otherwise than by publick and open cant, shall be to all intents and purposes void.

LXXV. *sect. 18.* It shall be lawful for said trustees, or any five, during this act, to contract or agree by the year or otherwise with any persons, who at publick and open cant by said trustees, or any five, undertake to repair said road, or any part, on terms most advantageous for said road, twenty days previous notice being first given of said trustees intentions, and of time and place appointed, publickly posted at the several gates on said road ; and all contracts and agreements for repairing said road by said trustees with any other persons, or in any other manner than as before directed, shall be to all intents void.

Highways.

LXXVI. *sect.* 19. All sums which remained due to the late trustees for or upon account of the tolls and duties payable by said act thirteenth George the Second, at expiration thereof, by or from the gate-keepers toll-farmers, or other persons who received the same, be vested in the trustees appointed by this act, to be recovered and received from such persons respectively, their executors, administrators and sureties; and such sums after deducting the expences which attend the suing or recovery thereof, shall be paid and applied by trustees or any five amongst the creditors of said road before mentioned, their executors, administrators or assigns, rateably and in proportion to their respective debts.

LXXVII. *sect.* 20. If any persons having paid the toll or duty, and having such note or ticket as required, shall give or dispose of the same to any other to avoid payment of toll, every such person giving, disposing, or offering, and the person receiving, being convicted upon oath of one or more credible witnesses, before said trustees, or any seven or more, any one or more justices for the county wherein offence committed (which oath said trustees, or justices are impowered to administer) shall respectively forfeit and pay for every offence ten shillings, levied, recovered, and disposed of, as any other penalty or forfeiture by this act.

LXXVIII. *sect.* 21. Provided no person shall be charged with any of the tolls or duties, who shall pass through any of the turnpikes, who shall carry any quantity of stones, gravel, or other materials for repairing said road, or any of the roads in the parishes in which the same lie, or in any of the neighbouring parishes, nor shall any persons be chargeable with said toll for any carts, cars, or waggons loaded with corn in straw only, or for any plows, harrows, or other implements of husbandry, in order to the using and repairing of the same, in the several parishes in which said highways hereby intended to be repaired lie; nor taken at any of the turnpikes for any horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, or other cattle going to water; or for any post-horse carrying the mail or packet, or for such horse as used only to ride on by owner or driver of any waggon, cart, or carriage; provided such horse pass through said turnpike with such waggon, cart, or carriage; nor be demanded or taken for the horses of soldiers passing upon their march, or for any waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages attending them, or travelling with vagrants sent by passes, or with prisoners transmitted from one part of the kingdom to another.

Toll continued
from 1 Aug. 1778,
21 years.

LXXIX. *sect.* 22. The tolls or duties shall take place and have continuance from and after the 1st of August 1778, for and during twenty-one years.

LXXX. *sect.* 23. It shall be lawful to the said trustees or any five upon death or resignation of any trustees in this act, or hereafter elected, from time to time, to elect another fit person, or so many more fit persons living in said county of Tipperary, King's-County, or county of Westmeath, to be joined with said trustees in execution of all powers by this act; and all persons chosen trustees shall be impowered to act to all intents in as ample manner, as said trustees are by this act impow-

LXXXI. *sect.* 24. Said trustees or any five shall meet at Nenagh on the eighth of September 1778, and then adjourn, and afterwards meet there,

Highways.

there, or at any other place near the said highway, as said trustees, or any five think proper, as often as necessary for putting this act in execution ; and if there shall not appear at any meeting a sufficient number to act and adjourn, the clerk by notice in writing, affixed to the turnpikes at least twenty days before next meeting, shall appoint said trustees to meet at the house where the meeting last appointed, or at some other convenient house near said road, on some certain day mentioned in such notice ; and if a sufficient number do not attend on the day appointed, he shall appoint another day, and so on, until a sufficient number attend ; and said trustees at first and all subsequent meetings shall defray their own charges and expences.

LXXXII. *sect. 25.* Before any assembly of such trustees shall after first meeting be held to do any act or make any order, twenty days previous notice signed by the clerk or register of the occasion, time, and place shall be publickly posted at every gate on said road ; and all acts, orders, and proceedings by said trustees, shall on the day, whereon done, made, or had, be fairly wrote in a book by such clerk or register, and subscribed on the same day by five of said trustees at least, who shall assent, which books shall remain in custody of such clerk or register, to be inspected by any creditor or other interested person at all seasonable times, without fee or reward ; and all acts, orders, and proceedings, without such previous notice posted, and not fairly wrote in a book, and subscribed by at least five of said trustees assenting, shall be to all intents void.

LXXXIII. *sect. 26.* Provided if any person appointed a trustee shall have or accept of any place of profit arising out of or by reason of the toll or duty, such person shall be incapable from the time of accepting or continuing to enjoy such place of profit of acting as a trustee.

LXXXIV. *sect. 27.* Provided no person hereafter appointed or elected as trustee shall be capable of acting as trustee, unless such person seized and in actual possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, being freehold of the clear yearly value of fifty pounds, or who shall not have a personal estate of clear value of one thousand pounds ; and the person so elected, before admitted to act as a trustee, shall swear, his estate is of that value before five trustees assembled at a board, which oath said trustees or five of them are impowered to administer.

LXXXV. *sect. 28.* The trustees, appointed by this act, and hereafter appointed, and their successors, shall be persons capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts of law and equity by name of the trustees appointed for putting in execution the powers and authorities mentioned in this act, and shall make and use a common seal for purpose aforesaid, and also capable in law by such name to take securities for any money due or to be due to them as trustees, and for performance of any agreement entered into with them, or for due execution of any power or authority committed to any persons concerning said road, or the tolls or duties, and and also to enter into, and execute all such contracts and agreements as necessary for, or relative to, execution of said trust.

LXXXVI. *sect. 29.* Service of the clerk or register of trustees with any subpoena, order, decree, or process of any court of law or equity,

Highways.

shall be good service of said trustees, so as such service be made twenty days at least before the return.

LXXXVII. *sect. 30.* If any suit commenced against any persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the venue shall be laid in county of Tipperary, King's-County, or Westmeath, and not elsewhere; and defendants may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if it appear so done, or that such action shall be brought in any other county, the jury shall find for defendants; and upon such verdict, or if plaintiff non-suited, or discontinued after defendants appeared, or if on any demurrer judgment given against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy for the same, as any defendants have in any other cases by law.

A publick act.

LXXXVIII. *sect. 31.* This act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons without specially pleading.

9 G. 2 c. 22.

distinct turnpikes
erected.

LXXXIX. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 40: sect. 1.* The road from Maryborough through Mountrath and Castle-town to Borris in Ossory, erected into a separate and distinct turnpike; and a toll collected and received on that part of said road separate and distinct from the toll on the other part to, and the road from, Borris in Ossory through Roscrea, and Dunkerrin to Tomivarah, erected into another separate and distinct turnpike, so as that a toll may be collected and received on that part of the road, separate and distinct from the toll on the other part.

Trustees.

LXII. *sect. 2.* After first of August 1778, the earl of Mountrath, the earl of Drogheda, the earl of Upper-Ossory, lord viscount Carlow, lord viscount De Vesci, the right honourable Edmond Sexton Pery, the honourable John Dawson, Sir Robert Staples, baronet, Sir Kildare Dixon Burrowes, baronet, Sir William Parsons, baronet, Sir John Parnell, baronet, Charles Henry Coote esquire, John Lloyd esquire, Francis Mathew esquire, Henry Prittie esquire, Thomas Smyth esquire, Daniel Toler esquire, Peter Holmes esquire, John Pendergast esquire, John Tydd esquire, John Toler esquire, colonel Thomas Pigot, John Kilpatrick esquire, William Pole esquire, John Parnell esquire, general Hunt Walsh, reverend dean Coote, Robert Stubber esquire, William Despard esquire, Anthony Sharp esquire, reverend Frederick Trench, Robert Flood, esquire, William Vaughan esquire, reverend Richard Warburton Carden, the reverend Robert Curtis, Peter Dalton esquire, Francis Roleston esquire, Luke Flood esquire, Charles White of Raheen esquire, Moses Pim esquire, Thomas Short esquire, Edward Flood esquire, Robert White esquire, James Hutchinson esquire, John Minchin esquire, Richard Croasdale esquire, Robert Palmer esquire, the reverend Sewell Stubber, James Pim esquire, George Despard esquire, Thomas Pepper esquire, James Hutchinson of Knock esquire, the reverend Francis Despard, Robert Anthony Flood Sharp esquire, William Minchin esquire, John Andrews esquire, Thomas Short esquire, Thomas Hutchinson esquire, James Roleston esquire, James Hutchinson junior esquire, Robert Lord Jocelyn, John Thomas Waller esquire, Robert Waller esquire, reverend Richard Maunfell, reverend William Waller, John Bloomfield esquire,

Highways.

esquire, Thomas Otway esquire, Cook Otway esquire, James Poe esquire, Arthur Blenarhasset esquire, Rowland Bateman esquire, Edward Leslie esquire, James Carigue Ponsonby esquire, James Stephens esquire, dean Pery, John Dowdall Hammond, John Perey, George Perey, Samuel Harden, the reverend Cecil Westropp, Thomas Westropp, Dowdall Pigott, John Pigott, Henry Baylee esquires, Robert Peppard, Maurice Huddert junior gentleman, Sir Henry Haristonge, baronet, Hugh Cane esquire, and Standish Grady of Capperullen esquire, the right honourable Sir Robert Tilson Deane baronet, the honourable Hugh Massey, the honourable John Massey, Mathey Cassan esquire, Robert Baldwin esquire, Jonathan Baldwin esquire, Henry Moon esquire, Richard Vicars esquire, Humphrey Palmer esquire, Joseph Palmer esquire, Richard Phillips esquire, Joseph Calcutt, Benjamin Softlaw esquire, John Bennington esquire, William Walpole esquire, John Kemmis esquire, John Murray Prior esquire, Henry Palmer esquire, Thomas Palmer esquire, Thomas Humphrys esquire, John White esquire, William Drought, Robert Drought, Richard Steele esquire, Thomas Conway esquire, Thomas Spinner esquire, and Robert Jackson esquire shall be appointed trustees of said roads, and they or any seven or such as they authorize, shall erect one or more gates or turnpikes in, upon, or across any parts of said highways, and on the side across any road or lane leading out of said highways within the Queen's-County, King's-County, or Tipperary, and also toll-houses contiguous, and there receive and take tolls and duties following ; for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise or chair drawn by six horses, geldings or mares, or other beast of burthen, one shilling and six-pence ; drawn by four, one shilling ; drawn by two, eight-pence ; for every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with four wheels, five shillings ; for every wain, cart, or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two, four-pence ; for every wain cart or carriage, with two wheels drawn by three or more, two shillings and six-pence ; for every carriage commonly a chair or chaise with one horse, mare, or gelding or other beast of burthen, four-pence ; for every car, or other carriage, having but one horse, two-pence, except cars or other carriages laden with turf, hay, and corn unthreshed only, and drawn by one ; which are hereby exempted from any of the tolls charged ; for every horse, mare, gelding, mule or ass, with any person riding thereon, three half-pence ; not drawing, nor having any person riding thereon, one penny ; every drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, one shilling and eight-pence by the score, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number ; every drove of hogs, calves, sheep, goats or lambs, five-pence by the score, and so in proportion ; which sums of money shall be demanded and taken in name of toll, and the money raised vested in said trustees, and every part shall be paid, applied, and disposed of, for the several uses, intents and purposes, and in such manner as after directed ; and said trustees or any seven shall be empowered by themselves, or any persons by them, or any seven under their hands and seals authorized, to levy the toll upon any persons who shall, after demand, neglect or refuse to pay by distress of any horses or other cattle or goods upon which such toll imposed, or upon any other of the goods and chattels of such persons, and may detain and keep until such toll with reasonable charges of
Tolls.
distrain-

Highways.

distraining or keeping shall be paid ; and it shall be lawful for persons so distraining after five days from taking distress to sell the goods, returning overplus (if any) upon demand to owner.

XCI. *sect.* 3. Provided no such gate or turnpike shall be erected at any place nearer Maryborough, than the place where the gate erected in pursuance of the former act lately stood, near the inn at Boughlone.

XCII. *sect.* 4. Out of the first money arising from the profits said trustees or any seven shall first pay and discharge the expence of erecting such turnpikes, and building and repairing toll-houses, and buying or renting ground to erect or build upon ; and after such charges and expences the whole of the profits from the tolls, after deducting salaries after mentioned, shall be applied to put all the said road into effectual and compleat repair, and from time to time to keep the same in such repair ; and when the whole of said road effectually repaired, the surplus of the tolls shall be distributed and paid to and amongst such persons, as shall appear upon the examination after directed to be *bona fide* creditors upon said road, rateably and in proportion to their debts.

XCIII. *sect.* 5. Provided no part of the money arising from said tolls shall be applied to any other purpose, except to the erecting such turnpikes and toll-houses, and buying or renting ground to erect upon, paying the salaries after mentioned, and repairing said roads, until proved upon oath, to satisfaction of said trustees, or any fifteen (which oath said trustees are impowered to administer) by testimony of three credible witnesses at least, (which testimony shall be reduced into writing, and signed by them respectively, and lodged with the clerk) that said road is in good and compleat order and condition, and until said trustees, or any fifteen shall have resolved, that said road is in good and compleat order and condition, and entered such resolution in their books, and signed the same.

XCIV. *sect.* 6. Provided as often as any part of said road shall become out of repair, no part of said tolls shall be paid to said creditors until the same effectually repaired, and such repairs proved in manner before mentioned.

XCV. *sect.* 7. Provided if any complaint made to any of the judges of assize for the Queen's-County, that any part of said road in the King or Queen's-County, is out of repair, or to any of the judges of assize for county of Tipperary, that any part of said road in Tipperary is out of repair, such judge shall examine into the matter of said complaint in a summary way ; and if he shall find any part of said road out of repair, shall by order in writing direct the whole of said tolls, or so much as necessary, to be applied to putting said road into such repair as before mentioned.

XCVI. *sect.* 8. Said trustees or any fifteen shall before any such distribution amongst the creditors examine into the genuineness and reality of debentures, under which said creditors claim their debts ; and if any doubts arise thereon, or whether such debentures were really and *bona fide* given or made for good and valuable consideration, or any other doubts concerning any debt claimed upon said road, said commissioners or any fifteen shall proceed to examine upon oath touching the matters aforesaid such persons, against whom no legal objection shall lie, as shall
be

Highways.

be produced as well for as against said creditors, and the testimony of said persons shall be reduced into writing, and signed by them, and lodged with the clerk.

XCVII. *sect. 9.* After such examination it shall be lawful for said trustees or any fifteen to determine, which of the persons claiming to be creditors on said road are real, and for what sums respectively; and such determination shall be entered in books of said trustees, and signed by such as present at the meeting.

XCVIII. *sect. 10.* Treasurer of the tolls shall on first day of every assizes for the county of Tipperary return to clerk of crown a separate and particular account in writing concerning such part of said road as lies within Tipperary, signed by him, and verified by affidavit at the foot sworn before one of judges of assize (which oath said judge is empowered to administer) specifying the sums received at each gate on such part of said road as lies in Tipperary; or if any such gate leased or demised, pursuant to this act, then specifying the sum received on account of the rent, the sums paid by him on account of such parts of said road, to whom, and for what, and when, and the balance (if any) in his hands; and said treasurer shall in like manner on first of every assizes for Queen's-County return to clerk of crown a separate and particular account in writing, concerning such part of said road as lies within the King or Queen's-County, signed by him and verified by an affidavit at the foot, sworn before one of the judges, specifying sums received, sums paid, to whom, and for what and when, the balance remaining; and the clerk of crown at each assizes shall lay said respective accounts before the grand jury to be inspected, and afterwards file in his office.

XCIX. *sect. 11.* If such treasurer neglect to return such accounts at the time, incapable of holding or exercising such office; and the judge presiding at assizes, where default made, shall also fine him fifty pounds, and in case of non-payment commit to prison until paid; and such fine shall be applied in same manner and purposes as the tolls.

C. *sect. 12.* Provided if reasonable excuse, upon oath, laid before such judge and allowed, such treasurer shall not be subject to any disqualification or fine.

CI. *sect. 13.* Any persons taking the oaths or making the affidavits before mentioned guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, shall on conviction incur and suffer like pains and penalties, to which any person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable by laws and statutes of this kingdom.

CII. *sect. 14.* The sums paid to and accepted by said creditors shall be deemed and be a full satisfaction for their debts, or for so much as said creditors respectively agree to have discharged by such payment.

CIII. *sect. 15.* If any persons whatsoever, owning, renting, or occupying any land near any turnpikes, erected in pursuance of this act, permit any persons whatsoever to pass through any gate, passage, or way, with any coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, waggon, wain, cart, car, or other carriage, or riding or driving any horse or sort of cattle, to avoid the toll, and convicted upon oath of one or more credible witnesses before said trustees, or any seven, or one or more justices for the county

Highways.

county wherein offence committed, every person so permitting, and also the persons who shall pass, shall forfeit to the trustees twenty shillings, by distress and sale of goods, by warrant, rendering the overplus (if any be) to the owner, the charges in taking and disposing being first deducted; which penalty shall be expended in repair of said road.

CIV. *sect. 16.* Said trustees or any seven at first or any succeeding meeting, by writing under hands and seals shall elect one fit person to be receiver or treasurer, and one other to be clerk or register, and overseer or surveyor, and shall from time to time remove either of them, as they see occasion, and appoint new ones in case of death, resignation, or such removal; and shall out of the money arising by said tolls pay or allow to said receiver or treasurer, clerk, register or overseer, in consideration of their trouble, such sums, as to said trustees or any seven shall seem good, so as such allowance do not annually exceed ten pounds.

CV. *sect. 17.* Provided persons nominated shall not act in such offices, until each of them respectively first enter into security by bond and warrant, with two sufficient sureties in penalty of five hundred pounds payable to the trustees, conditioned that such officers shall truly and faithfully account for and pay all such sums, as they receive, as often as required, and for faithful execution and discharge of said offices; and every such bond and warrant as soon as executed shall be lodged in hands of the principal creditor present at the meeting of trustees, at which such bond and warrant executed; and if no creditor present, in the hands of the chairman.

CVI. *sect. 18.* It shall be lawful for such persons, as said trustees or any seven appoint, or with whom said trustees contract for repair of said roads, to dig, raise and gather any gravel, sand stones, or other materials in the grounds of any persons, not being a garden, orchard, yard, or meadow, planted walk or walks, or avenue to an house, where any such materials are or may be found, and from time to time to carry away such, and so much as wanting for repairing said roads, or any part, paying such rates for such materials and for the damage to the owner or occupier as said trustees or any seven judge reasonable; and in case of any difference touching the value, such damage shall be assessed by two substantial house-holders of the county, in which such ground doth lie, one named by each of said parties, who shall be sworn by any justice of such county to make a true estimate to best of their skill and knowledge; and if any persons obstruct or prevent the digging for, raising, or carrying away such materials, upon conviction before any one justice of the county shall for every such offence forfeit to the trustees, not exceeding five pounds, levied by distress and sale of goods by warrant, rendering overplus (if any) to owner, the charges in taking and disposing being first deducted; which penalty shall be expended in repair of the said road.

CVII. *sect. 19.* No persons obliged to pay any of the tolls before mentioned more than once in the same day within either of the divisions, but every person having paid at any one of the gates on that division between Maryborough and Borris in Ossory, on producing a note or ticket thereof, (which receivers of said tolls are required to give, without

Highways.

without fee or reward) shall be permitted to pass through all the gates on said divisions, during the day on which he shall have paid, such day to be computed from twelve o'clock each night to twelve on the succeeding night, and in like manner having once paid at any one of the gates on said other division of said road: but it is the true intention of this act, that every person shall pay twice on the same day, in case he shall travel over more of said road than is contained in one division of the same.

CVIII. *sect. 20.* It shall be lawful for said trustees or any seven by any agreement, lease or demise in writing, under their hands and seals to demise or lease, set or let, all or any part of the tolls and duties by publick and open cant to the best and fairest bidder, for any time not exceeding two years, to commence on the first May, or November, which shall first happen after such demise or lease, thirty days previous notice being first given of trustees intentions, and of the time and place appointed, which notice shall be subscribed by the clerk or register, and publickly posted at the several gates on such road; and all rent or yearly income of said tolls shall be paid and applied in same manner as the tolls: and all leases and agreement by said trustees without such notice, or for any longer term than said two years, or otherwise than by publick and open cant, shall be to all intents and purposes void.

CIX. *sect. 21.* It shall be lawful for said trustees or any seven from time to time during this act to contract or agree by the year or otherwise with any persons, who at a publick and open cant undertake to repair said road or any part, on the terms most advantageous to said road, twenty days previous notice being given of trustees intentions, and of the time and place appointed, which notice shall be publickly posted at the several gates on said road; and all contracts and agreements for repairing, otherwise than by publick cant, or without such notice, shall be to all intents void.

CX. *sect. 22.* All money, which remained due to the late trustees upon account of the tolls payable by said act of the ninth George the Second, at expiration thereof, by gate-keepers, toll-farmers, or other persons who received, vested in the trustees appointed by this act, to be recovered and received from such persons, their executors, administrators and sureties; and after deducting the expence which shall attend suing or recovery shall be paid and applied by the trustees appointed or any seven amongst the several creditors of said road before mentioned, their executors, administrators or assigns, rateably and in proportion to their debts.

9 Geo. 2. c. 22.

CXI. *sect. 23.* If any persons having paid the toll, and having such note or ticket, shall give or dispose of the same to any other to avoid toll, every such person giving, disposing, or offering, and the person receiving, being convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses before said trustees or any seven, or one or more justices for the county wherein offence committed, shall respectively forfeit for every such offence ten shillings, levied, recovered, and disposed of as any other penalty or forfeiture by this act.

CXII. *sect. 24.* Provided no person shall be charged with any tolls, who shall pass through any of the turnpikes, who carry any quantity of stones, gravel, or other materials for repairing said road, or any roads in
O the

Highways.

the parishes in which the same lie, or in any of the neighbouring parishes; nor for any carts, cars, or waggons loaded with corn in straw only, or plows, harrows, or other implements of husbandry in order to the using or repairing of the same in the several parishes in which said highways lie; nor for any horse or other cattle going to water, or post-horse carrying the mail or packet, or for such horse as used only to ride on by owner or driver of any waggon, cart, or carriage; provided such horse pass through with such carriage; nor any toll for the horses of soldiers upon their march, or for any carriages attending them, or for horses or carriages travelling with vagrants sent by passes, or with prisoners transmitted from one part of the kingdom to another.

Continuance 21 years
from 1 Aug. 1778.

CXIII. *sect. 25.* The tolls hereby granted shall take place and have continuance from 1st August 1778 for and during twenty-one years.

CXIV. *sect. 26.* It shall be lawful for said trustees or any seven, upon death or resignation of any of trustees, to elect, nominate, and appoint in the room of trustees deceased or resigning so many more fit persons living in Queen's-county, King's-county, or county of Tipperary, to be joined with said trustees; and all persons so chosen impowered to act to all intents in as ample manner, as said trustees are impowered, and so from time to time.

CXV. *sect. 27.* Said trustees or any seven shall meet at Maryborough on the 8th of September 1778, and then adjourn, and afterwards meet there or at any other place near said highway or road, as said trustees or any seven think proper, as often as necessary; and if there shall not appear a sufficient number, the clerk by notice in writing affixed at the respective gates at least twenty days before next meeting shall appoint to meet at the house, where the meeting was last appointed, or at some other convenient house near said road on some certain day; and if a sufficient number do not attend on the day, he shall appoint another, and so on until a sufficient number attend; and said trustees at first and all subsequent meetings shall defray their own charges and expences.

CXVI. *sect. 28.* Before any assembly of such trustees shall after first meeting do any act, or make any order, twenty days previous notice signed by the clerk or register of the occasion, time, and place of meeting, shall be publicly posted at every gate on said road; and all acts, orders, and proceedings shall on the day whereon done be fairly wrote in a book by such clerk or register, and subscribed on same day by seven trustees at least who assent, which book shall remain in custody of such clerk or register, to be inspected by any creditor or other interested person at all reasonable times without fee or reward; and all proceedings without such previous notice, and not wrote and subscribed at the time aforesaid, shall be to all intents void.

CXVII. *sect. 29.* Provided if any persons appointed trustees shall have or accept of any place of profit arising out of or by reason of the toll, such persons incapable from the time of accepting such place of acting as a trustee, during such time as he shall continue to enjoy such place.

CXVIII. *sect. 30.* Provided no person hereafter elected a trustee shall be capable of acting, unless seized and in actual possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments freehold of the clear yearly value of fifty pounds, or who shall not have a personal estate of clear value of one thousand

Highways.

land pounds; and the person so elected before admitted to act shall swear his estate is of said value before seven trustees at a board.

CXIX. *sect. 31.* Trustees and their successors shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and impleaded, answer and answered unto, in all courts of law and equity, by name of the trustees appointed for putting in execution the powers and authorities in this act, and make and use a common seal for purposes aforesaid, and also capable by such name to take securities for any money due to them as trustees; and for performance of any agreement with them, and for due execution of any power or authority committed to any persons concerning said road, or the tolls, and also to enter into and execute all such contracts and agreements as necessary for or relate to execution of said trust.

CXX. *sect. 32.* Service of the clerk or register with any subpoena, order, decree, or process of any court of law or equity, shall be good service of said trustees.

CXXI. *sect. 33.* If any suit commenced for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in the Queen's-county, King's-county, or Tipperary, and not elsewhere; and the defendants may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence at any trial, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if it appear so, or if such actions brought in any other county, the jury shall find for defendants; and upon such verdict, or if plaintiff non-suited or discontinue after defendants appeared, or if on any demurrer judgment against plaintiff, the defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy as any defendants have in any other cases.

CXXII. *sect. 34.* This act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken a publick act, publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons, without specially pleading.

Hospitals.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 15. sect. 1. Whereas by an act fifth of his present majesty tenants for life are impowered to make fee-farm grants or leases in perpetuity, for erecting a county-infirmiry or hospital: and by an act seventh of his present majesty to amend the said act archbishops, bishops, and other corporate bodies are impowered to make leases in perpetuity and in reversion, but no provision is made by said acts to enable testamentary guardians, which has prevented erecting infirmaries in places proper: it shall be lawful for testamentary guardians of any minors to lease in perpetuity any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, and not being part of the demesne land of any minors, at the most improved rent, to the governors of any county-infirmiry or hospital, which leases the said guardians are impowered to make respectively for erecting an infirmiry or hospital for any county, provided such lease be approved of by the chancellor, keeper, or lords commissioners, by order upon a petition for that purpose.

Recital 5 G. 3. c. 20. whereby tenant for life may lease in perpetuity, & 7 G. 3. c. 8. bishops and corporate bodies, testamentary guardians may lease in perpetuity not above 2 acres, not demesne, at most improved rent, for county-infirmiry or hospital, approved in chancery on petition.

Inland Navigation.

Recital 3 G. 2. c. 3.
duties 21 years from
25 Mar. 1730,
continued 21 years
23 G. 2. c. 5.
& 7 years by 11 &
12 G. 3. c. 4.
commissioners ap-
pointed 3 G. 2. c. 3.
since incorporated,

and money laid out
in useful works,

contracts with private
subscribers to give
1-6th pursuant to
11 & 12 G. 3. c. 4.

duties by 3 G. 2. c.
3. continued for said
corporation 7 years
from 25 Mar. 1779.

Raised and paid as
by 3 G. 2. c. 3. or
25 G. 2. c. 10 or
any other law,

penalties and punish-
ments as by said acts.

All powers in said
corporation renewed.

No new warrants by
corporation for mo-
ney till former dis-
charged,
save for salaries, rent,
or accidental reach-

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 16. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act third George the second several rates and duties were granted from 25th March 1730 for twenty-one years, which by an act twenty-third of his reign were continued twenty-one years; which by eleventh and twelfth of George the third were continued from 25th March 1772, and during seven years from thence; and by act third George the second, several commissioners were appointed; and the said commissioners have been since incorporated by name of the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, and said corporation hath accordingly laid out considerable sums arising from said duties towards carrying on several useful and necessary works, some of which are now nearly finished: and said seven years, for which said duties granted, will expire on 25th March 1779; and in case not continued, the works now carrying on, and several other publick and useful works intended in divers parts, cannot be made, whereby the monies laid out may be entirely lost: and by said act eleventh and twelfth George the third it is lawful for said corporation to contract with private subscribers to give an aid towards carrying on such navigation, not exceeding in the whole one-sixth of the sum necessary for such navigation: and said corporation have entered into contract with private subscribers, who have undertaken to execute several works, to give such subscribers an aid of the one-sixth of the sums by them from time to time expended in making and compleating the same, pursuant to said act; and in case said duties should not be continued, the publick faith in these instances would be violated, and works so contracted for, probably be totally deserted, to the injury of such subscribers, and great loss and detriment of this kingdom: the several rates, impositions, and duties on coaches, berlins, chariots, calashes, chaises, and chairs, cards and dice, wrought and manufactured gold and silver plate, which by said act third of his late majesty were granted, further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied, and paid for use of said corporation, from 25th March 1779, during further seven years thence next ensuing.

II. *sect. 2.* All rates, duties, and impositions hereby granted and continued, shall be raised, collected, levied, and paid, during said further seven years, at such times, manner, and by such persons, as appointed by said act third or act twenty-fifth of his late majesty, or by any other law now in force relating to said duties, rates, and impositions, as fully and effectually as if said acts repeated and re-enacted in this act; and all penalties and forfeitures by said acts, or any of them, and which shall incur during said further seven years, from 25th March 1779, shall be sued for, recovered, and applied as by said acts directed; and offenders subject to such punishment in case of non-payment as appointed by said acts.

III. *sect. 3.* All powers vested in said corporation by any law now in force renewed and granted in as full and ample manner, as if the clauses granting were repeated and re-enacted in this act.

IV. *sect. 4.* After this act it shall not be lawful for said corporation to make, issue, or grant any new warrants or orders for raising or paying any money out of funds of said corporation for any purpose (payment of officers and servants salaries, house-rent, and such sums as necessary to repair any accidental breaches in any navigation now in use, and which the

tolls

Inland Navigation.

tolls of such navigation not sufficient to repair, excepted) until all out-standings and unsatisfied warrants or orders of said corporation for money already granted, and all debts already incurred by said corporation, fully discharged; any law, by-law, resolution, or order of said corporation to contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

V. *sect. 5.* When all such warrants for payment of money already granted, or debts already incurred by the said corporation, paid off and discharged, and said corporation thereby entirely relieved from debt and arrear, it shall not be lawful for said corporation to resolve, order, or grant any money to be raised or paid out of the funds for any purpose whatsoever (payment of officers and servants salaries, house-rent, and such sums as necessary to repair any accidental breaches in any navigation now in use, and which toll of such navigation not sufficient to repair, excepted) unless there shall be in the funds of said corporation at the respective times of making such orders, resolutions, or grants, so much as sufficient to discharge the same; and if not as much money as will satisfy the same, said orders, resolutions, or grants of said corporation shall be null and void to all intents; any act of parliament, by-law, resolution, or order of said corporation to contrary notwithstanding.

Arrears discharged, further grants by corporation if funds not sufficient, (save as aforesaid) void.

Juries.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 45. sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for King's-bench, Common-pleas, and Exchequer respectively, upon motion by council on behalf of any plaintiffs, or defendants in any action, cause, or suit whatsoever (except indictments, informations for misdemeanors or in nature of *quo warranto*) to order and appoint juries to be struck before the proper officer of each court for the trial of any issue, joined in any of said cases, and triable by a jury of twelve men, in such manner as special juries have been and are usually struck in such courts respectively upon trials at bar in the same courts.

Juries may on council's motion be struck before the proper officer on any issue (save indictment, information, &c.) as special juries are on trials at bar.

II. *sect. 4.* The jury so struck shall be the jury returned for trial of said issue, and summoned by the sheriff or other officer appointed to return the same at least six days before the assizes or sittings, at which such issue is to be tried.

And shall be the jury returned for trial, and summoned 6 days before.

III. *sect. 5.* The party, who shall apply for such jury to be struck, shall bear and pay the fees for striking such jury, and shall not have any allowance for the same upon taxation of costs.

Fees born by the party, and not taxed.

IV. *sect. 6.* Where any special jury ordered by rule of any of said courts to be struck by the proper officer in manner aforesaid, in any cause arising in any city or county of a city or town, the sheriff or sheriff's shall be ordered by such rule to bring, or cause to be brought, before said officer, the books or lists of persons qualified to serve on juries within the same, out of which juries ought to be returned by such sheriff's in like manner as the grand pannell usually ordered to be brought in order to striking juries for trial at bar in causes arising in counties at large; and in every such case the jury shall be taken and struck out of such book or list respectively.

In cities or counties of towns, sheriffs shall bring to the officer lists of qualified jurors, as the grand pannell for trials at bar in counties at large, jury struck thereout.

Juries.

Not summoning in writing every person struck or returned six days before,

fined not above 50l. nor under 10l. estreated.

Not appearing, on oath of summons, fine not above 20l. nor under 5l. estreated, unless cause on oath allowed.

Tales may be ordered,

drawn by ballot, till sufficient number appear.

As valid as if tried by 12 originally struck.

V. sect. 7. If sheriffs, or such other officer appointed to return such jury, omit or neglect to summon or cause to be summoned by a note in writing every person so struck or returned, at least six days before the assizes or sittings, whereat such issue is to be tried, he shall forfeit such fine not exceeding fifty pounds and not less than ten pounds, as the judge, before whom such issues to be tried, shall think reasonable for every such offence, and said judge shall estreat such fines.

VI. sect. 8. Every person so returned, who shall not appear after openly called three times, shall upon oath by some credible person that such person had been summoned by a note in writing six days at least before assizes or sittings, forfeit (unless reasonable cause of absence proved by oath to satisfaction of said judge or justices) such fine not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than five pounds, as said judge shall think reasonable, and said judges shall estreat the same.

VII. sect. 9. In every cause wherein a special jury awarded by this act, and a full jury shall not appear before the judge or justices, before whom to be tried, or after appearance of a full jury by challenge of any of the parties the issue is like to remain untried for default of jurors, said justices, upon request by plaintiff or defendant, shall have authority to command the sheriff, or officers to whom the making said return belong, to appoint as often as need be twelve such other able persons of said county then present, to whom no cause of challenge doth lie, and the names of persons so named with additions and places of abode shall be written on distinct pieces of parchment or paper, all as near as may be equal size, and delivered to the clerk of the judge before whom such issue tried, by the sheriff or officer, and by direction and care of such clerk rolled up all as near as may be in same manner, and put together in a box or glass, and some indifferent person by direction of the court in open court shall draw out said parchments or papers one after another, until a number appear sufficient with those of the original pannell, who appeared, to make up the number of twelve, who shall be the jury to try said issue.

VIII. sect. 10. Every trial by such jury shall be as good and effectual in law to all intents, as if tried by twelve of the jurors originally struck and appointed; and all such persons shall after such nomination and appointment in every respect be considered, as if returned upon the original pannell struck to try said issue.

Lace.

*No lace, cambrick, or lawn imported,

or forfeited, with treble value, the ship, &c. to king & prosecutor.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 21. No gold or silver lace, cambricks, or lawns whatsoever (except of the manufacture of Great-Britain) shall after 25th December 1777 be imported in any ship or vessel whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiture of all such lace, cambricks, and lawns, and treble value, and of the ship or vessel in which imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition, and apparel; one moiety of which forfeiture shall remain to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the other to him or them who shall seize and sue by action, bill, plaint, or information in exchequer, wherein no wager of law, protection, essoin, or other dilatory plea allowed.

Stat.

Licence.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 32. Whereas by an act thirty-third of his late majesty no collector do grant licences, unless a certificate lodged, signed by the next residing justice not an officer of revenue: and whereas the names of many justices for the county of the city of Dublin have been counterfeited to certificates, and licences obtained: with respect to the city of Dublin, the liberties thereof, and within three miles from the castle, no collector, or his clerk, under penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered as in said act, do grant any licence for purposes in said act, unless such certificate, as said act requires, be deposited with said collector or clerk by the next residing justice of peace in his own proper person, previous to granting such licence.

Recital 33 G. 2. c. 10. f. 94. counterfeited certificates thereon, as to Dublin, liberties, and 3 miles from the castle, no collector to grant licence, unless certificate deposited by next justice in person, penalty 50l.

Linen.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act third of his present majesty every person, who shall sell to one buyer at one time four or more pecks of flax-seed or hemp-seed for sowing, shall deliver to buyer a certificate, expressing the quantity and price, port whence, country, and year: and no person shall sell bad, mixed, or damaged flax-seed or hemp-seed for sowing, upon pain of forfeiting, and three pounds every hoghead: after first June next, the said clauses and every thing therein contained shall be repealed and made null and void.

Recital 3 G. 3. c. 34. f. 6 & 7. repealed,

II. *sect. 2.* For better regulation of linen and hempen manufactures, after 1st August next, every person who shall import, or cause to be imported, any flax-seed or hemp-seed, and shall sell and deliver to any one buyer at one time one or more hogheads for sowing, or in order to be sown, shall together with every such parcel deliver to the buyer a certificate in writing (if demanded) subscribed by such person, expressing truly the quantity and price of seed so imported and sold, and that the same was so imported and sold to be sown, and the port from whence, and country where it grew, and year of growth, upon pain of forfeiting to the person who bought such seed so imported and sold without such certificate, or the value or price, and also three pounds for every hoghead, and so in proportion for any lesser quantity, for which certificate buyer shall give receipt in writing to importer; and if any such flax or hemp-seed shall be of a different growth or age from what expressed in such certificate, the person that sold shall forfeit the price or full value, and also further three pounds for every hoghead, and so in proportion, to the person that bought; and every person except importer, who shall sell and deliver to any one buyer at one time four or more pecks, or any larger quantity or parcel, of flax or hemp-seed for sowing or to be sown, shall with every such parcel deliver to buyer a certificate (if demanded) subscribed expressing truly the quantity and price, and that the same was sold to be sown, and name and place of abode of the person from whom he bought, and of the country where it grew, and year of growth, as certified to him by such person; and if such seed the produce of this kingdom, the name of the county where it grew, and year of growth, upon pain of forfeiting to the person who bought such seed sold without such certificate or the value or price, and also three pounds for every hoghead,

Importer and vender to one buyer at one time of one or more hogheads of flax or hemp seed for sowing, shall deliver certificate (if demanded) of quantity, price, port, country, and year, or forfeited to buyer or the value, and 3l. per hoghead,

receipt for certificate, if of different growth or age, full value forfeited and 3l per hoghead,

certificate by every vender, except importer, of 4 pecks for sowing, with name and abode of his vender, and country, and growth as certified to him, if of this kingdom, the county and year, like penalty,

and

Linens.

receipt for certificate if required, if different growth or age, full value, and 3l. per hogthead, bad, mixed, or damaged seed not sold by importer or others, or forfeited, or value, and not above 3l. nor under 20s. per hogthead, to buyer.

Proof of seed not grown, or crop insufficient, not conclusive to induce penalty.

No bounty on import without producing shipper's affidavit of quantity and of being last summer's growth, and sound and fit for sowing, and verifying it, and that if damaged he will not sell, but re-export or dispose of for oil, and not give false certificate.

Officer on import shall immediately after landing, and before bounty, summon 3, skillful, not importers, on oath to judge of soundness and quality, and produce the casks,

report thereon subscribed,

if 2 approve, officer shall brand each near the bung-hole with the year and month,

6d. per cask paid by importer,

no bounty otherwise.

and so in proportion, for which certificate buyer shall give a receipt if required; and if any such flax or hemp-seed shall be of a different growth or age from what expressed in certificate, the person that sold shall forfeit the price or full value, and also further three pounds every hogthead, and so in proportion, to the person that bought; and after the first day of August next, no persons, whether importer or others, shall sell or offer, or expose, any bad, mixed, or damaged flax or hemp-seed for sowing or to be sowed, upon pain of forfeiting, or the value, and also a sum not exceeding three pounds nor less than twenty shillings every hogthead, and so in proportion, to persons who bought.

III. *sect. 3.* Provided that proof of the seed not having grown, or the crop being insufficient, shall not be in itself conclusive evidence of such seed having been bad, mixed, or damaged, so as to induce any penalty on importer or seller.

IV. *sect. 4.* After 1st August next no bounty paid on any flax or hemp-seed imported, unless importer produce to collector or chief officer, where imported, an affidavit or other solemn attestation of the person, who shipped, declaring the quantity so by him shipped, and that the same was of growth of the summer next preceding, and was at the time of shipping good, sound, and merchantable flax-seed and fit for sowing to best of his judgment; nor unless importer shall also swear, or being a quaker affirm, he verily believes the before recited affidavit or attestation really and *bona fide* the affidavit or attestation of the shipper, and believes the contents true; and that in case he shall discover any part of said flax-seed or hemp-seed to receive any damage or injury while in his possession, or by any means rendered unfit for sowing, that he will not sell the same for sowing, but will re-export or dispose thereof for making oil, and will not give any false certificate to any buyer.

V. *sect. 5.* After the time aforesaid collector or chief officer of the port, into which importation of seed made, shall immediately after landing and before payment of the bounty summon and convene three persons (not importers of flax-seed) such as he shall judge best skilled in flax-seed, to whom he is required to administer an oath, that they will to the best of their capacity give full and true judgment in respect to soundness and quality of such flax and hemp-seed as produced to them, and declare in like manner, whether the same is or is not fit for sowing; and said collector or officer shall produce to said persons such casks as imported as aforesaid, and then said persons shall report their judgment thereof to said collector or officer in writing with their names subscribed; and if in said report two or more declare, they have viewed every cask expressing the number exhibited, and that they are of opinion, the same is clean, and of sound and good quality, and fit for sowing; then said collector or officer shall brand or otherwise mark at or near the bung-hole each of said casks with a mark, expressing the year and month the same have been so inspected and approved; for every which brand or mark six pence *per* cask, and no more, is to be paid by importer to said collector or officer; and no bounty granted by any laws now in being shall be paid to importer of any flax or hemp-seed not first inspected, reported, branded, or marked as aforesaid.

VI. *sect.*

Linen.

VI. *sect.* 6. No flax or hemp-seed imported after said time shall be sold or exposed to sale for sowing, except in casks in which imported, duly branded or marked as before; and if any vender thereof offend herein, or sell or expose to sale any flax or hemp-seed in any cask so branded or marked, other than the seed actually imported in the same, or sell at any time, or in any manner, any bad, mixed, or damaged flax or hemp-seed for sowing, such vender shall for every such offence forfeit said flax or hemp-seed, or the value, and also three pounds for every hogthead, and so in proportion, to any person who shall sue; and if any collector or officer of customs so brand or mark any cask before the flax or hemp-seed therein imported so inspected and reported of sound or good quality, or if any persons counterfeit said brand or mark on any cask, every such collector, officer, or person shall for every such offence forfeit ten pounds to any person, who shall sue.

No seed imported sold, save in the casks branded, if other sold, or bad, or mixed, forfeited, or value, and 3l. per hogthead, officer branding before inspection and report, and person counterfeiting the mark, forfeit 10l. to prosecutor.

VII. *sect.* 7. Whereas by third of his present majesty, *for continuing encouragement to flaxen and hempen manufactures*, a premium of one shilling a bushell was to be paid for every bushell, the growth of this kingdom, sent on ship board from southern part to the northern, which hath not proved effectual: for twenty-one years from 1st August 1778, a premium of two shillings a bushell shall be paid for every bushell of good, sound, clean, and merchantable flax-seed, growth of this kingdom, sent on ship-board from southern part of this kingdom to the northern, agreeable and subject to the several regulations and restrictions in said act.

3 G. 3, c. 12, s. 5. 1s. per bushel premium thereby not effectual, 2s. per bushel premium from 1st Aug. 1778, on good Irish flax-seed shipped from south to north as by said act.

VIII. *sect.* 8. Whereas the said recited clause and proviso have been in some instances attended with great inconvenience to the publick: after first of August next, the said clause and proviso, and every part thereof, shall be repealed and made null and void, so far as the same relates to the jurisdiction and powers given to the trustees or any justice or justices of peace, or other magistrate, to hear and determine all or any complaints or informations for importing of, or selling, or exposing to sale, any parcel or quantity of flaxseed or hempseed for sowing, or to be sown.

3 G. 3, c. 34, sec. 70, 72, 73, repealed as to power to trustees or magistrates to hear complaints for importing or selling seed for sowing.

IX. *sect.* 9. After first August next all offences or breaches against any clause or article in this or in the recited act relative to flax or hemp-seed, where the penalty or forfeiture does or may not exceed in value six pounds, shall and may be heard and finally determined by the said trustees for the time being, or any one or more, or by any one or more justices of peace for the county, or by any chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, where such offences or breaches committed, within their respective jurisdictions.

Offences against this act or 3 G. 3, c. 34, as to flax or hemp-seed, where penalty not above 6l. determined by 1 or more trustees or justices or C. magistrate of corporation where offence committed.

X. *sect.* 10. Provided no such determination shall be made, unless sufficient and reasonable notice previously given to the party complained of; and all offences or breaches of or against any clause or article in this or recited act, where the penalty or forfeiture exceed six pounds, and not exceed forty pounds, shall be heard and finally determined by the respective judges of assize on their circuits in a summary way by civil bill; on which the parties may be at liberty to proceed by process and appeal in the usual way in the respective counties, where such offences or breaches committed, or in the county in which defendants live, at option of the plaintiff; or by the recorder of Dublin, or chairman and justices

On sufficient notice to parties, penalties above 6l. and not above 40l. at assizes by civil bill, where offence done or defendant live at plaintiff's option,

Linen.

or by recorder or chairman and justices for county of Dublin or where defendants live at plaintiffs option.

jury returned *instant* where necessary, no fee to sheriff,

verdict conclusive,

penalties above 40*l.* by suit at law,

and venue laid in the county where offence done,

witnesses on oath,

warrant to sheriffs to levy penalties to prosecutor.

Costs to either party, not above 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

Prosecution in 9 months.

Offenders against 3 G. 3, c. 34, sec. 19. forfeit 5*s.*

Brown linen or hempen cloth sold to have 2 coarse threads and manufacturer's name and residence at each end as in said act, penalty on seller 5*s.* buyer 40*s.*

for the county of Dublin, where committed in the county of city or county of Dublin respectively, or in the said county or counties where defendant or defendants in such civil bill respectively live, at option of the plaintiff; and if the judges think necessary, that a jury shall be impanelled on trial of such civil bill, a jury shall be returned *instant* by the sheriffs (for which such sheriffs shall not receive any fee or reward) to try the same; and the verdict by such jury shall be final and conclusive to the parties in all courts of law and equity; and all penalties or forfeitures for offences against any cause or article in this or in the recited act, where the penalty does or may exceed forty pounds sterling, shall be sued for and recovered by suit or action at law, or bill, plaint, or information in king's-bench, common pleas, or exchequer, where no effoign or wager of law allowed; and in all actions or suits for recovery of forfeitures or penalties for offences against this or the recited act, when the penalties exceed forty pounds, the *venue* shall be laid in the county, or county of a city, or town, wherein such offences committed, and no other; and that all such actions and suits may be determined by a jury of the county, county of a city or town, wherein such offences respectively done, it shall be lawful for the several persons and courts hereby empowered to examine upon oath every witness produced (which oath they are empowered to administer) upon any complaint or information of any breach against this or the recited act, and to issue their executions or warrants respectively to sheriffs of the counties, counties of cities counties of towns, and constables, requiring and empowering to levy the penalties or forfeitures off the goods and chattels of such offenders; which, when levied, shall be paid to the person suing.

XI. *sect.* 11. Such persons and courts, as hereby empowered to hear and determine offences against this or the recited act, may adjudge and award at discretion such reasonable costs, not exceeding two shillings and six-pence in the pound, to either of the parties, as they respectively think proper.

XII. *sect.* 12. Provided nothing herein shall charge any person with any penalty or forfeiture concerning any offence against this act, unless complained of, or sued or informed against, within nine calendar months next after such offence and breach.

XIII. *sect.* 13. Whereas by a clause in the recited act third of his present majesty every linen-weaver or manufacturer shall across each end of every piece of linen-cloth weave two coarse threads or cords, distant about 1-4th part of an inch, and write close to such coarse threads or cords, on each end, in legible characters his christian, fir-name, and residence; every person, who shall not observe said clause in every particular, or shall be guilty of offending against the same, after twenty-fourth August 1778 shall for every such offence forfeit five shillings; and no person whatsoever shall sell or expose to sale or buy any piece of brown or unbleached linen or hempen cloth, that has not two coarse threads or cords woven at each end, and the manufacturer's name and residence written legibly at each end, as in said recited act directed; upon pain of the person selling or exposing to sale any such piece forfeiting five shillings, and the person buying the same forfeiting forty shillings for every such offence.

XIV. *sect.*

Linen.

XIV. sect. 14. After first August 1778 no brown or unbleached linen or hempen cloth commonly known by the name of Money-mores or Teven-eighths wide, made in Ulster, Leitrim, Sligo or Mayo, from the sett of eight hundred to twelve hundred, shall be sold or exposed to sale, which shall not be when brown, and before bleached, thirty-two inches broad at least; and when bleached, thirty inches broad at least; and no piece of seven-eighths wide, manufactured in Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo, shall contain any greater number of yards in length (if a single piece) than twenty-six, and if a double piece) than fifty-two yards, upon pain of the person selling or exposing to sale forfeiting five shillings.

Brown cloth Money-mores, 7-8ths wide in Ulster, Leitrim, &c. from set of 800, to 1200, before bleached 32 inches broad, when bleached 30. a single piece 26 yards only, double 52, penalty 5l.

XV. sect. 15. After 24th August 1778 no person shall sell or offer any piece of brown or unbleached linen or hempen cloth, that shall not have at least six inches at each end open at the out side to view, under a penalty of five shillings for every such offence.

Brown 6 inches at each end open, penalty 5s.

XVI. sect. 16. After first August 1778 all brown or unbleached linen cloths called or known by names of Dowlafs, Sheetings, or Ozenbrigs, manufactured or made in Munster or Connaught, may be sold or exposed in any place in said provinces without being sealed; any thing in the recited act to contrary notwithstanding.

Dowlafs, sheeting, or Ozenbrigs in Munster or Connaught fold without sealing, 3 G. 3. c. 34, notwithstanding.

XVII. sect. 17. Whereas by the recited act all brown cloth or yarn sold, except in Dublin, by any other than resident merchants or shopkeepers or in wholesale, shall be sold in open market or fair between eight in the forenoon and four in afternoon for yarn; and ten in the forenoon and four in afternoon for cloth; and the said clause is found injurious to the linen trade by giving an unfair advantage to persons residing in market towns, and to promote jobbing and forestalling: after 24th August 1778 no person resident or not shall buy or offer to buy, within the custom-gates or gaps of any fair or market-town on the respective days the market or fair held, any brown or unbleached linen or hempen cloth before eleven in the forenoon, or after four in afternoon, from 25th September to 25th March, or before ten in the forenoon, or after four in the afternoon, from 25th March to 25th September, under a penalty of forty shillings for every piece of brown or unbleached linen or hempen cloth so bought.

Recital 3 G. 3. c. 34. sec. 49, injurious to linen trade, none resident or not, shall buy in fair or market brown cloth before 11, or after 4 from 25 Sept. to 25 March, or before 10 or after 4, from 25 March to 25 Sept. penalty 40s. per piece.

XVIII. sect. 18. Whereas by fifteenth and sixteenth of his present majesty no cambricks or lawns (except of Great-Britain) shall be imported under forfeiture and treble value and of the ship: and of late large quantities of foreign cambricks and lawns have been clandestinely imported notwithstanding to great detriment of the manufactures: after first July 1778 if any cambricks or lawns, or goods of the kind, usually known by or under either of these denominations, shall be seized in pursuance of said act, or any other act now in force; or if any action brought by owner or claimer of such goods against any officer of customs of excise or other person for any thing done in pursuance of said act, or other act in force; and if any doubt or question arise, where such goods were manufactured, the proof shall be upon the owner or claimer, and not on the person who seized, or against whom such action brought; any law, usage or custom to contrary notwithstanding.

Large quantities of cambrick and lawn clandestinely imported, tho' prohibited by 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 8, sec. 21. on actions for seizing cambrick or lawn, proof where manufactured upon owner or claimer.

XIX. sect. 19. If any persons deliver to bleach any foreign cambricks or lawns to any bleacher as Irish, or knowingly bleach or stamp any foreign cambricks or lawns with a British or Irish stamp, such person shall

To deliver to bleach-er foreign as Irish, or bleach or stamp

forfeit

Linen.

with British or Irish stamp 50l.
bleachers to mark each end with trustees seal and his name and abode, penalty 5l. per piece, exposed to sale or in merchant's custody without stamp, 5l. per piece, remnants without one end stamped, 5l. penalties recovered as by 3 G. 3, c. 34.

forfeit fifty pounds; and to distinguish Irish cambricks or lawns from foreign every bleacher shall, before he delivers the same to the owner, or expose them to sale, mark or stamp each end of every such piece with the trustees seal, and also his own name and place of abode, under penalty of five pounds for each piece; and no cambricks or lawns shall be exposed to sale, or remain in custody of any wholesale or retail merchant of cambricks or lawns, without such stamps, under penalty of five pounds for every piece so exposed, or found in custody of such merchant; and no remnant of cambrick or lawn shall be exposed to sale or remain in custody of any such merchant, without one end stamped as aforesaid, under penalty of five pounds every such remnant; such penalties and forfeitures to go to and be recoverable from the persons in whose custody such goods found, by the person or persons who shall seize the same as aforesaid, in same manner as all penalties are recovered by the third of his present majesty, *for better regulation of linen and hempen manufactures.*

Cambricks, lawns, and damasks, as linen and hempen manufactures within 3 G. 3, c. 34, and the other acts,

XX. *sect.* 20. Whereas doubts have arisen how far cambricks, lawns, and damasks are included within linen and hempen cloths in the act *for better regulation of linen and hempen manufactures*, and in all other acts relative to linen and hempen manufactures: all cambricks, lawns and damasks, are to be considered as linen and hempen cloths, and as linen and hempen manufactures, within intention of said acts.

Magistrates to take no fee or reward,

XXI. *sect.* 21. No justice of peace or chief magistrate of any town or corporation shall receive or take any fee or reward for any summons or warrant or hearing or determining any complaint or information, or for any thing he may do or cause in pursuance of this or the act aforesaid; and no justice shall hear or determine any complaint or information for any breach or offence against this or the act aforesaid, unless such justice have an estate for life in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds sterling; and if any justice not having such estate shall hear or determine such complaint or information, shall forfeit to the injured party one hundred pounds for every such offence or breach, recovered by civil bill, as before mentioned.

justices to have estate L of clear 200l. per annum,

penalty 100l. by civil bill.

False swearing punished as for perjury.

XXII. *sect.* 22. Every person who shall knowingly swear any thing false, either *viva voce*, or in any affidavit, or upon any examination in any matter relative to any thing contained in said recited act of third of his present majesty, or in this act, shall upon conviction suffer such punishment, as persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are by the laws subject to.

Linen hall, &c. vested in the trustees.

XXIII. *sect.* 23. The Linen-hall and Yarn-hall, and houses, offices and grounds to them respectively belonging in county of city of Dublin, vested in trustees of linen and hempen manufactures for the time being, and their successors.

Larcenies in linen hall, &c. by day or night to 5s. value tho' no house-breaking, nor owner or other therein, on conviction or peremptory challenge

XXIV. *sect.* 24. All persons, that after first August 1778 by day or by night privately and feloniously steal any goods or chattels, wares or merchandizes, of the value of five shillings or more, being in the Linen-hall or Yarn-hall, or in any house or office belonging, although the said Linen-hall or Yarn-hall, or such house or office be not actually broken by such offender, and although the owner of such goods, or any other person or persons, be or be not in the said Linen-hall or Yarn-hall, or in such house or office, or shall assist or aid any person to commit any such offence, being thereof,

Linen.

thereof convicted or attainted by verdict or confession, or shall peremptorily challenge above twenty returned to be the jury, shall be absolutely debarred of and from the benefit of clergy, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXV. *sect. 25.* Whereas robbing bleach-yards has become frequent, and stolen linens recovered have been found with the ends cut off to prevent owners from being able to prove property : after first September 1778 no person whatsoever shall have in custody any piece or more of brown or in part bleached linen, that shall not have two coarse cords at each end, as directed by third of his present majesty, *for better regulation of linen and hempen manufactures* ; upon pain of forfeiting such piece of cloth, and also forty shillings for every such piece, to be recovered and disposed of, as by said act directed with regard to penalties and forfeitures therein not exceeding six pounds.

ieg above 20, clergy taken away.

Brown or part bleached linen to have 2 coarse cords at each end as by 3 G. 3, c. 34,

or forfeited with 40s. as penalties not above 6l. by said act.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* Every bleacher or persons giving out linens to bleach or whiten shall mark on each end of the piece with marking ink within the cords the two initial letters of his name or more, with his or her number fixed after said letters ; and if any piece or part of a piece of linen shall be found in the custody of any persons whatsoever, not corded on either end, before the same is finished and stamped by a white seal-master, he or she, in whose custody said linen is found, shall forfeit the same, and also five pounds, to be recovered by the first real informer that sues in such manner as by said act directed with regard to penalties and forfeitures therein, not exceeding six pounds ; and if any person shall take on board any ship, boat, or vessel, or attempt to take on board any ship, boat or vessel, any spinning-wheel, loom, hackle, or any machine made use of for or towards manufacturing of linen or hempen cloth, or any part of any spinning-wheel, loom, hackle, or of such machine ; every person so offending shall forfeit five pounds, to be recovered as all penalties and forfeitures are by this or the act third of his present majesty *for better regulation of linen and hempen manufactures* ; and also such spinning-wheel, loom, hackle, or machine.

Bleachers to mark on each end within the cords initials of name, with his number,

linen not corded forfeited, and 5l. to 1st real informer as by 3 G. 3, c 34, penalties not above 6l.

to take or attempt to take on board any wheel or machine used for the manufacture, forfeited with 5l. as by said act.

XXVII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 33. sect. 1.* Whereas printing and staining linens, cottons, and muslins, is and has been a very considerable manufacture, and of great national importance as it gives employment to many of both sexes, has produced an additional home and foreign consumption of Irish linens, and is capable of further improvements : and evil-minded disorderly persons have cut and destroyed garments on the wearers backs, and in a riotous manner gone into the shops, warehouses, and bleach-greens of the said and other manufactures, and there cut and destroyed the same, and at length threaten the lives and properties of useful and industrious inhabitants, and march through the principal streets in Dublin, and denounce vengeance with horrid threats against all wearers and venders of printed manufactures, and presumed to disperse printed hand-bills declaratory of such dangerous and illegal intentions, by means whereof considerable quantities of said manufactures remain undisposed : after first May 1778 all persons whatsoever, who wilfully or maliciously cut, or otherwise destroy any plain, painted, stained, or printed linens, cottons, lawns or muslins, or any manufactured goods of wool,

To cut or destroy in wear or use, bleach-green or other place, plain, printed, or stained linens, &c. or goods of wool, silk, or hair, or destroy wool, felony and transportation seven years.

Linen.

wool, silk, or hair, when in wear or use of any person whatsoever, or in the bleach-green, ware-houses, shops or any other place whatsoever, or shall destroy any wool, and be thereof lawfully convicted, such persons shall be adjudged guilty of felony; and every such felon shall be subject and liable to like pains and penalties as in cases of felony; and the court before whom tried shall have power to transport such felons for seven years, in like manner as other felons are directed to be transported by laws and statutes of this realm.

Or kept to hard labour not above 7 years,

like penalty on aiding or abetting.

XXVIII. *sect. 2.* Provided in case any law shall be passed to authorize for a limited time punishment by hard labour of persons for certain crimes liable to be transported, it shall be lawful, if such court think fit, in place of transportation to order that such persons shall be punished by being kept to hard labour in such places and manner, as is or shall be directed by any such law or act, for such term of years as the court think fit; provided in no case more than seven years: and all persons, aiding, abetting, or assisting in wilfully or maliciously cutting or otherwise destroying any plain, painted, stained, or printed linens, cottons, lawns, or muslins, or any manufactured goods of wool, silk, or hair, in wear or use of any person, or in the bleach-green, ware-houses, shops, or any other place, or shall destroy any wool, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, shall be liable to same punishments, as if they had wilfully or maliciously cut or otherwise destroyed the same.

Loan.

Recital 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 1.

duties thereby granted insufficient,

recital 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 5. & c. 7.

& 15 & 16 G. 3. c. 2.

4 per cent. interest for sums borrowed, due 25 Dec. 1777, half-yearly, without deduction,

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act fifteenth and sixteenth years of your majesty several aids and additional duties were granted from the 25th December 1775 to 25th December 1777 inclusive, to pay an interest for several sums at four pounds *per cent. per ann.* from 25th December 1775; and the aids and duties granted by said act have not proved sufficient to discharge the principal sums and the interest; and it is necessary to provide for payment of principal unpaid on 25th December 1777, with interest, and also of the several annuities granted by an act thirteenth and fourteenth years of your majesty, explained and amended by one other act the same session; and also the several annuities granted by one other act in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of your majesty: for so much of the several principal sums so formerly borrowed, as unpaid on 25th December 1777, there shall be paid at the receipt of exchequer at the end of every six calendar months from 25th December 1777 to the person or persons who has or have paid or lent the same, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, an interest at the rate of four pounds *per centum per annum* from said 25th December 1777, without any fee or charge and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

interest not exceeding 4 per cent. paid half yearly without deduction for further loan of 166,000l.

II. *sect. 3.* For all such further sums, not exceeding in the whole one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, as shall be actually paid by any persons into treasury at the instance of chief governor, to supply such deficiencies as may arise in the aids this session for support of government, there shall be paid at the exchequer by vice treasurers or paymasters general,

Loan.

ral, or deputies, at the end of every six calendar months, from the respective times of such payments to the persons so paying or lending, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, such interest as shall be agreed by the chief governor, not exceeding four pounds *per centum per annum*, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

III. *sect. 4.* Such like debentures or receipts bearing such interest, not exceeding four pounds *per centum per annum*, as shall be so agreed upon, shall be given by the proper officers for all sums to be paid into the exchequer pursuant to this act, on account of the said intended loan not exceeding one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, as heretofore given for such parts of principal sums formerly borrowed; and the said debentures shall be numbered in arithmetical progression, where the common excess or difference is to be one, until the whole numbered, beginning with the number next after the last, for the sums so formerly borrowed, and now standing out at an interest of four pounds *per centum per annum*.

IV. *sect. 5.* That the interest of said sums so formerly borrowed and remaining unpaid, and the said several annuities, and also the interest of said one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, or so much as shall be raised in pursuance of this act, may be duly and regularly paid; from 25th December 1777 there shall be raised, levied, granted, collected, and paid until 25th December 1779 inclusive, and no longer, over and above the several rates and duties payable by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the excise or new impost according to the book of rates*; or by one other act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, *for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tunnage*, and over and above any other duties, rates, impositions, and taxes by any other act still in force, and over and above any duties granted by any other act, or which shall or may be enacted during this session, the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes after mentioned, an additional duty of six pounds *per ton* for all sorts of wine the growth of France or Spain, and three pounds *per ton* for all sorts of growth of Portugal, and five pounds for all other wines imported after 25th December 1777; four pounds sterling *per pound weight* for all velvets or manufactures made of or mixed with silk (except those of Great-Britain, China, Persia, and the East-Indies) imported after 25th December 1777; one halfpenny *per pound weight* for all hops imported; five pounds *per centum* for all china, earthen, japanned, or laquered ware, as valued or rated for custom by the book of rates imported; three pounds *per ton* for all sorts of vinegar imported; a further additional duty of two pence *per gallon* for Aquavita, strong waters, and spirits made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, to be paid by first maker or distiller from 25th December 1777; two pence *per pound* for all coffee imported; a duty of ten shillings *per annum* to be paid by all persons that sell or tap out by retail any cyder at any time between 25th December 1777 and 1779 inclusive; one penny *per gallon* for all cyder sold or tapped out by retail, paid by the person who shall sell or tap out; additional twenty shillings to be paid by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which such person shall keep in possession (except hackney and stage carriages, and carriages

Like debentures given and numbered.

Additional duties for loan, interest and annuities to 25 Dec. 1779,

French and Spanish wines 6l. *per ton*,
port 3l,
other wine 5l.

velvets, silks, except British &c. 4l *per lb.*

hops h *per lb.*
earthen ware &c.
5 *per cent.* as rated,
vinegar 3l. *per ton*,
spirits &c. distilled for sale 2d. *per gallon*,
coffee 2d. *per lb.*
cyder retailers 10s. *per ann.* & 1d. *per gallon*,

coaches &c. 20s. to 25 Dec. 1778 & 20s. to 25 Dec. 1779,
stages &c. excepted,

Loan.

soap waste exported
20s. *per* ton,

linen rags 3l. *per* ton,

Green tea 6d. *per* lb.
other tea 4d.

in lieu of all customs
and excise.

further additional
duties to 25 Dec.

1779.
5 *per cent.* on goods
(not British) as ra-
ted or on importer's
oath,

chintzes, calicoes,
muslins, 6d. *per* yard,

teas purchased at
company sales above
4s *per* lb. 1d. *per* lb.
for every 6d. paid
over,

the price in the
cocket,

copies of company
books evidence,

riages kept by coach-makers for sale, and cabriolets or garden chairs, at any time between 25th December 1777 and 1778 inclusive; an additional twenty shillings between 25th December 1778 and 1779 inclusive; additional twenty shillings *per* ton for soap boilers waste, and so in proportion, that shall be exported to any parts beyond the seas after 25th December 1777; three pounds *per* ton linen rags and so in proportion that shall be exported after 25th December 1777.

V. *sect.* 6. For the greater discouragement of the pernicious and illegal practices of unlawfully importing and clandestinely running and landing of tea, after 25th December 1777 until 25th December 1779 inclusive there shall be paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, six pence for every pound of green, and four pence every pound of black bohea, and other tea which shall be imported, in lieu and full satisfaction of all duties of customs and excise.

VI. *sect.* 7. The further additional duties after mentioned shall be raised, levied, and paid from the 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusive; five pounds *per centum* for and upon the several goods and manufactures (not being of the growth and produce or manufacture of Great Britain) herein after named, as the same now stand rated for customs in the book of rates, or if unrated, shall be valued upon oath of the importer, which shall be imported during the time aforesaid, over and above all other duties now payable, *viz.* apparel, apples, bacon and hams, beads of glass, chocolate, cocoa-nuts, coffee, cork, capers, cloves, currants, chefnuts, walnuts, small nuts, bugles, hulled barley, artificial flowers, millinary ware, pearl barley, fans, hats chip and straw, anchovies, sturgeon, pins, wrought ivory, olives, onions, prints and pictures, mace, nutmegs, wrought inde, drugs (not being for dyers use) elephants teeth, furs; all lacquered, japanned, gilt, painted, brunzed and enamelled ware, gloves of all sorts, almonds, anniseeds, cinnamon, liquorice, pepper, piamento, pruius, raisins, rice, saffron, succards, succus liquoritia, needles, thimbles, outnal threads, sisters threads, china and earthen ware, whited brown thread, and all other threads, haberdashery, hardware, toys, mermitts, iron potts, scissars, snuff, tyles, shot, laces of cotton, thread, worsted, or silk, groceries of all kinds, (except sugars) oranges and lemons, lime, lemon, and orange juice, (not being for dyers) tape, foreign linens, and all manufactures of flax and hemp; and also the further additional duties after mentioned, for all chintzes, calicoes and muslins of manufacture of China, Persia, and the East-Indies, imported during the time aforesaid, six pence *per* yard over and above all other duties; a further additional duty for all teas imported, which shall have been purchased at the India company sales for an higher price than four shillings British *per* pound, at the rate of one penny *per* pound weight for every six pence British paid for the same, over and above four shillings British at the sales above-mentioned, from the 25th December 1777 to 25th December 1779 inclusive, the price of the teas to be inserted in the cocket, and further ascertained by a reference to the sale books of the East-india company, copies whereof or of such parts thereof as shall relate to the teas so imported, attested by the principal accountant or deputy of the company, the commissioners of revenue are required to procure from time to time for the purposes above-mentioned, and which copies shall be admitted as evidence in all prosecutions

Loan.

tions commenced or arising upon this act; a further additional duty of six cards 6d. per pack. pence per pack for all printed or playing cards manufactured or vended in this kingdom between 25th December 1777 and 1779, over and above all other duties now payable.

VII. *sect. 8.* If said wines and other merchandizes, upon which the afore-Drawback on export by subjects in 24, strangers in 12 months, said duties are charged upon importation, shall after payment or security given be again exported by any merchant, subject of this realm, or any other his majesty's dominions, within twenty-four calendar months, or by merchants strangers within twelve, after the importation; and if due on requisite certificate, proof first made by certificate from the proper officers of the due entry and payment of said duties or security given; and if all other requisites in 1 month after demand, performed, by law required where the duties of excise are to be repaid, the said duties shall without any delay or reward be repaid or allowed unto such merchant within one calendar month after demand, or the security shall be vacated as to so much as exported; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. *sect. 17.* All persons, to whom debentures or receipts of one hundred pounds each have been given for any part of said several principal sums formerly borrowed, which shall remain unpaid on 25th December 1777, now carrying interest at four pounds *per centum*, as also such persons to whom such debentures given for any sums borrowed in pursuance of this act, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, may at their election or choice receive in exchange for the same from vice-treasurers, paymaster or receiver-general, or deputies, either four debentures of twenty-five pounds each, or two of twenty-five pounds each, and four of twelve pounds ten shillings, as they think proper: such debentures given in exchange to be numbered as vice-treasurers, paymaster, or receiver-general, or deputies think fit, and to bear same interest payable numbered, same interest as debentures exchanged and cancelled, transferred by indorsement, on notice and memorial, at same times with the debentures exchanged, which are to be cancelled; and all persons intitled to any debenture of one hundred pounds each, or of any lesser sum taken in exchange, may by indorsement transfer the right and benefit of the sums due, which indorsement upon notice to vice-treasurers or deputies, and an entry or memorial in said office, (which vice-treasurers or deputies, shall upon request without charge, fee, or reward, make accordingly, and permit to be viewed at usual office-hours without fee or reward) shall intitle indorsee or assignee, executors, administrators, or assigns, to the sole benefit of the sum so transferred or assigned; and said debentures may in like manner be assigned or transferred by such indorsee or assignee, executors, administrators, or assigns, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the persons, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge said assignment, or to discharge or receive the sum transferred, or any part. so toties quoties, not after in power of assignor.

IX. *sect. 18.* All additional and other duties and rates hereby granted, other than as otherwise by this act appointed, shall be raised, answered, collected and paid at same time, manner, ways, means, and methods, rules and directions, and such penalties, forfeitures, and powers, as directed by said act fourteenth and fifteenth Charles the second *for settling the excise or new impost according to book of rates*, or by any other law now in force relative to revenue of excise, as fully and effectually as if particularly enacted again, with like remedy of appeal to the party grieved, as by

Duties levied as by 14 & 16 C. 2. c. 8, or other excise laws, with like appeal.

Loan.

said act of excise or any other law now in being relating to the duty of excise.

No fees on account of said payments.

X. *sect. 22.* Neither the six pence *per* pound nor any other fee shall be payable to, nor deducted or received by, vice-treasurers, receiver or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer, for or on account of the issuing or payment of any sums arising by or received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of the said one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, or any part thereof, which may be borrowed, or of any payment made in pursuance hereof.

10,000l. yearly of tea duties to trustees of linen manufacture, 7,300l. to hereditary revenue, surplus with the other aids to interest of loan due 25 Dec. 1777. the annuities, and interest of 166,000.

XI. *sect. 23.* So much of the yearly produce of said duties arising upon teas, as shall amount to ten thousand pounds yearly, shall first be paid to trustees of hempen and linen manufactures, and so much of the residue of said duties upon teas, as shall amount to seven thousand three hundred pounds yearly, shall be placed to account of hereditary revenue; and the surplus of produce of such duties, together with the several other duties and aids hereby granted, shall first be applied and paid by vice-treasurers or deputies to discharge of the interest of so much of said several principal sums formerly borrowed as unpaid on 25th December 1777, and next to payment of the annuities aforesaid, and the expences incurred thereby pursuant to said several recited acts, and the provisions herein-after contained, and also to discharge of the interest of such sums, not exceeding one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, as shall be borrowed in pursuance of this act, in the manner, at the times, and according to the rate of interest before mentioned.

12 & 14 G. 3, c. 7. continued to 25 Dec. 1779.

XII. *sect. 24.* And for that purpose the herein before mentioned act, *to explain and amend an act intituled an act for granting annuities in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a sum not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds,* shall continue until the 25th December 1779 and no longer; and the surplus or residue of produce of said duties be applied towards payment of said principal sums formerly borrowed, carrying an interest at four pounds *per centum per annum*, and next to payment of said one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, or so much thereof as shall be borrowed in pursuance of this act.

Principal and interest due 25 Dec. 1779, paid without deduction.

XIII. *sect. 25.* So much of principal sums formerly borrowed as shall remain due and unpaid on 25th December 1779, as also such sums not exceeding one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds as shall be borrowed in pursuance of this act, shall be well and truly satisfied and paid unto the several persons, their executors, administrators and assigns, to whom the same shall be then due, together with such interest as then due, at the rate aforesaid, without any deduction, defalcation, or abatement.

Separate accounts of duties appropriated,

weekly abstracts to accountant-general, separate accounts to treasurers, separate receipts given.

XIV. *sect. 26.* After 25th December 1777 a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the proper officer of the aids, duties, and taxes granted hereby, or by any other act now in force, and appropriated to particular uses; and the commissioners of revenue shall return their weekly abstracts from the collectors to accountant-general, and accountant-general shall return a separate account of the duties and taxes so appropriated to vice-treasurers or deputies; and every collector or receiver of said duties and taxes do take a separate receipt for the same, when paid into treasury; which receipt vice-treasurers or deputies are required to give accordingly.

Militia.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 13. sect. 1.* Whereas a well-regulated militia would conduce to strengthen the civil power and protect the land : his majesty or chief governors may from time to time, for or in respect to any county wherein they see occasion, issue forth a commission or commissions of lieutenancy and array to protestants to be deputy-lieutenants, or commissioners of array in and for such county, for arraying the militia therein during his majesty's pleasure, according to the regulations of this act.

Power to King or chief governor to issue commissions of array to protestants for counties where occasion.

II. *sect. 2.* To obviate any doubt it shall be lawful at all times hereafter for all protestant dissenters, duly appointed under this act to be commissioners of array for any county, or to act, and officers in the militia to qualify, in such manner as directed by an act twenty-ninth of his late majesty, *to make it lawful for protestant dissenting subjects to accept of, and hold commissions in militia, and to act in commission of array.*

Dissenters may qualify as by 29 G. 2. c. 24.

III. *sect. 3.* Lieutenants, governors of such county, together with such commissioners of array for any county, or major part of them, whether the lieutenants or governors present or not, shall have full power to choose, enlist, arm, and array, and form into companies, such or so many of the protestant inhabitants of such county, between eighteen and fifty, as after ordained.

Majority of commissioners, tho' governor not present, may arm, array, and form companies protestants between 18 and 50.

IV. *sect. 4.* As soon as such commissioners appointed for any such county, the sheriff shall have notice thereof from the office of principal secretary to chief governors, and be directed to post in the most conspicuous place in every market-town within his bailiwick a notice in writing of a meeting of said commissioners in fourteen days from the posting at the court-house, wherein the last general assizes were held; and said commissioners or major part when assembled shall choose a clerk or secretary, and at first meeting issue precepts to the several high constables, commanding them respectively to issue orders to the petty constables of the several parishes, manors, or other places within said county, which precepts and orders said high and petty constables are required strictly to obey under penalties by this act; and which first-mentioned precepts shall command said high-constables on some certain day appointed by said commissioners, and mentioned in such precepts, to return unto said clerk or secretary a true and perfect list of all protestant male inhabitants, as well inmates as housekeepers, at that time dwelling or residing within their respective districts, and between eighteen and fifty, with their additions, occupations, and abode, and to distinguish in every such return such of said inhabitants as labour under any infirmity of body or mind, whereby incapacitated to serve in the militia.

Notice to sheriff of commissioners appointed, notice of meeting in 14 days where last assizes in every market town, clerk chosen at first meeting, precepts to high constables to issue orders to petty, and on a day return to clerk lists of all between 18 and 50, inmates or housekeepers, distinguishing the incapable.

V. *sect. 5.* Every such high constable shall within four days after receipt of such precept issue and direct to petty constables of every parish, manor, or other place within said barony, half-barony, or place, his order in writing, signed by him, requiring to return upon oath to such high constable within fourteen days after date a true and exact list of all inhabitants required to be returned by said precept, which is to be recited

High constables in 4 days after receipt of precept to issue orders to petty to return on oath lists in 14, precept recited in order,

Militia.

or copied in said order; and upon the foot of every list so returned the following oath shall be made and subscribed by every such petty constable making return, and taken before a justice of said county, resident in such parish or place, if any such, and if no such, then before a justice resident in the parish next adjoining; which oath shall be in words or to effect following,

The oath. County of } I A. B. Petty constable of *in the parish*
of *in the said county,* make oath that the foregoing is a true and faithful list of all the male protestant inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty, as well inmates as housekeepers, living and residing within the said parish, with their respective additions, occupations, and places of abode, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief; and that I have truly distinguished therein all such persons as I judge to be rendered by an infirmity of body or mind incapable to serve in the militia, with their particular cause and causes of such inability, to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that I have not for any cause, or any motive or inducement whatsoever, omitted to insert in the foregoing list the name of any male protestant inhabitant, whether inmate or housekeeper, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, living or residing within the said parish, or in any manner knowingly misrepresented or untruly set forth, the name, addition, occupation, place of abode, rank, station, age, disorder, complaint, capacity or incapacity to serve, of any such inhabitant, but that the said list is in all respects true to the best of my judgment, knowledge, and belief.

Lists or returns and affidavits, and transcript with oath at the foot deposited in a week by high constables with the clerk. VI. sect. 6. Every high constable shall within one week after receiving such lists or returns deposite the same with the clerk or secretary of said commissioners of array, with such affidavits as subjoined, together with a true transcript of all names, additions, occupations, places of abode, distinction, and observation, in such lists or returns, and at foot of every such transcript make and subscribe before said clerk or secretary (who is impowered to administer) the following oath,

Oath of high constables to transcripts. County of } I A. B. high constable of the barony or half-barony of *make oath, that the foregoing contains a true transcript of all the names of all the persons contained in the several lists, which have been returned to me, of the protestant male inhabitants of the said barony, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, together with the respective additions, occupations, places of abode, and other distinctions and observations as therein and thereby made, and that I have not knowingly or wilfully omitted or misrepresented the name, addition, occupation, or place of abode, of any person, or any distinction or observation contained in any such list: and that I do not know or believe there is any parish, or part of a parish within the said barony, (or half barony) for which no return is made, in the said lists, or one of them (except the parish of) for which no list hath been returned to me, (in case any has been omitted.)*

Parts of parish in other baronies con- VII. sect. 7. Where any parish happen to extend into more than one barony, such parts of such parish as in any barony other than that where-
in

Militia.

in the scite of parish church shall be, or church for divine service, shall be considered as part of and united to the barony, wherein the scite of such parish church shall be, for purposes of this act only, and no otherwise.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If high or petty constable omit to make any return or transcript, it shall be lawful for any two or more of said commissioners, being justices of peace for the county, upon complaint and proof on oath to impose such fine upon persons, who appear to them guilty of a default in any matters so required, touching such returns or transcripts, as to such commissioners seem fit; so as any such fines shall not in the whole exceed fifty pounds; which fines shall be paid to treasurer of such county, and applied as after directed; provided such fines may be remitted in case the return or transcript, made within ten days after imposed.

IX. *sect. 9.* Every such clerk or secretary shall immediately after he shall receive such lists or returns, and transcripts, enter or cause to be entered in a book for that purpose the names of all persons contained in such lists or returns, with respective places of abode, additions, observations, and other distinctions, according to such returns, distinguishing baronies, half-baronies, parishes, and places for which return made; and shall affix to such book an alphabet, wherein alphabeted all such names, baronies, half-baronies, parishes, and places, as contained in said returns, for use and inspection of said lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants; and immediately after such returns give notice in writing to said commissioners of array then resident in the county, that he hath received such returns for use and inspection of commissioners; provided if any persons think themselves aggrieved by any thing contained in or omitted out of such lists or returns, and make the same appear to said commissioners, at any one of the two next meetings, said commissioners shall direct such lists or returns to be amended, as to them seem meet.

X. *sect. 10.* Commissioners of array for any county, or any three, shall within sixteen days after notice by said clerk, or secretary, that he hath received such returns, hold a publick meeting at the county town, at the court-house where last assizes held, at which all high and petty constables of such county are to attend, (and of which meeting eight days publick notice in writing is to be posted up by the sheriff in every market town in such county) and shall then and there, after inspecting the returns and examining said constables concerning the same, and concerning vicinity of the several protestant inhabitants returned, with respect to each other, and the places most convenient to said inhabitants to attend to be arrayed and exercised in pursuance of this act, shall subdivide the whole county into such or so many districts, as shall each be capable of furnishing with convenience in point of number and situation a company of militia, not less than twenty, commission and non-commission officers included, and shall make a return to chief governors of such subdivision, and number of protestants in each district, capable of serving in the militia, distinguishing such as qualified and willing to serve as officers and in what rank respectively; and certify to such governors the district of such county in which most necessary such companies should in the first instance be raised, if the number of companies, government shall appoint to be raised in such county, shall not be equal to the whole number of districts.

XI. *sect.* and certify district first necessary,

Militia.

No 2d company in a district, till each raised one.

Chief governors in 1 month after return to grant commissions, for officers,

whether in such lists or not,

on death, &c. appoint as many.

Officers not commissioners of array.

Notice to commissioners clerk of officers, number of companies, and the districts, not under 100, nor above 500, in one county, but in *Dublin* city may amount to 1000, *Cork* 600, *Limerick* 500.

Clerk immediately to acquaint commissioners, who are to appoint days for convening at principal market in the subdivision, or town most in the centre, posting notice in every market town and church door.

Deputy lieutenants, commissioners, and justices in the subdivision or neighbourhood, with captain and lieutenants, at the time and place shall inlist and inroll voluntary offering, if more offer, first chosen.

Not present when drawn fined 20s. by any two presiding, unless oath of sufficient cause or exemption.

XI. *sect.* 11. No district, in which a company so raised, shall have a second company raised therein, until after every district in said county have a company raised.

XII. *sect.* 12. Such chief governors shall in one month after such return appoint and grant commissions to such and so many persons willing and qualified as after mentioned to serve, whether returned in such lists or not, as sufficient to compleat the number of officers necessary for command of the militia in such county, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant to each company, and one adjutant for each county, only; and if any of the persons so commissioned shall die or remove out of such county, or resign his commission, or be removed, so often such chief governor shall appoint so many officers as aforesaid, as become so deficient.

XIII. *sect.* 13. Provided, no person except governors, and deputy governors, appointed an officer in said militia, shall, whilst he continues officer, be a commissioner of array therein.

XIV. *sect.* 14. Chief governors shall cause notice to be given to the clerk or secretary of commissioners of persons so appointed officers in the militia for said county, with the number of companies to be raised in each, and particular districts in which raised; provided, the whole number of such militia shall not in any one county wherein raised be less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred; save only in county of city of *Dublin*, wherein the number may amount to, and shall not exceed, one thousand men, and the city of *Cork*, wherein the number may amount to, but shall not exceed, six hundred; and city of *Limerick*, wherein the number may amount to, but shall not exceed, five hundred.

XV. *sect.* 15. Such clerk or secretary shall immediately after receiving such notice acquaint the commissioners of array therewith; who are thereupon to appoint a day or days for convening the several protestant inhabitants of the respective districts or subdivisions at the principal market-town in such sub-division, or such other town as most in the centre thereof; and give seven days notice to protestant inhabitants of such district or sub-division, of the place at and day in which said inhabitants are to be so convened, by posting up such notice in every market-town, and door of every church where divine service within such district, that every such inhabitant may have due notice where and when they are to be convened.

XVI. *sect.* 16. One or more of the deputy lieutenants or commissioners of array, and justices of peace, residing in such sub-division or neighbourhood, with the captain and lieutenants for such division, shall attend at the time and place specified, and then and there inlist and enroll such or so many protestant inhabitants of said district, as voluntarily offer, choosing such as they think fittest, if a greater number so offer than such company is to contain.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Every person, whose name returned, and not present to answer when so drawn, shall be fined twenty shillings by persons presiding at such meeting, or any two, unless it appear by one or more credible witnesses upon oath, (which oath persons presiding are, and every of them is, impowered to administer) that such person is by sickness or other sufficient cause prevented from attending personally at such meeting, or is exempted by this act from serving in militia.

XVIII. *sect.*

Militia.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* Every person enlisting in said militia as volunteer shall immediately subscribe his name or mark to a roll kept by the serjeant; and so soon as every such company so enlisted, chosen, inrolled and formed, the captain shall give notice to secretary of chief governor, that cloathing may be forthwith provided for said company, one short-skirted coat, waistcoat, pair of breeches, and felt hat with a metal button and cockade for each private man; which cloathing is not in the whole for each private to exceed one pound twelve shillings, nor each serjeant forty shillings, nor each drummer one pound twelve shillings.

Volunteers names subscribed to serjeants roll, notice of company formed by captain to chief governors secretary. cloathing provided, for each private or drummer not above 1l. 12s. serjeant 40s.

XIX. *sect. 19.* The captain of each company shall appoint for every company one drummer and one serjeant, which shall during their continuance in such stations constantly reside at such places, as the captain shall appoint, and duly attend his orders, or in default such captain may displace and appoint others.

Each captain to appoint a drummer and serjeant to attend constantly, or displaced.

XX. *sect. 20.* It shall be lawful for chief governors by warrant, until provision by parliament for purposes of this act, to cause so much money to be issued out of treasury to his majesty's lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, or commissioners of array, for every county, in which a militia raised by this act, as such chief governor shall think necessary, to clothe such militia in manner afore said, not exceeding the estimate before-mentioned; and his majesty's said lieutenant or deputy lieutenant shall accordingly provide such clothing forthwith, and deliver the clothing of each company to the captain for use of the company.

Till parliamentary provision payment on chief governors warrant out of treasury to lieutenant or deputy for every county to provide clothing, delivered to each captain for the company.

XXI. *sect. 21.* It shall be lawful for chief governor to cause a number of arms and accoutrements, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition, to be delivered out of his majesty's stores, which together with the clothing necessary for such militia, shall be delivered to the captain of each company, such captain first entering into security by recognizance before chief baron of exchequer or any judge of assize, or two justices of the county where such captain resides, and to be returned into exchequer, in five hundred pounds, to be accountable for the same, according to this act.

Arms, &c. out of stores delivered also to captains, on 500l, recognizance.

XXII. *sect. 22.* Said captain shall provide chests, wherein he shall keep said arms, cloaths or accoutrements, in some dry and secure part of his house, in separate chests; and take care that after exercise, or other duty, where clothing and accoutrements necessary, every militia man shall cleanse and return his arms, cloaths, and accoutrements.

Captain to provide chests to keep dry and secure, and take care that every man cleanse and return them.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* As soon as any body of militia in any county provided with cloaths, arms and accoutrements, it shall be lawful for captains of each company to meet or assemble, and appoint such places in each district for training and exercising, as most convenient to habitations of officers and private men of said company; at which places the company of such district shall be trained and exercised: provided, no such militia man obliged to attend to be trained and exercised for more than twenty-eight days in the year, between the last of April and the first of August in each year, and also for a time not exceeding two days in any other month in every year: provided the number of said days, in which so trained and exercised, shall not in the whole exceed forty-six days in each year; and such attendance shall be at such time within said period, as the captain of such company shall appoint.

Captains to appoint most convenient places in each district to train and exercise, 28 days between April and August, 2 any other month, not in the whole above 46 each year.

XXIV. *sect.*

Militia.

Called out at any
time for publick ser-
vice by magistrate.

Serjeants to call over
at exercise,

in 2 days certify ab-
sent, departing, or
misbehaving,

fined 1st absence not
above 2s. by a justice
(not officer) on oath,
if not sufficient ex-
cuse,

not paying immedi-
ately, stocks one
hour,

2d offence 4s. or
committed 4 days,
further offence 6s.
or committed not
above 1 month, un-
less paid,

disabled by drunk-
eness, 10s.

or imprisoned not
above 2 days,

disobedience or in-
solence to officers

1st offence 20s.

or committed 7 days
unless payment,

3d and other offence
40s.

or committed not
under 14 days, nor
above 1 month, un-
less payment,

if sold, pawn, em-
bezzle, or lose arms,

cloaths, &c. not a-
bove 3l. nor under
full value,

refusing, committed
1 month and till sa-
tisfaction,

if not able, 3 months.

not returning arms,
&c. in good order,

on day of exercise or
day after licence to
depart 2s. 6d.

or committed 7 days,

XXIV. *sect.* 24. Provided nothing herein shall prevent such captain or commanding officer from calling out his said company, or any part, for publick service at any time, upon authority of any magistrate, for protecting peace and enforcing execution of the laws.

XXV. *sect.* 25. The serjeant or person, appointed to train and discipline, shall at every time and place appointed for assembling for that purpose call over the names of the men appointed to be then and there assembled and exercised, and within two days after every such exercise certify in writing to the captain or lieutenant, the name or names of absent from exercise, either at time and place appointed, or during exercise, or who depart without licence, with such as otherwise disobedient or misbehave; and any neighbouring justice, not an officer commissioned in militia, is required upon proof upon oath within two days after such offence committed to fine every such absent militia man (whose excuse he may not think sufficient) for first time of being so absent, not exceeding two shillings; and if such man refuse immediately to pay, shall by order of such justice be set in stocks one hour; for second offence, such militia man so convicted shall forfeit four shillings; and if such refuse to pay immediately, such justice before whom convicted shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison or place of confinement four days; and for third and every other offence so convicted shall forfeit six shillings; and if such refuse immediately to pay, such justice shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison not exceeding one month, or until such penalty sooner paid; and if any disabled by drunkenness at time of exercising, being convicted on oath before such justice, shall forfeit ten shillings; and if such refuse immediately to pay shall be by order or warrant of such justice committed to next prison, to remain not exceeding two days; if any disobedient or insolent to his officers, and convicted as aforesaid, shall for first offence forfeit twenty shillings; if such militia man refuse immediately to pay, such justice, before whom so convicted, shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison seven days, or until he pays said penalty, which shall first be; and for the third and every other offence such militia man convicted shall forfeit forty shillings; and if such militia man refuse immediately to pay, justice of peace shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison, not less than fourteen days nor exceeding one month, or until he pays said penalty, which shall first be; if any militia man sell, pawn, imbezzle, or lose any of his arms, cloaths, ammunition, or accoutrements, convicted in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit not exceeding three pounds, nor less than the full value of arms, cloaths, ammunition, or accoutrements so sold, lost, pawned, or imbezzelled; and if such refuse immediately to pay, the justice shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison one month, and until satisfaction made for the same; and if not of ability to make such satisfaction, then for three months; if any refuse or neglect to return his arms, cloaths, and accoutrements in good order to his captain on day of exercise or next day after licensed to depart, convicted as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit two shillings and six-pence; if such refuse immediately to pay, the justice shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison seven days, or until he pays said penalty, which shall first be; if any refuse or neglect to return his arms, cloaths,

Militia.

cloaths and accoutrements in good order to his captain, within one day after every such general exercise by companies finished, or the service for which the same delivered out shall be finished or concluded, and be thereof convicted, such militia man shall forfeit five shillings; and if such refuse immediately to pay, the justice shall by warrant commit to house of correction or other prison fourteen days, or until he return such cloaths, arms, or accoutrements in good order.

not returning in one day after general exercise or service finished, 5s.

refusing, committed 14 days or till return in good order.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* If any non-commissioned officer negligent in duty, or insolent or disobedient to orders of his superior, and convicted as aforesaid upon oath of such superior officer before one or more justices of peace, shall forfeit not exceeding thirty shillings, at discretion of such justices; and if such non-commission officer refuse immediately to pay, the justices of the peace shall by warrant commit such non-commission officer to house of correction or other prison fourteen days or until he pays, which shall first be; and such superior officer being a captain may discharge such non-commission officer out of militia, if he think fit.

Non-commission officer negligent or insolent to superior, not above 30s.

or committed 14 days, or payment,

superior, if a captain, may discharge.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* If any person knowingly or willingly buy, take in exchange, conceal, or otherwise receive, contrary to true intent and meaning of this act, any arms, cloaths, ammunition, or accoutrements, upon any account or pretence whatsoever, being convicted upon oath before one or more such justices, shall forfeit for every such offence five pounds; and if such offender refuse immediately to pay, the justices shall by warrant under hand and seal levy by distress and sale of goods and chattels, rendering the overplus (if any) on demand, after deducting charge, to such offender; for want of such distress, shall commit to common gaol of the county where offence committed, without bail or mainprize for three months, or cause to be publicly whipped at discretion of such justice or justices.

To buy, or otherwise receive the arms, &c. 5l.

refusing levied on justice's warrant by distress and sale,

or imprisoned 3 months,

or whipped.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* When any militia man raised and enrolled shall die, or enter into any his majesty's land or sea forces, or be appointed a serjeant in militia, or discharged for any just cause, another shall be raised to fill up such vacancy, in same manner in which the company originally raised.

On dying, entering into land or sea forces, made serjeant or discharged, another raised.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* Provided no private in the militia shall during service be appointed a peace or parish officer; and if such private shall have duly served during term required, he shall be admitted to buy, sell, and follow his trade without fee or reward, fine, quarterage, or intrusion, or other money whatsoever, in every city and town corporate, any charter, grant, or usage, to contrary notwithstanding.

No private a peace or parish officer, duly serving, may follow trade in every city or town without fee, quarterage &c.

XXX. *sect. 30.* Provided no person, who shall have served his full time for any one county, shall be obliged upon removal to any other to serve a second time in militia for such other.

Not obliged to serve a 2d time on removal to other county.

XXXI. *sect. 31.* No person, who shall keep any house of publick entertainment, or sell any ale, wine, brandy, or any other spirituous liquors by retail, shall be capable of serving as a serjeant in militia; and every person appointed a serjeant out of the pensioners of the royal hospital, shall after discharged from militia be again put upon said establishment.

No publican a serjeant,

a serjeant from royal hospital re-established on discharge.

Militia.

Treasurer, sheriff, constables, on neglect of orders issued by 2 justices not above 50l. nor under 5l. by distress and sale, or imprisoned not above 3 months.

When militia accoutred, and when necessary, pay ordered by c. govern. out of treasury or by next collectors to commissioners clerk for the number of days assembled and exercised, officers rate as in regulars, 8d. a day each private, and one adjutant each county, 4s. drummer 8d. serjeant 1s. provided by parliam. each company's pay to commanding officer, for those intitled, without deduction, as directed by 3 commissioners; private's pay 11. 10s. 8d. a year. quarterly payment. 1s. a day to privates employed on insurrections, tumults, &c. on oath presentment by grand jury, and paid to commanding officers for the men, called to repel invasion, or publick service, paid as other foot out of funds made good by parliament, when embodied subject as regulars.

XXXII. *sect. 32.* If any treasurer, sheriff, high or petty constable, shall refuse or neglect to comply with orders or directions from lieutenant or commissioners of array, or any three or more in pursuance of this act, or guilty of any fraud or wilful partiality, with respect to any thing herein, any two justices are required to fine, not exceeding fifty pounds, nor under five pounds, levied by distress and sale by warrant of such justices, or said justices shall in discretion, instead of imposing fine, commit to common gaol of the county, without bail or mainprize, not exceeding three months.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* Chief governor shall after the militia of any county is clothed and accoutred, and when necessary, cause to be issued by order either out of treasury or paid by collector of customs or excise, resident in or next adjoining to such county, to the clerk or secretary of said commissioners of array, so much money as necessary for pay of each captain and lieutenant, and so many private men of the militia for the number of days assembled, trained and exercised, at same rate per day for officers, according to their several ranks, as paid in the regular forces, and at eight-pence per day for each private man, together with as much as sufficient to pay one adjutant for each county, four shillings, and each drummer eight-pence, and each serjeant one shilling, per day, during the year, which money shall be provided for by parliament; said treasurer shall pay over to the captain or commanding officer of each company the pay of such company; and such commanding officer shall cause the same to be paid over to or for the persons intitled, without any deduction, in such manner or proportions, and times or seasons, as previously agreed upon and directed by commissioners of array for said county, or any three or more; provided the pay of each private man shall not exceed one pound ten shillings and eight-pence in the year; and the officers, serjeants, drummers, and private men, shall at least be paid once in every quarter.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* And as often as the militia of any county, or any part employed in suppressing insurrections and outrageous tumults, and pursuing, apprehending, and attending execution of notorious offenders, such and so many private men of said militia shall during the time employed be intitled to pay of one shilling per day; the whole of which may upon information on oath, ascertaining the nature of the service or duty, in which said militia so employed, and the length of time, be presented by grand jury of the county, in which such militia so employed, and paid to the commanding officer or officers of such militia men, to be immediately paid to such militia men, in manner aforesaid; and as often as called out by order of government for repelling invasion, or publick service, they shall be paid out of the publick funds, as before mentioned, to be made good by parliament, and intitled to same pay as officers and private men in other regiments of foot in this kingdom receive, and no other; and provided also, when so embodied and regimented, they shall be subject to same laws and regulations as regular forces.

XXXV. *sect. 35.* Whereas in cases of invasion or insurrection, and also for better disciplining the militia, it may be necessary to embody and regiment such companies, as shall be raised by regulations before mentioned, in their several

Militia.

several counties: it shall be lawful for chief governors to order, whenever they think necessary, governors or lieutenants, or the deputy of each county, or, if no deputy governor, the commissioners of array, to assemble and regiment said companies; and also, if they think proper, to issue orders to assemble and regiment once in every year, to be trained and exercised at such place as most convenient and contiguous to the different districts, where such companies raised, such regiment of militia, detachment or companies, to be billeted by the civil magistrate as regular forces are, during the time either of being embodied, or called out on any service; government to provide said companies or regiments with such ammunition and stores as necessary, the expence made good by parliament; provided they shall not be so assembled and embodied except between the last of April and the first of August as aforesaid, unless in invasion or insurrection; also chief governors shall have power to issue commissions to persons, as herein after qualified, to serve as field officers to such regiments during the time so embodied; provided no officer shall receive any pay whatsoever as being a field officer in such regiment of militia; and also said companies or regiments shall not be sent out of their respective counties, except in invasion or insurrection, and never upon any account be sent out of this kingdom.

Orders, when necessary to assemble and regiment, and once a year to be trained where most convenient, billeted as regulars while embodied or called out, ammunitions and stores provided by government, made good by parliament, assembled between April and August, unless invasion or insurrection, commissions for field officers, but no pay, not sent out of counties, unless invasion, &c. never out of the kingdom.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, the manner of recovering whereof is not in this act particularly provided; shall on proof upon oath of offence before any justice of the county, where committed, not being then an officer commissioned in militia, be levied by distress and sale by warrant, rendering overplus (if any) on demand after deducting the charges of distress and sale to offender, where such distress shall have been made, and when goods and chattels of offender not sufficient to answer such distress, such justice is required to commit to the common gaol of the county, city or place, where offence committed, not exceeding three months; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, shall be paid to the clerk of commissioners of array, and made a common stock; and the clerk shall give a particular account thereof, as it shall arise, to lieutenant or deputy, by whose orders the same must be applied to contingent charges, which shall attend the militia.

Fines on oath before a justice where offence, not being officer, levied by distress and sale, if insufficient imprisoned not above 3 months, paid to the clerk, a common stock, account to lieutenants, applied to contingencies.

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* Where justices of peace are required to examine, hear, and determine, all witnesses shall be examined upon oath, which oath such justices are impowered to administer; and no person obliged to serve in any militia raised or arrayed in pursuance of this act, longer than three years; and shall at the expiration be intitled to the clothing provided for him.

Justices to examine on oath, none obliged above 3 years, then intitled to the clothing.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* No person shall be appointed a deputy lieutenant, commissioner of array, or colonel, who shall not have an estate of freehold in possession within the county, for which appointed, of the clear yearly value of three hundred pounds, or who shall not be heir apparent or next in remainder to an estate of freehold in said county, of clear yearly value of six hundred pounds, no person appointed lieutenant-colonel or major in any company, who shall not have estate of freehold in possession in said county of clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, or shall not be heir apparent or next in remainder to an estate of inheritance or freehold of the clear yearly value of four hundred pounds; no

Qualification. a deputy lieutenant, commissioner or colonel 300l. a year freehold in the county, or heir or next remainder to 600l. lieutenant-colonel or major 200l. or heir or remainder to 400l.

Militia.

captain 200l. or heir
&c. to 400l.

a lieut. 100l a year
or son or brother to
one of 200l.

in counties of town
and city deputy
commissioner or col.
50l. freehold,

lieut. col. or major
30l.

captain 25l.

lieutenant 10l.

Clerks presentment
not above 10l. per
annum.

Oath of allegiance
taken and declarati-
on made, previous
to acting.

Affidav't of qualifi-
cation first filed with
peace clerk,
penalty 1000l.

Captains in commissi-
on of the peace pay-
ing fees.

Non-commissioned
officer or private
wounded in insur-
rections or app e-
hending, &c. offen-
ders intitled to Kil-
mainham as regulars,
if killed, present-
ment not above 20l.
next assizes for wi-
dow or children un-
der age,
raised as others,
children under 10,
sent to next charter-
school, if directed
by grand jury and
required by next re-
lation.

person a captain in any company who shall not have estate of freehold in possession in said county, of clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, or shall not be heir apparent or next in remainder to inheritance or freehold of four hundred pounds; no person a lieutenant who shall not have estate of freehold in possession in said county of clear yearly value of one hundred pounds, or shall not be son or brother to a person who has inheritance or freehold in said county of two hundred pounds; except in counties of towns and cities, in which sufficient if such deputy lieutenant, commissioner of array, or colonel shall have estate of freehold in possession in the county of town, or city, of clear yearly value of fifty pounds; and no person shall be appointed a lieutenant colonel or major, who shall not have estate of clear yearly value of thirty pounds, or a captain, in such last mentioned places, who shall not have estate of freehold in possession, of clear yearly value of twenty-five pounds; and no person a lieutenant in such last mentioned place, who shall not have estate of freehold in possession of clear yearly value of ten pounds.

XXXIX. *sect. 39.* Grand juries of the different counties impowered to grant by presentment on the county at large any sum, not exceeding ten pounds per annum, to the clerk of commissioners of array.

XL. *sect. 40.* No deputy lieutenant, or commissioner of array, captain or lieutenant, appointed by this act, shall act under such appointment, until they first have taken the oath of allegiance, and made, repeated, and subscribed the declaration, appointed by law to be taken by persons holding offices or employments under the crown.

XLI. *sect. 41.* Provided if any person shall act as deputy lieutenant or commissioner, captain or lieutenant, without first filing with clerk of peace of the county, wherein he shall act, an affidavit, that he is duly qualified as this act directs for the office to which appointed, every such person shall forfeit one thousand pounds, to be recovered by any person who shall sue in four courts of Dublin, by bill, plaint, or information, wherein no wager of law, or more than one essoin allowed.

XLII. *sect. 42.* Provided every person appointed captain in any militia shall be intitled to a commission of peace in and for said county, paying usual and accustomed fees.

XLIII. *sect. 43.* If any non-commission officer of militia, or private militia man, shall, in suppressing insurrections or outrageous assemblies, or in pursuing, apprehending, or guarding any notorious offender, in pursuance of this act, be maimed or wounded, equally intitled to benefit of Kilmainham hospital with any non-commissioner or private soldier in regular forces under like circumstances; and if in any of said last services killed, leaving a widow or a child, or children under age, it shall be lawful for grand jury of the county, wherein so killed, at next ensuing assizes after such killing to present such sums not exceeding twenty pounds, for the widow, child or children, as to grand jury shall appear reasonable; which are to be raised and levied as other presentments; and the child or children of the person so killed, under age of ten, shall if said grand jury so direct, and the surviving parent or next relation so require, be received, educated, clothed and maintained, for the usual time, in next Protestant charter-school, upon producing a certificate from treasurer of the county, where presentment made, to the master that said

Militia.

child or children are by means aforesaid intitled to education, clothing, and maintenance provided for orphans in said school.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* This act and every clause and provisoe shall extend to all counties of cities and counties of towns. Extended to counties of towns.

XL. *sect. 45.* This act shall continue in force until 24th June 1782: and to end of the next session. Continued to 24th June 1782, &c.

Outlawry.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 45. sect. 1.* Whereas great delay of justice hath of late been occasioned by returning persons outlawed in civil cases on grand juries: after the 29th of September 1778, no plea of outlawry of a grand juror in any civil case shall be received in avoidance of any act or acts by any grand jury whatsoever. No plea of outlawry of grand juror in civil case received to avoid act of g. jury.

II. *sect. 2.* After the day aforesaid no plea of outlawry of any plaintiff in any civil case shall have any effect, or be received as a plea in bar or abatement or otherwise in any court of law or equity, unless the party, who pleads the same, shall previously obtain and lodge with such plea at the time of filing thereof the consent of attorney-general, and of the party at whose suit such outlawry obtained, in writing, to the pleading of such outlawry, together with an affidavit verifying the truth of such plea; which consents the proper officer is required to file without fee or reward. No plea of outlawry of plaintiff in civil action received without lodging consent in writing of attorney-general and the party at whose suit obtained, and verifying by affidavit, consents filed.

Papists.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 49. sect. 1.* Whereas by an act second queen Anne, to prevent the further growth of Popery, and another act eighth her reign, Roman Catholicks of Ireland are subject to several disabilities and incapacities, and from their uniform peaceable behaviour for a long series of years it appears reasonable and expedient to relax the same, and it must tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but the prosperity and strength of all his majesty's dominions, that his subjects of all denominations should enjoy the blessings of our free constitution, and be bound to each other by mutual interest and affection: after first of August 1778 it shall be lawful for any papist or person professing the popish religion, subject to the provisoe after contained as to taking and subscribing the oath and declaration, to take, hold, and enjoy any lease or leases for any term or terms of years, not exceeding nine hundred and ninety-nine years certain, or for any term of years, determinable upon any number of lives, not exceeding five, (provided that upon every such lease a rent *bona fide* to be paid in money shall be reserved and made payable during such terms with or without liberty of committing waste) as fully and beneficially, to all intents and purposes, as any other subjects in this kingdom, and the same to dispose of by will or otherwise, as he shall think fit; and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereof any papist or person professing the popish religion, is now seized, or shall be seized by virtue of a title legally derived by, from, or under such person or persons now seized in fee- Recital 2 Anne, c. 6. and 8 Anne, c. 3. and disabilities therein on R. Catholics, necessary to relax the same, papists subject to the provisoe may take leases not exceeding 999 years certain, or determinable on lives not exceeding 5, reserving rent *bona fide* in money, with or without waste, disposed of by will or otherwise, lands of papists descendable, deviseable and transferable, as it in testin of any other.

Papists.

fee-simple or fee-tail, whether at law or in equity, shall after the time aforesaid be descendable, deviseable, and transferable, as fully, beneficially, and effectually, as if the same were in the seizin of any other subjects in this kindom.

May take and hold such estates notwithstanding the said acts or any other law.

II. *sect.* 2. All papists or persons professing the popish religion shall and may after the time aforesaid be to all intents and purposes capable to take, hold, and enjoy all or any such estate or estates, which shall descend, or be devised, or transferred as aforesaid; any thing in said acts of second or eighth of queen Anne, or in any other statute or law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

No benefit by this act unless papist takes the oath and declaration by 13 & 14 G. 3. c. 35, by 1 Jan. 1779, or previous to the lease, or in 6 months after devise, &c. takes effect in possession if in the kingdom, or 6 months after disability removed,

III. *sect.* 3. Provided no papist, or person professing the popish religion, shall take any benefit by this act, unless he or she shall on or before first January, 1779, or some time previous to any such lease made to or in trust for him, if in this kingdom, or within six months after any devise, descent, or limitation shall take effect in possession, if at that time within this kingdom, or if then abroad beyond seas, or under age of twenty-one years, or in prison, or of unsound mind, or under coverture, then within six months after return from abroad, or attaining twenty-one years, or discharge from prison, or becoming of sound mind, or after she become a *feme sole*, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and declaration, prescribed by an act thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty, *to enable subjects of whatever persuasion to testify their allegiance*, in some one of his majesty's four courts, or at the quarter sessions for the county of Dublin, or before the judges of assize in open court; which oath the judges presiding in said court, the chairman of said sessions, and said judges of assize, are empowered and required to administer.

Their names, titles, and additions, inrolled, transmitted once a year to rolls-office.

IV. *sect.* 4. Names of such persons, as so take and subscribe said oath and declaration, with titles and additions, shall be entered upon rolls, for that purpose appointed by the respective courts; and said rolls once in every year transmitted to and deposited in the rolls-office, to remain amongst the records.

No maintenance or portion to child of popish parent upon a bill filed pursuant to 2 Anne, c. 6, s. 3, out of personal property, save leases under this act.

V. *sect.* 5. No maintenance or portion shall be granted to any child of a popish parent upon a bill filed against such parent, pursuant to aforesaid act second Anne, out of the personal property of such papist, except out of such leases which they may hereafter take under the powers granted in this act; any thing contained in any act or statute to contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Recital 2 Anne, c. 6, s. 3, conformity of eldest son as by said act or any other shall not alter popish parents estate.

VI. *sect.* 6. After the 1st November 1778 the conformity of the eldest son, and filing bishop's certificate, and performing the requisites by any act required in that respect, shall not affect or alter the estate of any popish parent by making such popish parent tenant for life, or vesting a reversion or estate in such eldest son, but such popish parent shall remain seized and possessed of the same estate and interest in all and every his or her real estate, as he or she would have been, if such eldest son had not conformed, or said act of second of queen Anne had not been made.

Not to affect such former claims by eldest sons.

VII. *sect.* 7. Provided nothing herein shall affect the right, title, claim, or estate of any eldest son and heir of a popish parent, who has, or at any time before passing this act shall have, conformed in such manner as by the aforesaid part of said act directed, or of any person deriving by, from,

Papists.

from, or under such eldest son and heir of such popish parent; any thing herein to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VIII. *sect. 8.* All persons being in actual possession of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments under titles, which shall not have been litigated before 1st November 1778, whether derived by descent, devise, limitation, or purchase, and all persons deriving under settlements upon marriages, or other valuable consideration, by papists in possession, shall have, take, hold, or enjoy the same, as if the said acts of the second and eighth of queen Anne, or any thing therein contained, had not been made.

Titles not litigated before 1 Nov. 1778, and those deriving under marriage settlement, &c. to enjoy as if 2d and 8th Anne not made.

IX. *sect. 9.* Provided nothing herein shall affect any right, claim, or title already vested, upon which any action or suit is now depending, or instituted before 1st November 1778, and prosecuted with effect, and without delay; and all and every conveyance heretofore made by any papists, or persons professing the popish religion, to any protestant for use of a protestant, shall be as valid and effectual, as if such conveyance was made by a protestant.

Not to affect rights already vested or suits depending, or conveyance by papist to protestant.

X. *sect. 10.* Provided no person shall take benefit by this act, who, having been converted from the popish to protestant religion, shall afterwards relapse to popery, nor any person being a protestant, who shall at any time become a papist, or shall educate, or suffer to be educated, any of his children under the age of fourteen years in the popish religion.

No benefit to converts relapsed, or protestant becoming papist, or educating children under 14, papists.

XI. *sect. 11.* Any persons, who have power under settlements to make leases for one or more life or lives, may and shall have the like power to let for any number of years determinable on one life, or such number of lives, as in their respective settlements mentioned and agreed upon in respect of such power, subject however to all and every other proviso, condition, and restriction in said settlements contained concerning such leases.

Power under settlement to lease for lives, like power for years determinable on the lives, but subject to the other restrictions in said settlements.

Parliament.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 26. sect. 1.* Whereas it is expedient to amend said act in some particulars: if the name of any member, who has served on a select committee during same session, shall be drawn, his name shall be set aside and deemed incapable of serving on such select committee, unless the house shall before the day for taking into consideration the said petition have resolved, that the number of members, who have not served on such select committee in the same session, is insufficient to fulfil the purposes of said act respecting the choice of such select committee.

11 G. 3. c. 12, members, who served same session on select committee, set aside if drawn, unless the number of not serving resolv'd insufficient.

II. *sect. 2.* Whereas it is not provided in said act in case of absence of the chairman, who shall report his absence to the house: the member whose name was first drawn in the house, or in case of his absence the member whose name was second, or in case of his absence the member whose name was third, shall report the same; and in case of non-attendance of such chairman at next meeting of the committee, they shall proceed to elect another chairman in his room.

Chairman's absence reported by 1st drawn member; if absent, by 2d or 3d, another elected on non-attendance.

Permits.

Recital 6 G. 3, c. 16, f. 6,
on taking out per-
mits,

no time there lim-
ited for notice to
officer,
nor home-made
spirits included,
where permits for
home made spirits
or exciseable goods
taken out,
lodged with excise
officer in 24 hours
after arrival,
or time limited,
if a Sunday &c. 48,
Dublin and in 2
miles of the castle
excepted,
examined as by 6 G.
3, c. 16. f. 6,
certificate thereof
given, containing a
fair copy,
as effectual as per-
mit.

In Dublin, or 2 miles
of the castle, lodged
in permit office in
like manner,

and like certificate,

permits renewed
thereon.

If no certificate,
forfeited, with pack-
ages, &c.

On permit for casks
above 4 gallons
written account
given of number,

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 22.* Whereas by an act sixth of his present majesty *for continuing and amending several laws relating to reve- nue*, where permits or let-passes for carrying exciseable goods are required, and taken out, the owner or person, to whom consigned, shall immediately after arrival of such goods give notice in writing of the arrival; and there is not by said act any precise time limited for notice to officer of excise of arrival of such goods and commodities: and the provisions have not been construed to extend to home-made spirits; therefore after 24th June 1778, in cases where by law permits or let-passes for carrying home-made spirits, and other exciseable goods from one part of this kingdom to another, are required, and issued or taken out, the owner or person to whom sold, consigned, or sent, shall within twenty-four hours, or in case a Sunday, Christmas-day, or Good-friday shall intervene, then in forty-eight hours after the arrival, at the place to which sent or directed (Dublin and all places within two miles of the castle only excepted) or after expiration of the time limited in such permit or let-pass, repair to collector, surveyor, or other officer of excise at such place with such permit or let-pass, and lodge the same with him; and such officer shall thereupon carefully examine such goods and commodities, as directed by said act; and upon performance of requisites in said act shall forthwith give to the person bringing a certificate signed by such officer, that said permit or let-pass was lodged with him, which certificate shall contain a copy of said permit or let-pass without erasure or interlineation, and day of granting such certificate; which certificate shall protect said goods as effectually as said permit or let-pass would, had not the same been lodged with such officer.

II. *sect. 23.* When any such home-made spirits, goods, or commodities, conveyed upon permit to Dublin, or within two miles of the castle, the permit shall be lodged in the proper permit office in Dublin, within twenty-four hours, or in case a Sunday, Christmas day, or Good-friday, intervene, in forty-eight hours, after arrival or expiration of time limited in such permit; and thereupon a certificate shall be given from said office to the person bringing permit, importing that said permit was lodged in said office; which certificate shall contain a copy of said permit, and day of granting certificate; which certificate shall protect said goods as effectually, as said permit would, had not the same been lodged in said office; and permits may be renewed upon said certificate from time to time as they might upon said permit, if this act never made.

III. *sect. 24.* If Aqua Vitæ, strong waters, or spirits, made in this kingdom, or any other exciseable goods or commodities whatsoever, shall after 24th June 1778 be found in possession of any person for twenty-four hours or forty-eight hours respectively as aforesaid, after arrival, and after expiration of time limited in the permit or let-pass, unless such person shall have obtained and produce such certificate, as herein directed in the several cases, the same shall be forfeited: and it shall be lawful for any officer of revenue to seize such commodities, with the packages, casks, and vessels, in which contained.

IV. *sect. 25.* After 24th June 1778, every person applying for permit for conveying Aqua Vitæ, spirits, or strong waters, in casks more than four gallons, by inland carriage, shall give account in writing to the officer

of

Permit.

of number of casks, with the quantity of Aqua Vitæ, spirits, or strong waters in each; and such officer shall upon granting such permits give there-with a ticket for each cask contained in such permit, stamped as chief commissioner of excise or any three direct and appoint; and the tickets so given to each person applying shall be numbered in arithmetical progression, beginning with number one, and contain the number and date of permit, persons name to whom granted, name of the person to whom, and the place to which, the cask corresponding with the number of said ticket is consigned, the number of gallons of spirits in such casks, and the time said permit is to remain in force, with initial letters of officer's name who shall grant said permit subscribed thereto: and the person receiving such ticket before removal of such Aqua Vitæ, spirits, or strong waters, for which such permit granted, shall affix or fasten one of said tickets with paste or other glutinous substance on the head of each cask; which ticket shall correspond with number and contents of the cask to which affixed, and shall be kept affixed thereunto, until such cask delivered at the place, to which consigned, upon pain of forfeiting such cask and the spirits contained.

and quantity in each, a stamped ticket for each cask, numbered, specifying particularly numbers, dates, and names, fastened on each cask, corresponding therewith, kept so till delivered, or forfeited with contents.

Perjury.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 2. An act third George the second, 3 G. 2, c. 4, perpetual for more effectual preventing and further punishment of forgery, perjury, and subornation of perjury, and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes, or other securities for money, made perpetual.

Possession.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 11. An act twenty-fifth of George the second for more effectual execution of orders of courts for giving and quieting possessions, and for bringing to justice such persons as enlist subjects to serve as soldiers in foreign service without licence, revived and continued to 24th June 1790, and to end of the then next session.

25 G. 2, c. 12: revived and continued to 24 June 1790, &c.

Protestants.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 9.* A clause in an act third of his present majesty, for confirming the titles, and quieting possession of protestants, and giving time to converts to perform the requisites of conformity, prescribed by the laws against popery, to limit the time for performing the legal requisites of conformity, shall be continued and remain in force until the 24th June 1790, and to the end of the then next session.

3 G. 3, c. 26, the time of conformity continued to 24 June 1790, &c.

II. *sect. 10.* An act thirteenth and fourteenth of his present majesty for amending said act, revived and continued to 24th June 1790, and to the end of the then next session of parliament.

13 & 14 G. 3, c. 25, revived and continued to 24 June 1790, &c.

Qualifying.

Recital 15 & 16 G.
3, c. 5, the time
for qualifying therein
limited, extended to
1st July 1778.

I. *Stat. 16 Geo. 3.* Whereas by an act fifteenth and sixteenth of your majesty, *for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify*, the time limited will expire on 1st August 1776, the time mentioned in said act for persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves shall be extended to 1st July 1778.

Indemnity on not
qualifying as by 2
Anne, c. 6.

II. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 5. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties or incapacities in the act *to prevent the further growth of popery*, by neglecting to qualify, shall be indemnified, freed, and discharged from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties by reason of such omission or neglect; and no act by any of them not yet avoided shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such neglect or omission, but all such acts shall be as good and effectual, as if such persons had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and delivered a certificate thereof, and made, repeated, and subscribed the declaration, as is therein mentioned, any thing in said act to the contrary.

Further time to 1
May 1778.

III. *sect. 2.* Provided such persons take and subscribe said oaths, and receive said sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe said declaration in such manner and form, and places, as appointed by said act to prevent further growth of popery, on or before the 1st May 1778.

Officers qualifying
in Great-Britain, not
obliged thereto in
Ireland.

IV. *sect. 3.* No officer preferred in Great-Britain, who shall have qualified for such commission or commissions according to and within the time limited by the laws in Great-Britain, shall be obliged to qualify in this kingdom for such commission granted in such regiments after arrival in this kingdom and being put upon this establishment; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Office, avoided and
filled, not restored.

V. *sect. 4.* Provided this act shall not restore or intitle any person to any office or employment already actually avoided by judgment in any courts of record, or already filled up by any other, but such office or employment shall remain in the person now entitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Indemnity against
penalties by not
qualifying pursuant
to 2 Anne, c. 6,

acts not avoided va-
lid.

VI. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 12.* All persons, who have on or before 1st April 1778 incurred any penalties or incapacities in the act *to prevent the further growth of popery*, by omitting to qualify, shall be indemnified, freed, and discharged from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties of such omission or neglect; and no act done by any of them, and not yet avoided, shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such omission, but all such acts shall be good and effectual, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

On taking the oaths,
&c. by 1st Aug.
1778.

VII. *sect. 13.* Provided such persons take and subscribe the oaths, and perform such other requisites as prescribed by said act, in the manner therein mentioned, on or before 1st August 1778.

Quarantine.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 30. sect. 1.* Whereas an act eleventh George the Third, *to oblige ships to perform quarantine*, hath been found of great use, said act, and every clause, matter, and thing therein shall be further continued seven years, from 24th of June 1778, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

Revenue.

I. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 18.* After twenty-fourth June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, if any brewer or distiller, or maker of aqua vitæ, spirits or strong waters, suffer an arrear of excise due to the crown for three weeks, it shall be lawful for collector of excise of the district to empower any person under his hand and seal to seize, detain, and secure all brewing vessels and utensils for brewing, and stills, worms, still-heads, and all other vessels and utensils for distilling, used in every brew-house or distilling-house of or belonging to such brewer or distiller; and if such brewer or distiller neglect to pay said arrear for ten days after trial and condemnation for such arrear, it shall be lawful for such collector or person to sell all such vessels and utensils by public cant; and if after payment of said arrear and costs and expences attending the recovery, there shall be any overplus from the sale, such overplus shall be forthwith tendered and paid to the brewer or distiller.

Brewing or distilling vessels seized for 3 weeks arrear of excise,

fold on non-payment 10 days after condemnation,

overplus to owner.

II. *sect. 19.* Provided where any such distress taken, the collector shall within fourteen days after cause an information to be filed for such an arrear of excise alledged due, and cause the same to be proceeded on in such manner, as that sentence may be pronounced within thirty-one days after taking such distress; and if such information not filed, or sentence pronounced, within the times aforesaid, in either of these cases, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful for the persons, whose goods so distrained, to retake the same by any replevin, in such manner as replevin of any goods distrained for rent by common person.

Information in 14, sentence 31, days after distress,

or replevied.

III. *sect. 29.* Whereas by an act second of his majesty, *for continuing and amending an act for regulating the collection of revenue and preventing frauds therein*, it shall be lawful for owners of goods seized run, and for commander of any vessel seized for breach of any laws of excise, to apply for a writ of appraisement: and whereas the recognizance prescribed by said act doth not secure payment of duties upon such goods in case acquitted: after twenty-fourth June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight the condition of the recognizance, to be entered into to his majesty by parties applying for such writ or writs, shall extend to secure payment of duties to his majesty upon such goods and merchandizes, in case the same shall upon trial of any information be acquitted.

Recital 1 G. 3, c. 7, f. 19.

recognizance on applying for writ of appraisement shall secure duties on acquittal.

IV. *sect. 35.* An act thirty-third George the Second, and also first and second, third and fourth, seventh and eighth, eleventh and twelfth, the thirteenth and fourteenth, and also the fifteenth and sixteenth of his majesty for improvement of revenue and preventing frauds therein, and for continuing and amending several laws relative to said revenue; and all clauses therein (except such parts as altered, repealed, or amended

33 G. 2, c. 10.

1 G. 3, c. 7.

3 G. 3, c. 21.

5 G. 3, c. 15.

7 G. 3, c. 27.

11 & 12 G. 3, c. 7.

13 & 14 G. 3, c. 8.

ed 15 & 16 G. 3, c. 15.

Revenue.

continued, save as altered, 2 years, &c. from 24 June, 1778. ed by this act, or by any of said acts) shall continue and be in force two years, from twenty-fourth June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and to end of the then next session.

V. sect. 37. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures by this act, or by said several acts (except such as by this or any of said acts otherwise provided for) shall be sued for, recovered, levied, and applied, as prescribed by an act fourteenth and fifteenth of Charles the second, c. 8, with like appeal *for settling excise or new impost according to book of rates*, as fully and effectually to all intents as if particularly re-enacted in this act, with like remedy of appeal as by said act of excise is provided.

Continuance 2 years &c. from 24 June, 1778. *VI. sect. 38.* Provided this act, and the several provisions hereby, shall continue and be in force two years, from twenty fourth June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and to end of then next session, and no longer.

Spirits.

Spirits imported mixed with sugar, &c. forfeited with casks,

and seized.

No retailer, unless licenced to retail ale or wine as well as spirits, within county of city of Dublin and circular road, to sell at one time less than one pint, penalty 5l. to informer and house of industry.

I. Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 26. Whereas spirits much above proof have been imported having glutinous substances mixed to prevent ascertaining the real strength: after twenty-fourth June One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight any spirits imported, with which sugar, sugar-candy, syrup, or other glutinous substance, mixed, forfeited together with the casks or vessels; and it shall be lawful for any officer of revenue to seize the same.

II. sect. 33. Whereas vending spirituous liquors in small quantities is prejudicial to health and morals: no retailer of spirituous liquors unless licensed to sell ale or wine by retail as well as spirits within county of city of Dublin, and all places within the circular road, after twenty-fifth March one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, do sell to any person or persons at any one time any quantity of spirituous liquors less than one pint, under penalty of five pounds for every time he shall offend; to be recovered upon conviction in a summary way before any magistrate of the city or justice of peace of county of Dublin; or in case of non-payment by distress and sale of goods of offender; one moiety to use of informer, the other to the house of industry.

Stamps.

From 25 Dec. 1777, to 1779, duties on writings or ingrossments,

patents of honour, franchise, &c. 3l. per skin, process excepted.

Pardons (except *forma pauperis*)

I. Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1. From the twenty-fifth December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, there shall be raised, collected, and paid 'till the twenty-fifth December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine inclusive, for the several matters after mentioned, written or engrossed, the several rates, impositions, duties, charges and sums after expressed: for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, on which any grants or letters patent under great seal of any honour, dignity, promotion, franchise, liberty, or privilege to any persons, bodies politick or corporate, or exemplifications of the same, engrossed or written (commissions of rebellion in process excepted) three pounds; for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, on which any pardon (except in *forma pauperis*) of or for any crime or offence, or of any money or forfeiture whatsoever, or on which any

Stamps.

any warrant of reprieve, relaxation from any fines, corporal punishment, Reprieves, &c. 3l.
 or other forfeitures, three pounds; upon which any grant from his ma- grants under great
 jesty, his heirs or successors, of any sum exceeding one hundred pounds, seal above 100l. 2l.
 which shall pass the great seal, three pounds; upon which any grant of of office above 50l.
 any office or employment above the value of fifty pounds *per annum*, three *per ann.* 3l.
 pounds; for every skin on which any grant of lands in fee, lease for grants in fee, lease
 years, or other grant or profit, not herein particularly charged, that shall for years or profit
 pass the great seal or seal of Exchequer (*custodium* leases excepted) two not herein charged,
 pounds; for every skin or sheet upon which any presentation or dona- under great or ex-
 tion, which shall pass the great seal, or upon which any collation by any chequer seal (*ex-*
 archbishop or bishop, or presentation, or donation by any patron cept *custodium*) 2l.
 whatsoever, of or to any benefice, dignity, or spiritual or ecclesiastical spiritual promotion
 promotion, of the value of one hundred pounds a year or upwards, of 100l. *per ann.* 2l.
 two pound; the value to be ascertained by certificate of archbishop or op's certificate.
 bishop, or vicar-general.

II. *sect. 2.* Provided two or more benefices episcopally united shall be Unions deemed one.
 deemed and taken to be one benefice only.

III. *sect. 3.* For every skin or sheet on which any dispensation to hold Dispensation or fa-
 two ecclesiastical dignities or benefices, or both a dignity and a benefice, culty 6l.
 or any other dispensation or faculty from archbishop of Armagh, or
 master of faculties, shall be engrossed or written, six pounds; upon
 which any admission of any fellow of college of physicians, or attorney, college of physicians,
 clerk, advocate, proctor, notary, or other officer in any court whatso- attorney, &c. or
 ever, shall be engrossed or written (except an annual officer in any cor- officer in any court,
 poration or inferior court, whose office is under ten pounds a year in office under 10l. a
 salary, fees, or other perquisites) three pounds; every skin or piece year.
 upon which any appeal from admiralty or prerogative, or any archiepif- appeals, 3l.
 copal court, engrossed or written, three pounds; every skin or piece
 upon which any conveyance, surrender of grants or offices, release or deeds inrolled, 5s.
 other deed whatsoever, enrolled of record in any court of record whatso-
 ever, five shillings; every piece upon which any writ of covenant for le- writ for fine or re-
 vying a fine, two shillings and six pence; upon which any writ of entry covery, 2s. 6d.
 for common recovery, two shillings and six pence; every skin or piece,
 upon which any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the exemplification, 5s.
 seal of any court, five shillings; for every skin or piece upon which any
 decree or dismissal in chancery or exchequer, six pence; every skin or decree or dismiss, 6d.
 sheet upon which any institution, that shall pass the seal of any arch-
 bishop or bishop, chancellor, ordinary, or ecclesiastical court, five institution, 5s.
 shillings.

IV. *sect. 4.* Provided an institution to two or more benefices, episco- Unions as single.
 pally united, considered as to a single benefice.

V. *sect. 5.* Every skin or piece upon which any writ of error, *certio-* Error, *certiorari*, or
rari, or appeal, except to delegates,) engrossed or written, five shillings; appeal (save to de-
 any writ of *habeas corpus*, one shilling; any sentence in or any attachment legates) 5s.
 made out of the admiralty, or relaxation of such attachment, five shil- *habeas corpus*, 1s.
 lings; every skin or sheet upon which any probate or letters of ad- admiralty sentence
 ministration for any estate above thirty pounds, five shillings; every skin or attachments, 5s.
 or sheet upon which any recognizances for payment of money, or perform- probate, administra-
 ance of covenants or agreements, statute staple or merchant, shall be en- tion for above, 30l. 5s.
 grossed or written, or entered of record in any court or office, five shillings; recognizance, sta-
 (except tutes, 5s.

Stamps.

<p>if to retail liquors, 6d. only,</p> <p><i>nisi prius, postea</i>, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>judgments, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>ecclesiastical com- missions, not other- wise charged, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>admiralty warrant, &c. unless for wa- ges, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>special bail, appear- ance, 1s.</p> <p>common, 6d.</p> <p>chancery or exche- quer pleadings, 1s.</p> <p>admissions in corpo- rations, 6d.</p> <p>affidavit, 6d.</p> <p>except before excise officer, magistrate, &c.</p> <p>copies, 6d.</p> <p>deeds not otherwise charged, 1s. except for binding poor children, writs, process, 6d.</p> <p>actions in corporati- ons, 6d.</p> <p>rule or order, 6d.</p> <p>except on indict- ment or presentment,</p>	<p>(except recognizances by persons applying for licences to sell by retail, beer, ale, wine, strong waters, or other liquors, which shall be considered as bonds, and pay six-pence only;) every skin or sheet upon which any record of <i>nisi prius</i> or <i>postea</i> two shillings and six pence; every skin or sheet upon which engrossed or written any judgment whatsoever, signed by the master of any office, his deputy or secondary, or by any prothonotary or his secondary, deputy, or clerk, or any other officer belonging to any courts at Dublin, who have power or usually sign judgments, a duty after the rate of two shillings and six pence for every judgment engrossed or written on such skin or sheet; every skin or sheet upon which any commission issuing out of any ecclesiastical court, not herein otherwise particularly charged, two shillings and six pence; any warrant, monition, or personal decree in the admiralty (except in suits for seamen's wages) two shillings and six pence; every piece upon which any special bail in any courts of Dublin, or before any of the judges of or in any other court whatsoever, shall be engrossed or written, and upon which any appearance upon such special bail, one shilling; upon which any common bail filed in any court whatsoever; and upon which any appearance made upon such bail, engrossed or written, six pence; for every skin upon which engrossed or written any bill, answer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depositions taken by commissioners, or any other pleadings whatsoever in chancery or exchequer, one shilling; for every skin upon which any admission into any corporation or company, six pence; every skin or piece of parchment or paper, upon which any affidavit (except taken before officers of customs or excise, or any justice of peace, or magistrate of any corporation acting as a justice, or in any court of conscience or summary jurisdiction, or before any judge of assize, or commissioner of oyer and terminer, relative to prosecutions or trials on indictments, or to civil bills, or made for raising or accounting for public money, and relative to hempen and flaxen manufacture, or payment of corn premiums, or before trustees of any turnpike relative to the roads or tolls, or the Dublin Society) six pence; every skin or sheet upon which any copy of such affidavit as before charged, that shall be filed or read in any court, six pence; upon which any indenture, lease, or deed-poll, not hereby otherwise charged (except indentures for binding poor children supported by publick or private charities apprentices) of one shilling; every skin or sheet, upon which any original writ (except such upon which a <i>capias</i> issues) <i>subpœna</i>, <i>capias quominus</i>, <i>dedimus potestatem</i> to take answers, examine witnesses, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatsoever, or any other process or mandate, that shall issue out of or pass the seals of any courts in Dublin, or any other court holding plea, where the debt or damage amount to forty shillings or above, or the thing in demand is of that value, six pence; upon which any entry of any action in the mayor's and sheriffs courts of Dublin, and in courts in all corporations, and other courts whatsoever, out of which no writs, process, or mandates issue, holding plea where the debt or damage doth amount to forty shillings or above, six pence; every skin or sheet, upon which any rule or order (except in causes upon indictments, or which relate to presentments) in any courts at Dublin, either of law or equity, which shall be taken out, shall be engrossed</p>
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Stamps.

engrossed or written, six pence; every skin or sheet upon which any copy of such rules or orders, except in causes upon indictments, or which relate to presentments entered, or copies of any other records or proceedings in any courts at Dublin, not hereby otherwise charged, six pence; every skin or sheet upon which any citation or monition in the prerogative or any ecclesiastical court, or any libel or allegation, deposition, answer, sentence, or final decree, or any inventory exhibited in prerogative or any ecclesiastical court or admiralty, or whereupon any copies of them respectively engrossed or written (except in suits for seamen's wages) six pence; upon which any charter-party, policy of assurance, passport, bond, release, contract, or other obligatory instrument, or any protest, procuration, letter of attorney, or other notarial act, six pence; upon which any declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleadings whatsoever in any court of law, one penny; upon which any copy thereof, one penny; upon which any depositions in chancery, or exchequer (except paper drafts or depositions taken by any commission before engrossed) not herein before charged, or upon which any copy of any bill, answer, plea, demurrer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatory, depositions, or other proceedings whatsoever in any court of equity shall be engrossed or written, one penny; every skin or sheet upon which a copy, attested by proper officer of prerogative or any ecclesiastical court of any will, one penny; upon which any certificate or debenture for drawing back any customs or duties for re-shipping or exporting of any goods or merchandizes after twenty-fifth December, 1777 to twenty-fifth of December 1779 inclusive, exported or shipped to be exported for any parts beyond the seas, to be paid by the person for whose benefit or at whose instance such debenture or certificate obtained, four pence; every almanack or calendar for any one particular year, or less than a year, printed on one side only of any one sheet or piece of paper only, one penny; every other almanack or calendar for any one particular year, two pence.

copies, 6d.

ecclesiastical proceedings, inventories, or copies, 6d. except for seamen's wages,

policies, &c. notarial acts, &c. 6d.

law pleadings, 1d. copies, 1d.

depositions, copy equity proceedings, 1d. attested copy wills, 1d.

drawback, 4d.

almanacks one side only, 1d. others 2d.

VI. *sect. 6.* Provided nothing in this act shall charge any calendar or perpetual almanack in any bible or common prayer book, or any other calendar or almanack, with more than the duty that would be payable by this act for such other calendar or almanack, in case it were made for three years only.

No more than the duty payable if for 3 years only.

VII. *sect. 7.* Provided for every printed almanack or calendar for several years the respective rates aforesaid be paid for every such year.

Paid for every year.

VIII. *sect. 8.* For all papers containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, a duty of one halfpenny for every sheet and piece of paper less than a sheet on which printed; for every pamphlet or paper not exceeding six sheets octavo, or in a lesser page, or twelve in quarto, or twenty in folio, so printed; one shilling sterling for every sheet of any kind of paper contained in one printed copy or impression; for every advertisement to be contained in gazette, news paper, or journal, published weekly or oftner, or in any other printed paper or pamphlet whatsoever, dispersed or made publick yearly, monthly, or at any other interval, two pence.

News, 1b.

pamphlets not exceeding 6 sheets octavo, 12 quarto, 20 folio, 1s. a sheet advertisement, 2d.

IX. *sect. 9.* Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum; letter or other muniment or writing, for or relating to payment of money, or for making

making

Stamps.

Consideration on any loss or lives deemed policies.

making any valuable consideration for or upon loss of any ship, vessel, goods, wages, money, effects, or by fire, or for any loss whatsoever, or for or upon any life or lives, shall be construed policies of assurance within this act.

As to freight deemed charter parties.

X. *sect.* 10. Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter, or other muniment or writing, between the captain and master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader, or other, in respect to freight or conveyance of money, goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects on board, deemed a charter-party within this act.

To prevent loss of duty by arrest without writ. time of signing writ or process to arrest indorsed and entered, penalty 10l. to prosecutor.

XI. *sect.* 11. For preventing abuses by arresting without any writ or legal process by means whereof the duty upon such process will be lost, after the 25th December 1777, every officer or clerk belonging to king's bench, common pleas, or exchequer, who shall sign any writ or process before judgment to arrest, shall at signing set down upon such writ or process the day and year; which shall be entered upon the remembrance-roll, or in the book where abstracts of such writ or process entered, upon pain to forfeit ten pounds for every offence or neglect, recovered by any person who shall sue in any court of record by debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no wager of law, protection or essoin, or more than one imparlance, allowed.

Almanacks however described charged, not as pamphlets.

XII. *sect.* 13. All books and pamphlets serving chiefly for almanack, by whatsoever name described, charged with the duty on almanacks, but not with any of the duties on pamphlets, or other printed papers; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bills or notes excepted.

XIII. *sect.* 12. Provided this act shall not charge any bills of exchange, accounts, parcels, fees, or any bills or note (not sealed) for money at sight, or upon demand, or at the end of certain days of payment.

And probate or administration of seamen or soldiers dying in service on certificate and oath

XIV. *sect.* 14. Provided also nothing in this act shall charge the probate of any will or letters of administration of any common seaman or soldier, who shall be slain or die in his majesty's service, a certificate being produced from the captain or commander or commanding officer under whom such seaman or soldier served at his death, and oath (or by quaker solemn affirmation) of the truth before the proper judge or officer by whom such probate or administration ought to be granted, which such judge or officer is required to administer, and for which no fee or reward taken.

And prowers.

XV. *sect.* 15. Provided also none of the duties before expressed shall be raised or paid by any person admitted to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*, so far as relates to the suit in which so admitted.

And warrants, recognizances, and court martial proceedings on soldiers.

XVI. *sect.* 16. Provided this act shall not charge with any duty any warrant by or recognizances before any justice of peace, or any proceedings of any court-martial, which relate to any trial of any common soldier.

And acts of parliament or state, votes, or orders, books of school or devotion, single advertisement, bills of import and export or mortality.

XVII. *sect.* 17. Provided this act shall not charge any acts of parliament, proclamation, order of council, forms of prayer and thanksgivings or acts of state, ordered by his majesty or chief governors to be printed, or the printed votes or other matters ordered to be printed by either house, with any of said duties on pamphlets or news-papers, or to charge any books commonly used in any schools, or containing only matters

Stamps.

matters of devotion or piety, with said duties on pamphlets, or any single advertisement printed by itself or the daily accounts, or bills of goods imported and exported, or weekly bills of mortality (so as such accounts or bills contain no other matters than what usually comprized) with any the duties aforesaid.

XVIII. *sect.* 18. For better levying the duties it shall be lawful for his majesty or chief governors from time to time to nominate and appoint commissioners or officers for stamping and marking parchment, vellum, and paper, and managing the duties thereupon; and the commissioners shall keep their head office in some convenient place within Dublin: and said commissioners or major part are empowered under hands and seals to appoint such other inferior officers, with consent and approbation of chief governors, for marking or stamping, or for collecting or levying the duties, as they think proper.

Commissioners appointed by chief governor, office in Dublin, to appoint with consent inferior officers.

XIX. *sect.* 19. Provided commissioners and officers appointed by the late lord lieutenant in pursuance of an act thirteenth and fourteenth, and one other act, the fifteenth and sixteenth, of his majesty, and the inferior officers appointed by commissioners in pursuance of said acts, as also such other commissioners and officers as hereafter appointed pursuant to this act, shall during this act continue to act in the several offices to which so appointed in like manner, with same powers and authorities, and subject to same restrictions and limitations, as in said acts, or one of them, unless sooner removed by chief governors or by said commissioners with consent of chief governors.

Officers appointed as by 13 & 14 G. 3, c. 6, or by 15 & 16 G. 3, c. 9, and by this act, shall act with same powers unless sooner removed.

XX. *sect.* 20. The types, marks or stamps, already provided, shall continue to be used, and any of them may be altered or renewed from time to time, as his majesty or chief governors think fit, so as publick notification thereof be given by proclamation under great seal a convenient time before that all persons may have due notice thereof: and all courts of justice and judges whatsoever shall without any allegation or proof take judicial notice of the several types, marks, and stamps heretofore appointed by said acts, which shall be hereafter published by any proclamation issued as and for the true and lawful types, marks, and stamps in pursuance of this act.

Former stamps continued, altered or renewed on notice by proclamation. judicial notice thereof.

XXI. *sect.* 21. The commissioners in providing types, marks, and stamps shall take care they be so contrived, that the impression be durable, and least liable to be forged or counterfeited.

Impression durable and least liable to forgery.

XXII. *sect.* 22. The commissioners may from time to time, as they see occasion, appoint a fit person to attend in any court or office to take notice of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which any the matters or things aforesaid engrossed, written, or put, and of the marks or stamps, and of all other matters and things tending to secure duties by this act; and the judges in the courts and such others to whom it may appertain, at request of said commissioners, or any two or more, shall make such orders in the respective courts, and do such other matters and things for securing said duties, as shall be lawfully and reasonably desired; and every commissioner and other officer, before he proceeds to execution of this act, shall take the oath following.

Officers to take notice, orders in courts at commissioners request.

Stamps.

Oath of commission-
ers and officers.

I A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully execute the trust reposed in me, pursuant to an act of parliament, intituled, an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper, without fraud or concealment, and will from time to time true account make of my doings therein, and deliver the same to such person or persons, as his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being, hath appointed, or hereafter shall appoint, to receive such account; and will take no fee, reward, or profit for the execution or performance of the said trust, or the business relating thereunto, from any person or persons, other than such as shall be paid or allowed by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or by some other person or persons for that purpose authorized by his majesty, or by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being.

administered to com-
missioners by any 2,
to subordinates by
any commissioner or
justice.

And such oath may be administered to any such commissioner by any two or more of the same commissioners, whether they shall have taken the same previously or not; and any of said commissioners or any justice of peace may administer the like oath to any subordinate officer.

Rules and orders of
c governor observ-
ed,
commissioners fur-
nish stamped paper,
&c.
election to buy.

XXIII. *sect. 23.* Said commissioners and other officers heretofore or hereafter appointed, and all officers employed or intrusted by them, shall from time observe and perform such rules, methods, and orders, as they have received or shall receive from time to time from chief governor; and said commissioners shall take special care, that the several parts of this kingdom from time to time be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment and paper, stamped or marked, so as subjects may have it in election to buy the same of the officers or persons employed by said commissioners at the usual or most common rates, above said duty, or to bring their own to be stamped, or to furnish themselves or others that shall have done the same.

All proceedings and
writing as usual.

XXIV. *sect. 24.* That his majesty may not be defrauded of duties, all records, writs, pleadings, and other proceedings in courts of law and equity, and all deeds, instruments and writings whatsoever, hereby charged, shall be engrossed or written, as usually accustomed or now written.

Part written upon or
near a stamp.
penalty 10l. and
costs.

XXV. *sect. 25.* All writings, matters and things, in respect whereof any of said duties payable, and engrossed or written after 25th December 1777 shall be written in such manner, that some part thereof shall be either upon or as near as conveniently may be to the stamps or marks, upon pain that the person who shall write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, any such matter contrary to the tenor and true meaning hereof, shall for every such offence forfeit ten pounds, with full costs of suit.

Paper, &c. first
brought to office to
be stamped,
without fee,
paying duties.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* All vellum, parchment, and paper hereby intended to be charged, shall, before any matters thereupon engrossed or written, be brought to the head office to be stamped and marked; and commissioners and officers are required, upon demand of the person bringing the same forthwith, without fee or reward, to stamp or mark any quantities

or

Stamps.

or parcels brought; such person paying to officers appointed the duties hereby directed.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* If any person arrested from 25th December 1777 by any writ, bill, or process, out of any courts of record in Dublin, at the suit of any common person, and the sheriff or other officer shall take bail from such person, the sheriff or other officer at request and costs of the plaintiff or his lawful attorney shall assign to the plaintiff the bail bond or other security by indorsing and attesting it under his hand and seal, in presence of two or more credible witnesses, which may be done without any stamp, provided the assignment so indorsed be duly stamped before any action brought thereupon; and also after 25th December 1777 all sheriffs and officers having authority to grant replevins, as often as necessary for such sheriff or officer to assign any bond of plaintiff in replevin to avowant, such assignment may be made without any stamp, provided the assignment be duly stamped before any action brought thereupon.

Bail bond assignable to plaintiff by indorsement under hand and seal with two witnesses without stamp, if assignment stamped,

replevin bonds assigned without stamp.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* If any commissioners or officer shall fix any such mark or stamp to any vellum, parchment, or paper, before the duties charged by this act duly answered and paid, or secured, he shall for every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds; one moiety to his majesty, the other to him or them that shall inform or sue in any courts of record.

Stamp before payment 100l. to K and prosecutor.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* If any person hath caused to be engrossed or written since commencement of said recited acts, or shall hereafter cause to be engrossed or written, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, any matters for which said vellum, parchment, or paper was chargeable by said acts, or is hereby charged to pay any duty, before marked or stamped as aforesaid, or upon which there was not or shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or hath caused or shall cause to be engrossed or written any matter upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, stamped or marked for any lower duty, than the duty by said acts or this act payable for what so engrossed or written, there shall be duly answered and paid over and above the duty aforesaid for every such deed, instrument, or writing, ten pounds; and no such record, deed, instrument or writing, shall be pleaded or given in evidence, or admitted in any court to be good or available in law or equity, until as well said duty as said ten pounds, first paid to his majesty's use, and receipt produced under hand of some officers appointed to receive the duties, and until the vellum, parchment, or paper, on which such deed, instrument, or writing, made, shall be stamped with a lawful mark or stamp, and the proper officers are required upon payment or tender of said duty and ten pounds to give a receipt for the same, and to mark or stamp said vellum, parchment, or paper with the mark or stamp proper for such instrument.

Writing before stamp, or stamped for lower duty 10l.

not evidence till payment and stamp, and receipt

XXX. *sect. 30.* If any person cause to be engrossed or written any matters, for which the vellum, parchment, or paper is hereby charged, before marked or stamped, or upon which there shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or shall cause to be engrossed or written any matter upon any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped for any lower duty, than by this act payable, such person shall for every such

Before stamped, or for lower duty, 5l. to K. and prosecutor,

Stamps.

such offence forfeit five pounds, one moiety to his majesty, the other to him that will inform or sue.

Officers, &c. for
fraud or practice
disabled.

so of attorney's,

Writing before
again stamped,
erasing, taking off
stamp for use, pe-
nalty 50l.

On alteration
stamped paper in
60 days after pro-
clamation brought
to office,
like quantity and
quality with new
stamps delivered
without fee,
penalty 100l.

not so brought, not
deemed stamped.

XXXI. *sect. 31.* In case any clerk, officer or person, in respect of any publick office or employment intituled or intrusted to make, engross, or write any records, deeds, instruments, or writings by this act charged to pay a duty, shall be wilfully guilty of any fraud or practice to deceive his majesty of any duty by this act payable, by making, engrossing or writing any such record, deed, instrument or writing, or by causing the same, upon vellum, parchment or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, or upon which there shall not be some stamp or mark resembling the same, or marked or stamped with any which he shall know counterfeited, or by wilfully engrossing or writing any such deed, instrument or other writing, upon vellum, parchment, or paper, which he shall know marked or stamped for a lower duty, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall forfeit his office, place, or employment and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same; and if any attorney belonging to any court whatsoever shall wilfully be guilty of any such fraud or practice, and be convicted, he shall be disabled to practise as an attorney.

XXXII. *sect. 32.* If any person cause to be written or engrossed the whole or any part of any thing, in respect whereof any duty is payable by this act, upon any part of any piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, whereon before engrossed, written, or printed, any other matter in respect whereof any duty is payable by this act, before again marked or stamped according to this act, or shall fraudulently cause to be erased or scraped out the name of any person, or any sum, date, or other thing engrossed, written, or printed; or fraudulently cut, tear, or get off any mark or stamp with intent to use for any other writing, matter, or thing, in respect whereof any duty payable by this act, every person so offending in any of the particulars shall for every such offence forfeit fifty pounds.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* Provided as often as his majesty or chief governor alter or renew said marks or stamps, or any of them, it shall be lawful for all persons, who at that time have in custody or possession any vellum, parchment or paper, marked with stamp so altered or renewed, upon which none of the matters or things hereby charged engrossed or written, within sixty days after such intention of renewing or altering published by proclamation to bring or send such unto said commissioners, to the head office in Dublin, or to such other officers appointed; and said commissioners and officers are required to cause to be delivered the like quantity, and as good in quality, stamped with such new mark, without demanding or taking, directly or indirectly, for the same, any money or other consideration whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiting for every offence one hundred pounds, sued for, recovered and divided, as other penalties in this act; and in case any person neglect or refuse within the time aforesaid to cause to be brought and delivered any such vellum, parchment or paper, the same is declared to be of no other effect or use than if never stamped; and all things after that time engrossed or written thereon shall be of no other effect, than if on vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped at all; and all persons who

Stamps.

who shall engross or write any of the matters hereby charged on such vellum, parchment, or paper after said time, shall forfeit and suffer as herein before enacted for persons writing or engrossing on vellum, parchment, or paper not marked or stamped.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* Provided as often as his majesty or chief governor nor alter said stamps, or any of them, the proclamation for giving all persons due notice shall within twenty days after date be sent to the mayor, chief magistrate, or head officer of every city, corporation, borough, and market-town; which officers shall cause the same to be published to the inhabitants either on next market-day or Sunday in the church immediately after divine service, upon pain of forfeiting fifty pounds; sued for by debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at Dublin, wherein no essoign, protection, wager of law, privilege, or more than one imparlance granted or allowed; one moiety to his majesty, the other to such who shall sue.

Proclamation of altered stamps sent in 20 days to chief magistrates, published next market or Sunday. penalty 50l. to K. and prosecutor.

XXXV. *sect. 35.* And for better distribution of said vellum, parchment and paper, and that subjects may have the same with more convenience, and at an easy rate, the chief governor shall once every year at least set the prices, at which the same shall be sold; and said commissioners shall stamp said price so set upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, so by them sold; and shall likewise allow and pay to every person that shall bring vellum, parchment or paper, to said head office to be stamped (the duties whereof hereby imposed amount to ten pounds or upwards) after the rate of six pounds in the hundred pounds *per annum* for six months, upon present payment of said duty; and any person who shall buy of said commissioners or their agents vellum, or parchment or paper, at the head office, the duty whereof shall amount to ten pounds or upwards, shall have the same allowance for present payment.

Prices set yearly and stamped, allowance for present payment where duty 10l.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* Provided all vellum, parchment and paper, stamped or marked, and paid the duties granted by said recited acts, may be used for the purposes thereby intended without any additional stamp, mark, or duty.

Former duty paid, no additional.

XXXVII. *sect. 37.* And for better collecting and securing the duties on pamphlets, one printed copy of every such pamphlet, after 25th December 1777 printed or published within Dublin, shall, within six days after printing be brought to said head office, and the title with the number of sheets and duty shall be registered or entered in a book there kept for that purpose, which duty shall be thereupon paid to the proper officer or deputy or clerk; who shall forthwith give a receipt for the same on such printed copy, to denote the payment of duty; and one printed copy of every such pamphlet printed or published in any place not within Dublin, shall within fourteen days after printing be brought to some head collector of stamp duties, who is required forthwith to enter the title with number of sheets and duty in a book for that purpose; which duty shall be thereupon paid to such collector, who shall give a receipt on such printed copy.

Copy of pamphlets in 6 days after printing brought to office, title, sheets, and duty registered, duty paid thereon, receipt indorsed, if not in Dublin, to head collector in 14 days.

XXXVIII. *sect. 38.* If any such pamphlet printed or published, and the duty not duly paid, and the title and number of sheets not registered and a receipt for such duty given on one copy within the respective times before

Penalty 20l.

Stamps.

fore limited, the printer and publisher, and all other persons concerned in or about the printing or publishing, shall for every such offence, forfeit twenty pounds.

XXXIX. sect. 39. No printer or other person shall publish any news-paper, intelligence or occurrences, or any paper serving the purpose before he shall have entered into security for the duty on advertisements printed thereupon, upon pain that every person shall for every such offence forfeit twenty pounds.

Security for duty on advertisement, - penalty 20l.

Selling pamphlet or news without name or abode 20l.

XL. sect. 40. No person whatsoever shall sell, or expose to sale, any such pamphlet, or news-paper, without the true respective name and place of abode of some known person, by or for whom really and truly printed or published, written or printed thereon, upon pain that every person shall for every such offence forfeit twenty pounds.

Stamped paper for news not delivered till duty for advertisement secured.

XLI. sect. 41. No officer for distributing stamped vellum, parchment or paper, shall sell or deliver any stamped paper for printing any publick news, intelligence, or occurrences to any person, unless such person give security for payment of duties for the advertisements, which shall be printed therein.

Stamps on news' not fold cancelled,

XLII. sect. 42. And in regard of the uncertainty how many copies of said printed news papers may be sold, and to the intent the duties may not be lessened by printing a less number than may be sold, out of fear of loss in printing more such copies than may happen to be sold, the commissioners or major part or head officer shall cause to be cancelled all stamps upon copies of any impression of such news paper, really and truly unfold in the hands of the person, by or for whom printed or published; and upon oath or solemn affirmation before said commissioners or any one, or such head officer, to the satisfaction of such commissioners or officer, that all such copies containing the stamps, so tendered to be cancelled, are really and truly remaining unfold in hands of the person by or for whom printed or published, and that none of said copies have been fraudulently returned or rebought after sold or disposed of, or any profit or advantage made thereof (which oath or affirmation said commissioners or any one, and said head officers, are authorized to administer, and to examine upon oath or affirmation into all circumstances relating to selling or disposing of such printed copies) shall cause to be delivered the like number of other sheets, half-sheets or less pieces of paper, properly stamped with the same stamps, upon payment for such paper; but no duty shall be taken for the stamps thereon.

on oath thereof and of no fraud or profit,

like number delivered without duty.

Stamp paper spoiled, or obliterated, not executed or used, and no consideration given, brought to office on oath thereof and exchanged,

XLIII. sect. 43. After the 25th December 1777 it shall be lawful for all persons, who shall at any time have any stamped vellum, parchment or paper, written or engrossed, inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before the same is executed by any party or parties, and which in either case shall not have been used for any other purpose or other manner whatsoever, nor any money or other consideration paid or given to the attorney, solicitor, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution by such writing or engrossment, or to the writer or engrosser thereof, for the duty impressed thereon, to bring or send such unto said commissioners at their head

Stamps.

head office ; and upon oath or affirmation (which said commissioners are, or any one is authorized to administer) that such stamped vellum, parchment or paper, so written or engrossed upon, or spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit hath not been executed by any party or parties, or used for any other purpose, or in any other manner, and that no money or other consideration hath been paid or given for the duty impressed thereupon, except the money first paid for such duty to said commissioners, or receiver-general of stamp duties, or other proper officer, said commissioners are required to cause to be stamped and marked for the persons, who shall so bring and deliver any quantity so written or engrossed, upon spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit, the like quantity with respective duties, stamped, marked or impressed, on the vellum, parchment or paper, so written or engrossed upon, spoiled, obliterated, or by any other means rendered unfit, without demanding or taking, directly or indirectly, for the same, any money or other consideration; and said commissioners are empowered from time to time to make rules and orders for regulating the methods, and limiting times for such cancelling and allowance with respect to such news-papers and other matters, as they shall upon experience and consideration find necessary or convenient for effectual securing the duties, and doing justice to persons concerned.

Rules by commissioners from time to time.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* Provided said commissioners and officers shall deliver to any person, by or for whom any almanack printed, paper stamped, according to the true intent and meaning hereof, for printing such almanack, upon giving sufficient security to pay duties charged within three months after delivery ; and upon bringing to them any number of the copies of such almanacks, within three months from said delivery, and request made, shall cancel all stamps upon such copies, and abate so much money due upon such security, as such cancelled stamps amount to.

Stamps for almanacks delivered on security to pay duties in 3 months. cancelled if brought in 3 months, and duty abated.

XLV. *sect. 45.* Provided where any almanack shall contain more than one sheet, it shall be sufficient to stamp only one of the sheets of paper, upon which such almanacks printed, and to pay the duty accordingly.

Almanack one sheet only stamped.

XLVI. *sect. 46.* After 25th December 1777, in case any person shall sell, hawk, carry about, utter, or expose to sale any almanack or calendar, news-paper, book, pamphlet, or paper, construed to be, or serving the purpose of an almanack or news-paper, within intention of this act, not stamped or marked, shall for every such offence forfeit forty shillings, recovered in a summary way before any justice, who is authorized to hear and determine, and upon due proof, and default of payment of penalty to commit to prison not exceeding one month, without bail or mainprize, which penalty shall be to sole use and benefit of the person who shall without fraud or covin first sue.

Selling almanacks or news not stamped 40s. before a justice, or imprisonment one month.

XLVII. *sect. 47.* After 25th December 1777 all persons who cause to be printed or published any advertisement in any pamphlet, news-paper, or other literary performance, shall within forty days after the printing or publication pay the duty to the persons appointed to receive, or deputies or clerks, the duties for all such advertisements so printed or published within Dublin, and to the next adjacent head officer appointed

Advertisement paid 40 days, or treble with full costs.

for

Stamps.

for collection of said stamp duties, the said duties upon all such advertisements printed or published in any place out of limits of city; and the commissioners and officers last mentioned, or such to whom it shall appertain, are required upon payment of duties to give receipts; and in default of such payment within the time, the printer or publisher shall be liable to pay treble the duties before by this act chargeable, recovered with full costs.

XLVIII. sect. 48. If any person shall counterfeit or forge any type, mark, or stamp, to resemble any provided and used by said recited acts, or in pursuance of this act, or the impression of the same, upon any vellum, parchment or paper, or other matter directed to be stamped, to defraud his majesty of any of the duties, or shall utter, vend, or sell any vellum, parchment or paper, with such counterfeit mark, or impression, knowing such mark or impression counterfeited, being thereof convicted in due form, shall be judged a felon, and suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

XLIX. sect. 49. It shall be lawful for his majesty, or chief governor, out of the duties to cause such sums to be paid for salaries and other incidental charges, as necessary for receiving, collecting, levying, or managing said duties; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

L. sect. 50. All officers concerned in levying, collecting, and receiving the duties, shall keep separate, and distinct accounts thereof; and the persons, employed to collect and levy in the city or county of Dublin, shall pay the same in specie into treasury on the first monday every month, unless a holiday, and then the next day after; and the several persons employed to levy and collect in other parts shall pay in like manner to the collectors of inland excise of the districts, in which received and collected, which said collectors are authorized and required to receive and give receipts without fee or reward, and to keep distinct accounts; and every stamp-officer shall in six days after any payment give notice of the amount to commissioners of stamps; and if said officers neglect or refuse to pay at the time or manner aforesaid, or detain all or any part, they shall be dismissed from employment, and rendered incapable to serve his majesty, and charged with interest for monies so detained, after the rate of twelve pounds *per centum per annum*.

LI. sect. 51. Provided it shall be lawful for receiver-general of said duties to retain such sum not exceeding one month's produce, to answer necessary demands of said office.

LII. sect. 52. There shall be provided and kept in treasury one book, in which all monies paid by this act shall be entered and registered apart from all other monies paid or payable to his majesty upon any account.

LIII. sect. 53. None of the duties granted shall be received or collected by, or paid to said commissioners of stamps; and the persons, who shall be respectively employed in receiving, collecting, or paying the duties, shall once every year during this act exhibit their respective accounts thereof to the commissioners for taking imprest accounts, who shall from time to time examine upon oath said accountants, employed in raising, receiving, or collecting what sums were by any of them respectively raised, collected, or received within the time of their accounts, and likewise what

To counterfeit stamps or uttering knowingly, felony.

Salaries and charges out of duties.

Separate accounts kept. paid into treasury 1st Monday monthly, or to excise collectors, notice of payment in 6 days to commissioners, penalty, disabled and 2 per cent.

Receiver general retain 1 months produce.

Distinct registry in treasury.

Duties not paid to commissioners, account yearly to imprest. examined on oath as to payments to treasury or collectors,

part

Stamps.

part thereof was by any of them paid into treasury, or to collectors of inland excise; and in making said accounts before said commissioners, they are to produce proper vouchers for any money so raised, received, and paid; and said commissioners of imprest accounts are required finally to adjust and settle said accounts, and to give discharges to said accountants.

LIV. *sect. 54.* When the accounts of money received for the duties so audited, the same shall be signed by said commissioners of accounts; and shall be at all times to said officers a full and sufficient warrant and discharge to all intents.

LV. *sect. 55.* All penalties incurred by this act, unless otherwise directed, may be recovered by any person, who shall sue by debt, bill, plaint, or information in any courts of record at Dublin, in which no effoign, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, allowed.

LVI. *sect. 56.* Neither the six pence *per* pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to, or deducted or received by, vice-treasurers, receiver, or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer for their own use, for or on account of issuing or payment of any money arising by or received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act, but the same shall be received and duly accounted for to his majesty his heirs and successors.

LVII. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 15.* Whereas an act thirteenth and fourteenth, also an act fifteenth and sixteenth, of his present majesty, and also an act passed in the present session for granting several duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper: and doubts have arisen on the provisions as to admission into corporations and companies: and many persons have been admitted, and their admission entered, engrossed, or written, upon vellum, parchment, or paper not stamped: and great inconveniences would arise to several corporations and companies, if ten pounds was to be paid for every such omission, or in default the said admission rendered void: every such admission into any corporation or company, antecedent to 25th March 1778, entered, engrossed, or written, without stamp, shall be to all intents as valid and effectual, and equally to be pleaded or given in evidence, as if the same had been entered, written, or engrossed on vellum, parchment, or paper duly stamped, and the duties paid for the same as required by said acts or any of them: except where any suit or proceeding at law already commenced and now depending, or any admission already brought into controversy, can or may be affected thereby: provided such admission shall be lawfully stamped, and the duty of sixpence thereon duly paid on or before the 29th September 1778.

LVIII. *sect. 16.* Provided also, nothing in this act shall make any entry in any corporation-book liable to any stamp or duty, other than the same is or are now by law liable to.

Stealing.

3 G. 2, c. 4, perpetual. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 2.* An act third George the second, for more effectual preventing and further punishment of forgery, perjury, and subornation of perjury, and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes, or other securities for money; made perpetual.

Tea.

Green tea 6d. per lb.
other tea 4d.
in lieu of all customs
and excise. *Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 6.* For the greater discouragement of the pernicious and illegal practices of unlawfully importing and clandestinely running and landing of tea: after 25th December 1777 until 25th December 1779 inclusive there shall be paid to his majesty, his heirs and successors, six pence for every pound of green, and four pence every pound of black bohea and other tea, which shall be imported, in lieu and full satisfaction of all duties of customs and excise.

Trees.

Barking trees for
tanning nets or other
purpose, 5l. to in-
former,

or imprisoned not
above 6 months,

prosecution in 3
months. *I. Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 12.* In case any fisherman, net-maker, or other persons found barking any tree for tanning nets, or any other purpose clandestinely or without proper authority, such offender shall for every offence forfeit five pounds, recoverable before a justice upon oath of one credible witness, wholly to use of informer, and in default of payment be committed by a justice's warrant to county gaol not exceeding six months, unless said forfeiture paid sooner: provided no person shall be convicted of any offence against this statute, unless the prosecution commenced within three calendar months after such offence alledged to be committed.

Surrender of lease
for years to body
corporate to take a
new lease, no expi-
ration as to benefit
of planting by 5 G.
3, c. 17,
but renewal a con-
tinuance of original. *II. Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 35. sect. 1.* The surrender of any lease for years of lands to any body corporate, ecclesiastical or lay, for the purpose of taking a new lease thereof, shall not be considered as an expiration of the term surrendered, so far as the same respects the said act, but every renewal shall be considered as a further continuance of the original term, and the tenant shall enjoy all benefit of planting, given by the act aforesaid, in as full and ample a manner, as if the additional term of years had been contained in his original lease.

No hides or skins
kept in pits to tan,
publick tanners only
tan,
none, save known
dyers, shall dye li-
nen, &c. with bark
of trees growing,
not his property,
convicted on oath
of 1 witness before
1 justice, *III. sect. 2.* Whereas the bark of standing trees has been usually stripped for tanning hides in bogs and private places, and for dying linen, yarn, thread, and skins in private houses: after 1st June 1778, no person whatsoever, other than publick and known tanners, do tan or keep in lime or other pits to tan any hides or skins whatever; and no spinner, weaver, skinner, or other person whatever, not being a known dyer, and exercising the trade of a dyer, shall colour or dye any linen, yarn, thread, skins or gloves, with the bark of any tree growing in this kingdom, not being his own property; any person, convicted thereof upon oath of one credible witness before any one justice within his jurisdiction, shall forfeit such sum, as to such justice seem meet not exceeding five pounds, nor less than

Trees.

than forty shillings, together with the charges previous to and attending conviction, ascertained by such justice as shall convict; and upon non-payment such justice shall commit to the common gaol or house of correction by warrant under hand and seal, without bail or mainprize, not exceeding three months, or until said penalty and charges paid.

penalty not above
5l. nor under 40s.
and charges,
or committed 3
months.

Tumults.

Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 36. sect. 8. The several clauses and provisions in said act contained shall extend to all cities and counties of cities, and the said recited act together with the said two clauses continued in force unto the 24th June 1780, and to the end of the then next session.

15 & 16 G. 3, c. 21,
extended to all cities
and counties of ci-
ties,
and with these
clauses continued to
24 June 1780, &c.

Weights and Measures.

I. Stat. 17 & 18 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 6. Whereas frauds committed in sale of bread, flour, meal, butcher's meat, hay, straw, and other articles usually sold by weight, and in sale of beer, ale, and other articles usually sold by measure: after twenty fourth June 1778 all weights and measures, used in sale of such articles in county of Dublin, shall be regulated according to the standard weights and measures used in Dublin, and sealed and marked by the person appointed to seal or mark such weights and measures in Dublin, at expence of owner of such weights and measures.

Weights and mea-
sures used in sale of
articles enumerated
in county of Dub-
lin regulated by the
city standard.

II. sect. 7. After 24th June 1778 any person using weights or measures in sale of such articles in county of Dublin, not sealed or marked as afore-mentioned, shall forfeit two shillings and six-pence for every such weight and measure, and the like sum for every such weight and measure as deficient in the standard as before-mentioned; and such weights and measures shall be forfeited to use of his majesty; and in case of non-payment of said penalty such person owning or using such weights or measures shall be committed to the common gaol of said county, without bail or mainprize, for the space of forty-eight hours; the said penalty to be had and recovered as penalties in the former part of this act.

If deficient, not seal-
ed or marked 2s 6d.
each, and forfeited,

on non-payment
imprisoned 48
hours,

recovered as the
former penalties.

III. sect. 8. After 24th June 1778 clerk of the peace for county of Dublin, or in his absence his deputy, shall read this act in open court on the first day of every general quarter-session for said county; and in case of failure said clerk shall forfeit forty shillings, to be sued for and recovered as other penalties before mentioned.

Clerk of peace for
Dublin county to
read this act 1st day
every quarter-session,
penalty 40s.

IV. sect. 9. All penalties herein shall be paid to treasurer of county of Dublin-Hospital for use of the hospital; and the treasurer shall keep a fair and distinct account.

Penalties to county
hospital.

V. sect. 10. Provided no person punished by this act shall be for the same offence prosecuted on any other law, statute, usage, or custom whatsoever.

No other prosecu-
tion.

VI. sect. 11. In case any person sued or prosecuted for any thing in execution of this act, the defendant may plead general issue, and give the

General issue, and
treble costs to defen-
dant on non-suit, &c.

Weights and Measures.

the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict pass for defendant or plaintiff non-suited, or judgment for defendant, such defendant shall recover treble costs.

Continuance 2 years,
&c. VII. *sect.* 12. Provided this act shall continue in force two years from 24th June 1778, and until the end of the then next session after said two years.

Wine.

Wines imported in
casks under 31 gal-
lons forfeited with
the value and cask.

I. *Stat.* 17 & 18 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 8. *sect.* 27. Whereas great quantities of different kinds of wines have been lately imported in small casks or vessels, that the same might be more easily and privately conveyed without paying duties: after 24th June 1778 no wines shall be imported or brought into any port, harbour, haven or creek, in any cask or vessel, which shall not contain thirty-one gallons at least, from any place whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiting said wines, and the value with the cask or vessel.

Wine in casks under
31 gallons forfeit-
ed if on board in
port or in 3 leagues
of shore, tho' bulk
not broke, or at-
tempt to run, unless
on distress, of which
notice and proof
immediately.

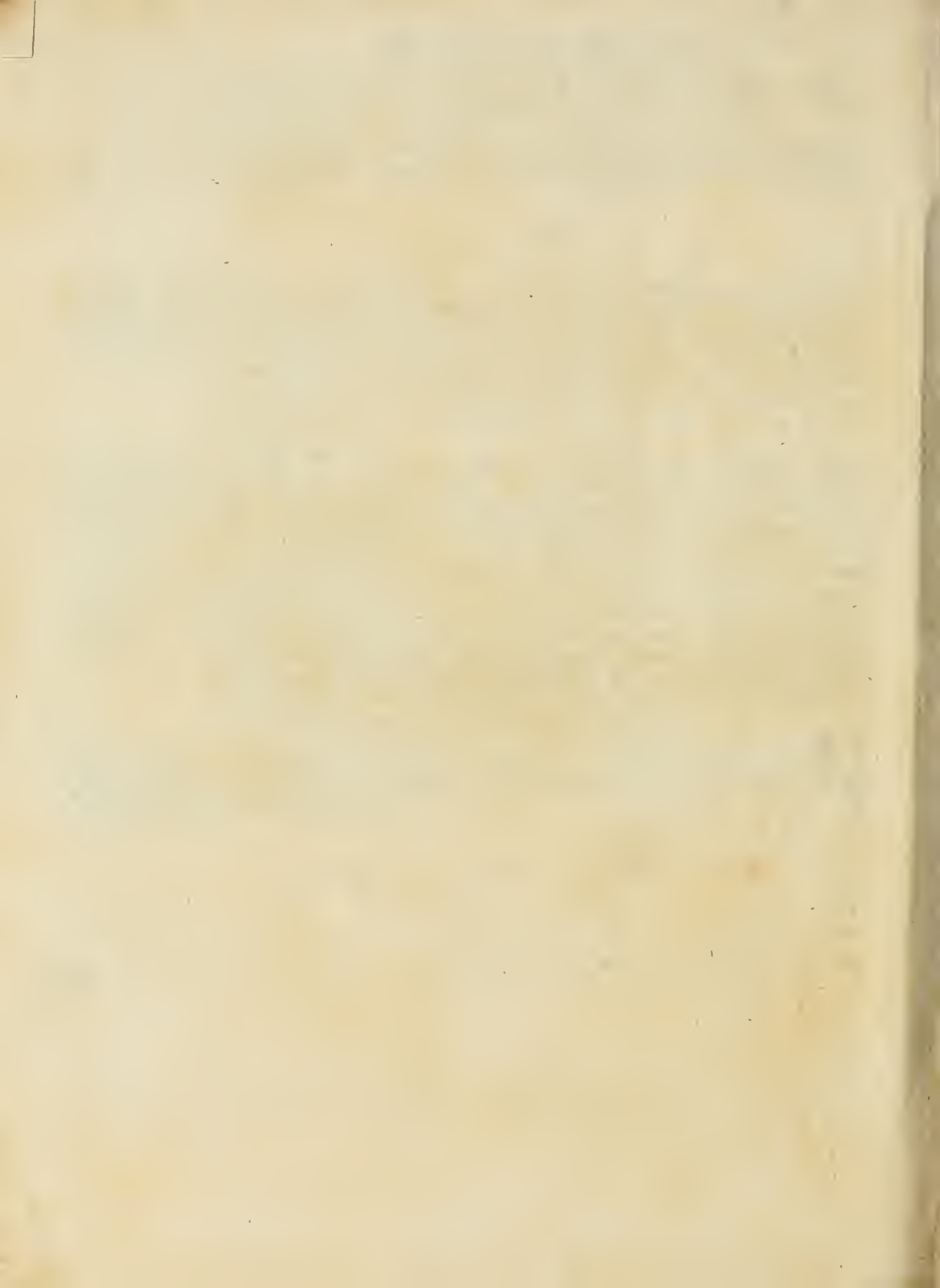
II. *sect.* 28. After said 24th June 1778 all wines in casks or vessels under thirty-one gallons shall be seized and forfeited, together with the cask or vessel, if found on board any ship, vessel, or boat in any port or harbour, or hovering within three leagues of the shore, or discovered so to have been, although bulk shall not appear to have been broke, or any of said wines in casks under thirty-one gallons run, or intended to have been run, out of such ship, vessel or boat; save where not bound for any port in this kingdom, but obliged to put into such port or harbour, or forced to come within three leagues of shore by unavoidable necessity and distress; of which the master, purser, or person having or taking the charge or command, shall immediately after arrival into any bay, harbour, river, or creek, give notice and make proof before collector or officer resident at the nearest port, where such ship or vessel shall arrive.

Except of Cham-
paigne, Burgundy,
Italian, or Muschat,
as usual, or Madeira
in 28 gallons vessels.

III. *sect.* 29. Provided this act shall not extend to wines of growth of Champagne, or Burgundy, or Italian, or Muschat, imported as usual in smaller vessels, or to Madeira wine: provided imported in vessels not under twenty-eight gallons.

THE END.

of 18th G. 3.



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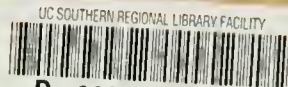
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